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The Chinese Students' Monthly

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Vol. IV NOVEMBER, 1908 No. 1

Published by the Chinese Students' Alliance of Eastern States, U. S. A.

The Chinese Students' Monthly

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The Chinese Students' Monthly is published on the first Monday of every month, from November to June, inclusive, by the members of the Chinese Students' Alliance of Eastern States, U. S. A.

Contributions:—All contributions are solicited from the Chinese students in general as well as from the members of the Alliance They are due on the 20th of each month.

Communications:—All communications for publication should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief.

Price:—The subscription price is $1.00 a year, by mail, payable in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Advertising:—Rates and details for advertiisng will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

Change of Address:—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be sent to the Business Manager one month in advance.

Dicsontinuances:—Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Editorial, ...
Business Column, ...
Local News, ...
Home News (Conducted by K. P. Chen), ...
President's Message, ...C. T. Wang
Magazine Section (Conducted by Mr. G. T. Chao, Miss S. T. Lok, and Mr. Y. S. Tsao), ...
    The System of Education in the U. S.,..Mr. H. S. Cowell
    Speech delivered by H. E. Wu Ting Fang, ...
    Personal Magnetism (Speech), ...Chintao Chen, Ph.D.
    Loyalty to Loyalty. (Prize Oration) ....Y. T. Tsur
Conference Notes, ...T. L. Chao
The Year's Work, English Secretary's Report,..K. L. C. Sun
English Business Manager's Report, ...P. C. Chu
Statement of 1908 Conference Account, ...K. P. Chen
Program Committee Report, ...T. C. Sun
Athletic Committee Report, ...In Young
Educational Notes (Conducted by K. P. Chen), ...
Personal Mention (Conducted by Miss S. T. Lok, K. P. Chen and C. C. Wang), ...
Correspondence, ...

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

VOL. IV. NOVEMBER, 1908 NO. 1

Editorial

WELCOME.

To all Chinese students who recently came over from China the Alliance extends a most cordial welcome. The Alliance has as one of its chief objects the promotion of a closer relationship among our students, and it has done more than any one expected in realizing its object. It is the Alliance which made possible the annual conferences when all our students meet, *cultivate friendship* and *exchange ideas;* it is the Alliance which made the publication of this magazine possible and thereby enable us to keep in touch, in spite of the distance that separates us; and it is the Alliance that helped most, if not all, of our students to make their large circle of friends. With such a purpose and with such a record, the Alliance deserves the immediate consideration of all those new students who appreciate the value of friendship and mutual encouragement. We, therefore, recommend that those who have not yet joined the Alliance, send in applications for membership as early as possible, so that we may all join hands in working for the benefit of our country and for one another.

THE MONTHLY.

It is, indeed, a pleasure and a source of pride to all loyal Chinese students to observe the steady growth of the magazine which is devoted entirely to their interest. From the mimeographed Bulletin of 1905, which contained less than five hundred words in each issue, it has grown to be a monthly magazine which compares favorably with any publication of similar purposes. For this growth, we owe much to Mr. V. K. W. Koo and his associates, for it is largely due to their painstaking efforts that the paper has reached its present popularity and usefulness.

With the precedent set by our predecessors and with the assurance of all the members and friends of the Alliance to give their help, the present board of editors enter into their duty with confidence. We shall endeavor not only to keep up the high standard of the magazine, but to increase its usefulness. To realize this end it is, to say the least, not easy; but with the above mentioned assurance, we shall overcome all difficulties.

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE MONTHLY.

Although it is well known to most of us, yet it may be well to state again at this time the functions of the Monthly, so as to impress the relation between each member and the Monthly clearly and vividly in our minds. Its first function is to serve the Alliance as a means to promote the usefulness of that organization; its second function is to serve the student body at large as a bond that unites them all; and its last function is to be a mouthpiece through which the public may hear our opinions on the numerous Chinese questions. To fulfill its first function, it depends upon the executive and other officers to make public what they do; to discharge its second duty, it relies upon the punctuality and earnestness of the local club secretaries and non-club members to fill the Local News Section with good things; and to perform its third duty, it calls upon every one of the Chinese students to make good use of its pages in expressing freely and carefully his or her opinion on questions of common interest. Before we had this magazine, we could remain silent without its being discovered that we were either dumb or thoughtless; but now we are surely to be misunderstood if we refrain from speaking through its pages. Therefore, it is not only our pride, but also our duty to pay close attention to questions that concern us and to express our views upon them. Therefore, may we endeavor to do justice to ourselves by taking a deeper and ever-growing interest in this magazine so that it may be truly representative of us all.

NEW FEATURES OF THE MONTHLY.

In order to fulfill the three important functions of the Monthly, as stated above, the 1908-09 editors have broadened the scope and increased the size of the paper. Besides enlarging all its former sections, a Personal Mention Section, a new department for "Leading Articles of the Month" and another for "Educational Notes."

Under the first heading, we shall endeavor to keep all our students, scattered all over the country, in close touch with one another. By means of the second section, we shall attempt to keep our readers in contact with leading current articles from English and American papers and magazines and to give our American readers a glimpse of the Chinese side of many things by translating Imperial Edicts and articles as they appear in Chinese. In the third department, we desire to keep a clear record of the educational affairs in China, so as to place vividly before us what is going on along this important branch of China's reforms.

These changes and additions together with the division of labor method which is adopted by the present staff of editors in conducting their work, make the future of the Monthly unusually bright. With the renewed interest of the members and friends of the Alliance, and with the facilities of the new management, it seems that a new era in the history of the Monthly is bound to begin.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

One thing at least, upon which we can justly congratulate ourselves is the choice of our Executive Officers. Indeed, we could have hardly done better. To start with, our President has not only the energy, spirit, and broadmindedness which are requisite of an executive head, he also possesses a vast experience among students. With the help of the Representatives, he will make a President whom we can be proud of. The other officers are equally well qualified.

But they have a problem which is unusually hard and which requires all their abilities to solve. The Alliance, to speak frankly, is still in its infancy, and the general indifference is still evident in many instances. These difficulties require sagacity and judgment to overcome; and the many undertakings as outlined in the President's Message which appears elsewhere in this issue need energy and ability to carry out. They demand not only the painstaking efforts of the officers, but the hearty co-operation of the members as well. May we arouse a deeper interest in the welfare of our organization and may the officers keep constantly in mind their great responsibility, so that the conduct of the Alliance may start right from the beginning and the usefulness of it may grow.

THE CONTEMPLATED ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHINA AND AMERICA.

We have watched with absorbing interest the progress of the idea of an Alliance between China and the United States as advanced by the New York Herald. Such an alliance between two countries like China and the United States which adhere to peace as a tradition and embrace justice as an ultimate aim, can only result in universal benefit. Free, as it is, from every taint of selfish design, this alliance will greatly strengthen the friendly feeling between the two parties and, eventually set other powers to think of what they intend to do in China.

China's sincerity and earnestness towards reforms are becoming obvious and indisputable. What she needs is the moral encouragement and timely help of her friendly neighbors to free her from all unnecessary interference, so that she may direct her whole attention to her international reforms.

The indirect, if not direct, aid of an alliance with America, a country which has repeatedly proved to be fond of fair play, will have a significant effect in checking the unhealthy ambitions of some Powers and in giving China enough time to take her breath so that she may double her speed in her regeneration. With America as her ally, China may soon stand firmly on her own feet and can safely open her doors to all, so that the vast empire, busy with reforms and teeming with new demands, may become a world market where all honest nations may enjoy her opportunities and hospitality. Hence this alliance, if consummated, will have a three fold significance: speedy reforms for China, a great market for America, and a real open door for the world.

THE REMISSION OF THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The American Government has always claimed to stand for a square deal. The noble action taken by President Roosevelt in recommending to Congress the remission of a part of the Boxer Indemnity and the prompt adoption by Congress of the President's recommendation not only bear out what the United States stands for, but also sets a new standard of international morality.

On the other hand, China's appreciation of this friendly and just act is, indeed, up to expectations. The appointment of such a high and enlightened official as H. E. Tong Shao-yi, who received his education in America, who is always friendly to good Americans, and who calls America his second home, as special envoy to convey the Emperor's thanks to the United States and the general gratifying feeling towards America over the whole Empire, proves that both the Government and the people are keenly conscious of America's friendship and generosity.

Again, the way which the Chinese Government has adopted for spending the returned sum not only shows that China will use this money most effectively for true reforms, but indicates that she has a deep gratitude and a sincere desire to reciprocate. By sending over so many hundreds of students to this country, as planned by the Government, she gives America the greatest advantage of her immense market, which many other Powers envy. The magnitude of the indirect gain from this advantage cannot be adequately foretold.

Moreover, the coming of these students will help considerably in removing the unfortunate prejudices of our American friends, and thereby increase the friendly feeling. False ideas about peoples can only be corrected by the intermingling of representative types of these peoples, which intermingling enables them to get acquainted and learn from such acquaintances that, after all, there is little difference in human nature.

> Mountains interposed,
> Made enemies of nations who had else.
> Like kindred drops, been mingled into one.

And there are no barriers so formidable as the mountains of ignorance. Hence, we may safely say that this remission will bring only satisfaction to all right-thinking people and result in a stronger tie of friendship between the greatest Empire on one side of the globe and the greatest Republic on the other.

Business Column

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

On account of the resignation of Miss S. T. Lok, Mr. T. C. Sun of Cornell has been appointed Vice-President.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Groups of five are urged to send the names of their representatives to the Secretary of the retiring Board of Representatives, T. C. Yeh, 59 Matthews Hall, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on or before November 9th.

It is absolutely necessary that voters be members of the Alliance. It is further requested and required that the names of the voters should accompany those of the Representatives voted.

To facilitate the organization of the new Board, the names of all Representatives should reach Mr. Yeh by Nov. 9th.

ALLIANCE SONG COMPETITION.

The competition for Alliance songs is still open. Several songs have been received; but it is desirable to have a few more before awarding the prize. All are requested to make a try and send their songs to the President.

Time for the close of this competition is February 1, 1909.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF THE LATE MR. CHEN SONG CHANG.

The late Mr. Chen Song Chang died on August 8th, 1908, in the hospital at Cambridge, Mass., after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Chen was an '09 student of Harvard College. As a student, he was deeply interested in political science and the Christian religion. As a young man, he had a very large circle of intimate friends. In his untimely death, China lost one of her brightest, most promising and useful young men; to his friends, a most congenial, well-beloved and true-hearted brother and companion.

Not only this, he was also an enthusiastic and energetic member of the Chinese Students' Alliance. That he should have been thus snatched away from us in the prime of life is a sufficient cause for mourning, to every one who knows anything of him as a young man and as a student. This death is literally a three-fold blow, to China, his country; to us, his friends; and to the Chinese Students' Alliance, his interested organization. In commemoration of the sad incident, a committee was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions, and the latter are as follows:

Whereas, The Creator in His infinite goodness and wisdom has taken from us our dear schoolmate, friend and countryman, Mr. Chen Song Chang, and

Whereas, We, in behalf of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States, U. S. A., desire to pay a high tribute to his Christian character and exemplary life and to extend to his bereaved family our profound sympathy, be it

Resolved, That we express to them and to all the friends who cherish his memory our deep sense of loss, and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and also one be published in the Chinese Students' Monthly.

Signed,

P. H. Lo.
K. L. C. Sun.
Y. T. Tsur.

(On hearing of Mr. Chen's death, the ex-President immediately appointed Mr. P. H. Lo, Vice-President, to represent the Alliance in attending the funeral with floral tributes.—Editor's Note.)

News Column

LOCAL

New Haven Club.

We record with pride as well as pleasure the names of the Yale Chinese students who have distinguished themselves by taking honors and prizes:

Academic: *Philosophical Oration,* Ye-tsung Tsur, 1909
High Oration, Yin Chu Ma, 1910.
First Disputes, Tsu En Ing, 1910.
Second Disputes, Hsuan Tang, 1910.
Second Colloquies, Chung Lin Yao, 1910.
Sheff: *Two-years' General Honor,* Chin-Chung Wang, 1908 S.
One-year's General Honor, Pao-vung Jui and Tatsung Chang, 1909 S.

Honorable Mention in French and Mathematics, Yao Chang Hsin, 1910 S.

Penfield Prize in Mineralogy, awarded to Pao-vung Jui, 1909 S., of Shanghai, China.

The club has lost three prominent members by graduation; viz., Messrs. C. C. Wang, who went to University of Illinois, In Young, who is pursuing mining in Lehigh University, and T. H. Chow, who is now a candidate for Ph.D. in Columbia University, specialiazing Political Science. Messrs. Y. P. Hua, H. W. Ho, J. H. Chen and T. C. Ma are now here taking P.-G. course in Civil Engineering.

Mr. C. C. Wang has been recommended to the Board of Transportation by the Hon. Chow Tszchi, formerly Charge d'Affaires of the Chinese Legation at Washington, D. C. In order to make himself better prepared, Mr. Wang has decided to study Railroad administration for at least two more years in the University of Illinois.

A warm welcome was extended to Mr. Chuan Chang, Secretary of the Legation, who, accompanied by Dr. Chintao Chen, visited Yale during the Commencement week.

Among other guests who saw the Commencement may be mentioned Messrs. Lien-Ching Yen, Foh-Kyiun Sah, of Perdue University, and Vung-Lung Wang of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

The removal of the remains of the late Mr. Tateh C. Chen, June 1st, was accompanied by the Chinese students at Yale and the whole 1910 class of the Law Department. The casket left San Francisco for China on June 9th, by s.s. Manchuria.

We regret the departure of Messrs. T. E. Ing, Y. Y. Chu, L. Ho, and T. L. Yao, who have been transferred from Yale to Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Y. T. Lou, A. Loong, J. Kuan, C. T. Wang and Chun Afong have been added to the membership list.

During the first regular meeting, held Oct. 3rd, 1908, the following men were elected officers for the ensuing term:—
Y. T. Tsur, President; Y. T. Lou, Secretary; and P. V. Jui, Treasurer.

Mr. F. C. Yen, who was appointed one of the Chinese delegates at the International Tuberculosis Conference, spent about three weeks in Washington, D. C.

To members who have just joined us, we extend our hearty welcome, and for those who seemed to prefer "co-ed" institutions to "dear old Yale," we wish them every success.

Z. Z. ZEE,
Secretary.

NEWS FROM AMHERST CLUB.

The first meeting of this year was held on the 2nd of October, presided over by the Acting President, H. L. Liang, as President L. K. Liang has left us to take a post graduate course in Cornell. We also have missed three more members of the Amherst High School. Mr. H. L. Liang, a recent graduate, left this country for home about the 10th of October. Mr. P. Y. Lo, also a recent graduate, has entered Rensellear, and Mr. B. H. Chan has been transferred to Cushing Academy. But forutnately we have three new members, who came to join us this year. They are Mr. C. S. Huang, who has been transferred from Cornell to W. P. I., Mr. Y. H. Tong, who has just entered M. A. C. and Mr. L. C. Liu who is preparing himself at Williston Seminary.

At the same meeting the club chose the following officers for the ensuing term: President, E. L. Hsiah; Secretary, H. Jen; Treasurer, C. H. Huang.

* * *

(Intended for last issue.)

As the result of the election of officers of our club for the last three months, Mr. L. K. Liang was elected President, Mr. H. L. Liang, Secretary, and Mr. P. Y. Lo, Treasurer. Owing to the resignation of Mr. L. K. Liang, Mr. H. C. Liang is now acting President.

Our club has been strengthened by the addition of two members, Mr. P. S. Lo and Mr. S. N. Chen. They came to this country with Minister Wu and are going to enter Amherst High School next Fall.

On June 17th, Mr. L. K. Liang graduated from Massachusetts Agricultural College and received the B.S. degree. Mr. P. Y. Lo and Mr. H. L. Liang both graduated from Amherst High School.

H. L. Liang,
Secretary.

News from Chicago.

Mr. P. H. Lo, who just graduated from Harvard, is with us in Chicago.

Messrs. K. T. Lane and K. V. Liang have entered the University of Chicago to take up their first year work. Mr. Liang graduated from Morgan Park Academy and Mr. Lane was formerly studying in Armour Institute. Both of them are so interested in the work of Political Science and economics that they will probably study these two subjects as their major work.

Mr. T. N. Woo, a self-supporting student, took his master degree in Sociology from the University last Summer. He will soon leave for China to see his mother. He expects to come back to this country within a year for Ph.D. His going home at the present time is mainly to fulfil his promise to his mother.

Mr. Y. Ching, who graduated from the U. of C. last Summer, is now taking rest in Chicago. He has not, as yet, decided as to whether he will follow Mr. T. N. Woo's example to return home and see his parents or continue his studies in economics.

The following is a list of the names of the Chinese students in the University of Chicago at the present time, together with their respective courses:

	Major	Minor
P. H. Lo, Harvard, B. A.,	Law	
John Yinbong Lee (work for Ph.D.)	Physics	Mathematics
Yinchang Tsenshan Wang (1909)	Chemistry	Geology
Taw Ching (1910)	Economics	
K. T. Lane (1912)	Political Science & Economics	
K. V. Liang (1912)	Political Science & Economics	

Y. T. Wang.

COLUMBIA NEWS.

There are nine Chinese students registered at Columbia this Fall. Among them six are old students and three new ones. The latter are Mr. Y. S. Ho, from Hongkong, Mr. T. H. Chow from Yale, and Mr. Moy Wah from the City College of New York.

We are represented in the different departments as follows: Four in Law School, 2 in Mining School, 1 in Political Science School, 1 in Teachers' College and 1 in Columbia College.

Mr. V. K. W. Koo, who went home last June to spend the summer, came back on October 6 and entered the University as a first year law student. On his trip East he called at London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva, Genoa, Port Said and Singapore, and stayed about six weeks in Shanghai. He returned by way of the Pacific, thus making a complete circuit of the globe.

Two weeks ago at the request of his friends, Dr. H. C. Chen occupied the pulpit in the Unity Church in Montclair, N. J., and delivered a remarkable address on "The Life and Teachings of Confucius." At its close his American audience literally bombarded him with a volley of questions pertinent to the subject, which he met blandly and invincibly. His noble hope to establish a Confucian church in New York City will soon be realized, as a large part of the fund needed has been already raised by him

New York City, October 10, 1908.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

Before touching the subject itself it seems not to be out of place to say a few words about the University of Illinois. The University of Illinois is situated in the eastern central part of the state, between the cities of Urbana and Champaign—about one hundred and twenty-eight miles south of Chicago. It comprises the following colleges and schools, namely, the Graduate School; the College of Liberal Arts, including the College of Literature and Arts and the College of Science, the School of Education, and the Courses in Training for Business; the College of Engineering, including the School of

Railway Engineering and Administration; the College of Agriculture, the College of Law; the School of Library Science; the School of Music; the College of Medicine; the School of Pharmacy; and the College of Dentistry. Of all the colleges and schools the best known are the College of Engineering, the College of Agriculture and the College of Law—the most attractive and prominent features of the University.

The Chinese students coming over to this country to study generally go to the University of California on the Pacific coast and the universities in the Eastern States; whereas the universities in the states in the Middle West were unknown to them until very recently. The first Chinese student that has ever come to the University of Illinois is Mr. T. W. Tu. Mr. Tu arrived at the university in the Fall of 1907 and was immediately followed by Mr. H. L. Wu. Both of them are from the University of California and are now in the College of Engineering—one taking railway civil engineering and administration and the other railway civil engineering. Since their arrival the name of the University of Illinois has spread far and wide so rapidly that in less than a year the number of the Chinese students at the university has increased from two to twelve—a remarkable increase.

The question of organizing a local Chinese students' club is now under consideration, and will soon be decided. They are proud of having with them the ever energetic and ever active Mr. C. C. Wang from Yale, who has joined the university, taking his post-graduate work in railway administration, and the writer is sure that under Mr. Wang's guidance and with his assistance the future success of the club can be predicted.

The following are the names of the students and the courses they are each pursuing:

T. W. Tu—Railway civil engineering and administration.

H. L. Wu—Railway civil engineering.

H. C. Ou—Agriculture.

C. C. Wang—Post-graduate course in railway administration.

W. Y. Hu—Law.
S. W. Hsu—Law.
C. P. Hsueh—Political Science.
J. T. Zhen—Railway engineering and administration.
J. Y. Dang—Civil engineering.
S. K. Shu—Mechanical engineering.
S. Tong—Mechanical engineering.
K. D. Tsiang—Agriculture.

NEWS FROM MASSACHUSETTS CLUB.

At the last meeting of the C. S. C. M. held on September 27, 1908, the members showed a good spirit in attendance. The club has been rather discouraged in its activity by the death of Mr. T. C. Chen, the return of Mr. K. Wu to China, the transfer of Messrs. P. H. Lo and Y. R. Sun to Lehigh University and Chicago University, respectively.

However, we hope that the club will soon be strengthened by the swelling number of Chinese students at Harvard, Technology and Andover.

There are twenty-six Chinese students attending the Harvard University this year. Of that number, twenty-one are old students and five matriculated this term. They are Messrs. Y. Chin of Nan-yang College, S. C. Yen of Pei-yang University, Charles Wong of Punahou College, Z. T. Yue of St. John's University, and Dr. P. M. Jee, a graduate of California Medical College. Dr. Jee was deputed as a representative for China to the Tuberculosis conference in Washington lately.

Messrs. T. C. Yeh, P. H. Lo, T. L. Chao, S. M. Chung, F. Chin and S. C. Li were graduated at Harvard, 1908.

Messrs. T. C. Yeh and T. L. Chao have joined the Harvard Law School. Mr. P. H. Lo has gone to Chicago University to pursue his post-graduate study there. Messrs. Chung, Chin and Li remain at Harvard to work for M. A. or M. S. degrees.

In the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Messrs. C. Y. Wen and T. K. Tse were graduated in Mining Engineering last Fall, and continue to pursue post-graduate work there. Mr. F. Setoo of Andover Phillips Academy, has been admitted to Technology. The number of Chinese students in Andover has been greatly increased.

During the Summer, there were twenty-six Chinese students in the Harvard Summer School. About ten of them came from other colleges and the club gave them an informal reception.

E. M. Ho,
Secretary of the Massachusetts Club.

News from Michigan.

We had our first club meeting a few days ago, and we are glad to have Mr. Y. Tang with us. Mr. Tang was in Japan five years and came to this country last year. He is now taking the literary course in Michigan University. We extend to him our hearty welcome. We have six Chinese students here, and they are: Mr. C. K. Yae, Chemical Engineering, J. Wong, Civil; A. Z. SySip, Law; Y. Tang, Literary; W. C. Chen, Literary; T. H. Franking, High School.

News from Wisconsin.

The growing popularity of the University of Wisconsin among the Chinese students is well evidenced by the great increase of their number this year. During the first semester of last year, Wisconsin had but 3 Chinese students under her instruction; and three months later one more directly from China came to join them.

This year, however, the number of Chinese students in Madison is more than doubled. With the exception of one in the Madison High School, the other eight have entered the College,—one in the Law department, three in the Engineering department and four in the department of Letters and Science.

Following are the names of the Chinese students in Wisconsin:

G. T. Chao, '10—Politics
K. F. Ho, '12—Commerce.
P. C. Moy, '12—Electrical Engineering.
Yet Owyang, '10—Economics.
L. Y. Sun, '10—General Engineering.
Roy Sun, '11—Engineering.
S. Y. Tsai, '10—Politics

K. W. Wong, '11—Law
W. S. Woo, '09—In High School.
(Signed) C.

Home News

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

During the last four months conventions were held in many provinces discussing the question of Constitutional Government. Hunan, Kirin, Shangtung, Kiangsu, and Chekiang elected, during the conventions, representatives to go to Peking to represent the peoples' opinion, and to urge that they be given the right of having representation in Government. The members of the Hsien Cheng Pien Chia Kwan, a new Bureau entrusted with the work of compiling constitution, hold different opinions as to the time of adopting the constitution. Some of them hold that it would require at least seven years to prepare for such a form of government, for the system of local government, the financial questions, the taking of a census, and the revision of laws, and all these warn against hasty actions.

Provincial Council:

Elsewhere we translated the Imperial Edict on the subject of Provincial Council in full. This is a rescript in response to the Memorial submitted by Hsien Cheng Pien Chia Kwan. In reading over the original copy of the Memoral we note that two reasons are given for the establishment of Provincial Councils.

1. To prepare the people of all provinces for the Constitutional form of Government.

2. To give the people of all provinces the right to discuss matters affecting the welfare of their provinces.

The regulations consist of 12 Articles. The following is an outline of the same: Art. 1, Definition. Art. 2-5, Qualification of representatives, terms of office and resignations. Art 6-8, Duties and power of the Provincial Council. Art. 9-12, Finance and Amendment. Owing to the limited space we have not translated the same in full, but shall be glad to forward the original copy to anyone upon request made to the Home News Department.

To Entertain American Fleet.

The American fleet will be entertained by our Government and people at Amoy. H. E. Mun Shen Ching, a metropolitan official, has been appointed as Commissioner to welcome and entertain the fleet and its officers and sailors. It is reported that the city of Amoy has already made elaborate preparation for its reception. Eight thousand medals bearing Chinese and American flags will be distributed to the American Jackies as a memory for the visit.

According to the latest home mail, Prince Pu Lun, ex-high commissioner to the St. Louis Fair, 1904, and H. E. Liang Tun Yen of Wei-Wu-Pu, will be in Amoy to welcome the fleet on behalf of our government. The official committee on arrangement has completed the programme for the week's entertainment.

Proposed Changes in Postal Administration.

Directly in line with the policy of the nationalization of public services as evidenced in the purchase of telegraphs from the people, the Board of Communication has, according to the last home mail, taken up the question of transferring the Postal Administration from the Customs House to that Board. President Chen Pei has outlined the steps that would be necessary to effect such changes, which are as follows:

(a) To engage a Frenchman as Postal Adviser whose duty shall be purely advisory. (We understand the appointment is simply a diplomatic courtesy.)

(b) To transfer the Inspectorate General of Posts into the Board of Communication.

(c) To establish schools for training young men for the postal service.

(d) To establish a Bureau of Engraving for printing postage stamps, railroad bonds, and postal orders.

The Postal Secretary has just issued his annual report for 1907 which clearly shows the heavy expenditures of the Postal Service under the present system. Financially, it is still dependent upon the Customs House for support. The extensiveness and efficiency of our present postal service are shown in the following statistics:

Name of Province.	*No. of Post Office*	*No. of first class mail forwarded*	*No. of Parcels*
Northern Provinces.			
Manchura			
Shangtung			
Shang Si	1136	6,100,000	677,000
Shen Se			
Honan			
Kan-Su			
Central Provinces.			
Szechuan			
Hupeh			
Hunan			
Kiang Si			
Kwai Chow		1,800,000	
Eastern Provinces.			
An-Wei			
Kiang Su	387	4,625,000	565,000
Chekaing			
Souhtern Provinces			
Fu Kien			
Kwangtung			
Kwangsi	818	2,000,000	337,000
Yunan			

New Policy in Tibet.

To face the repeated foreign military and commercial expeditions and to remove the general ignorance of the mass of Tibetans, the Peking Government has resolved to adopt a more efficient policy in Tibet. The policy, in brief, is as follows: (a) Administrative reform: Relation between our Resident General and the Lama. (b) The treaty-making power shall be in the hands of our Resident General. (c) Reorganization of Army: The Chili and Nanking Provincial authorities have been instructed to furnish the Tibetan Government with officers for the purpose of training the natives. (d) Revision of criminal code. (f) Organization of police force. (g) Establishment of primary and trade schools. (h) Protection of temple. (i) Encouragement of manufactures. (j) Development of mining industry. (k) Extension of Chinese postal, telegraph and banking systems into Tibet. (l) Utilization of unclaimed lands. The above plan has already been presented to Cheng-Wu-Chu for approval.

Further advice informs us that the Peking Government has already authorized an appropriation of 700,000 Teals toward the reorganization of the Army as proposed above.

Will England follow America's Example?

Our Government is in receipt of a letter from our Minister in a certain European Capital, stating that the British House of Commons is considering a proposal of refunding a part of the Boxer Indemnity to our country as United States did.

However, its action remains to be seen.

Detail accounts are received about the serious typhoon which occurred at Canton and HonkKong during the night of 28th and 29th July. As a consequence of it, both cities have suffered severely in life and property.

Houses have been unroofed and trees uprooted. The damage was enormous and the loss of life was very heavy.

POOR OPIUM SMOKERS.

The Board of Home Affairs has adopted the following policy to carry out the Opium Prohibition order issued last year:

1. Opium dens shall be required to report daily to local authorities the amount of opium stored and sold.
2. To make all articles used in connection with opium smoking as prohibited goods and punishable by law when found for sale.

3. To register the opium smokers throughout the Empire.

In this connection we wish to remark that two high Manchu officials were dismissed from office by the Throne for indulgence in opium smoking.

Imperial Decrees

Provincial Councils and the Parliament.

Peking, China.

Princes Ching and Pu Lun and others of the Hsiencheng Pienchiakwan and the Tzuchengyuan have jointly asked to obtain sanction for the proposed regulations for the provincial Councils and also the regulations for the elections of the members. The provincial council Tzuyichu of provinces is a place where public opinions are expressed and adopted and is a basis for the Legislative Council and therefore is a foundation for a parliamentary system. It is very important to decide the details of these provincial councils with care and proper study of the matter. Now we have received draft regulations in detail which we have perused and found carefully compiled and therefore we hereby order Viceroys and Governors of provinces to carry the regulations out within one year from the date when they receive the copy of the regulations, with earnestness. We always respect our people and wish to see that our people shall be enabled to be consulted on political affairs of the state to show our impartiality. Therefore we have decided to establish provincial councils in each province by having men of experience amongst the men of different positions and callings elected as the members of the councils to enable them to share their responsibility in the state difficulties with loyal heart and to be reformed in provinces as good citizens to maintain peace and order in each province without any personal prejudice but solely for the sake of public benefit without making useless arguments or without abusing their authorities and also in deciding various rules and regulations it is necessary to be practical with a view to have the people's rights properly maintained according to the national laws. The viceroys and governors should also see the proper proceedings of the council. Thus it may be able to have all unite in upholding the national welfare. It is important in the election of members to have proper supervision to avoid any person who has bad ideas being elected as such a person will cause disturbance of peace.

The three important points mentioned by the said princes and high officials are all proper and appreciated by us. To decide the date of establishment of parliament is a necessary step to make our Empire a constitutional power. Though each power has its own constitution different from each other, yet it is always the case that the right of administration is in the hands of officials, and the right of proposals or legislation is in the hands of the members. If these will be properly carried out by us there will be a proper constitutional government in China. We have already issued decrees several times to have a constitutional government and we are earnestly preparing for the system of the government, but we are always avoiding having mere words and we are trying to have practice. Therefore we hereby order the princes and high officials of the Hsiencheng Pienchiakwan and the Tzuchengyuan to superintend the officials who are experts in legal and political sciences to study the systems in various powers with a view to have proper principle and basis of a constitutional monarchy as well as the laws and regulations for the parliament and election of the members of parliament and before the establishment of parliament to divide various matters in order to complete in a certain fixed date and present them to us for our perusal. After we have decided on the matters preparatory to the establishment of the parliament we will promulgate a date for the establishment of the parliament. We have decided on this to show the general rules to be observed by the officials and to meet the desire of our people and at the same time to sohw the public that we are always ready to have proper reforms according to the circumstances of the day to have our Empire wealthy and strong.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Her Majesty the Empress-Dowager has issued a Decree in which she expresses her joy that in the recent memorial addressed to the Throne on the subject of Constitutional Government, there is no word of a desire to change the existing Chinese secular or religious ceremonials.

Moreover she exhorts every official to obey both in the letter and spirit the rules printed on the back of the Decree.

This Decree is to be sent to all the official Bureaux throughout the Chinese Empire and is to be posted on the walls of all the yamens.

The forms named in the Decree are to be fully established at the end of the next ten years following the originally named date, and as this is already a year old, there now remain but nine years in which to complete the work. Therefore, all High Officials are earnestly conjured to make every effort in their power to attain the desired end in the time at their disposal. Every official is to send in a half yearly report, and, on any exchange of post taking place, both the retiring and entering officer must do so, so that any mistakes or irregularities may be noted. All high officials have the power to arraign their subordinates upon any charge whatsoever, but any unjust treatment or lying report with regard to such subordinates will be severely dealt with.

President's Message

We have now passed the fourth milestone and are being ushered into the fifth year of the existence of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States. There opens up, therefore, before every member another year wherein he shall find many opportunities for making friendship with his fellow students studying in this country and for rendering to one another his best services. The Alliance has made great strides in its march of prosperity in the past four years, but with Onward and Forward as the watchword for the year 1908-09 we expect every member to do even a little more and better this year than he did last.

The office of a president may be likened to the switchboard at a telephone central station. He it is in whom all the life-wires through which the activities of the members speed from one end to another make their connections. I shall see to it that my telephone girl—I mean my duty and care—should not desert nor nod over her post. I shall try to have her answer at every ring of the bell. But it is up to every member to exert him or herself for the welfare of the Alliance, remembering that we have very high objects in view. WE ARE TO LABOR FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF CHINA, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD, TO KEEP CHINESE STUDENTS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH ONE ANOTHER AND TO PROMOTE THEIR COMMON INTERESTS. Read this last sentence over again and you will find how much work is expected of you. As a lover of China and her teeming millions, give the best that is in you.

The Fourth Annual Conference held at Ashburnham, Mass., has been a great success and highly commented upon by many American papers. It reflects great credit on the enthusiasm and loyalty of the members and efficiency and thoroughness of the past administration. We are confident that this year all of us will still press on and will not stop until we have done our very best. We shall try to profit by the past experience.

There are several business items brought up at the Conference that need to be mentioned here. Foremost among these is the amending of the Constitution. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate all the amendments which have been adopted. Two of them, however, must be specifically pointed out. First, every FIVE members of the Alliance are now entitled to form a group and send one delegate to the Board of Representatives. This gives a more adequate representation. The Executive

Board will simply endeavor to carry out the wishes of the majority of the members through their Representatives and to act according to the Constitution. Elect your respective represenative as soon as possible, not later than the second Monday of November (Art XII. Sect. 3), and instruct him from time to time what you want. Secondly, at the next conference if a member is unavoidably obliged to be absent, he may appoint one of the active members of the Alliance to represent him, provided he fulfills all the conditions of the Constitution on this point. This is significant in that every member can thus have a voice at the conference ever if he is obliged to stay away. But do not for a single moment allow this to be an excuse for your absence there. You would miss so much if you do.

The second significant item is the earnest desire of the different Students' Alliances to unite and co-operate. To bring about such a union a special committee, known as Committee on Joint Council, has been appointed by the ex-President. Let each member of the whole Alliance give some earnest thought on the question and voice your views through your representative's vote. Remember the old English adage, Union is Strength.

The desire to use our national language at conference sessions instead of using English as heretofore marks another great feature of the Conference in which a signal touch of loyalty to one's own country is made. We all lament that we do not have one spoken language, although we have one written language. Let us not moan over a great handicap but rather set to work right away to remove it. This can be easily done, if only those who speak the Mandarin—better call it Chung Kuo Hua—will teach those who do not. An hour or two in a week will produce wonderful results, provided consistency and regularity are strictly observed. Let each local club take up this matter as soon as possible. An advisory committee shall be appointed to assist the various groups desirous of learning their own Chung Kuo Hua. While we do not propose to make the change at the next conference, we hope that some of the meetings may be conducted in our own tongue.

Several important steps shall be taken up this year with a view of improving our organization on its various lines of activity. Some of these have been already approved by the members at the Conference, while others will be placed before the Board of Representatives for its approval. Each measure to be approved will be brought before the members through the Monthly. Instruct your respective representative to vote according to what the majority of your group of Five want. Also suggest new measures that you think will be for the best interests of the student body.

It is gratifying to say that the increase of membership in the course of last year is very noticeable, yet there is quite a number who are still "on the fence." If each member will endeavor to bring one more in this year, we shall find that we will have all the Chinese in this country in our organization. Let us all exert.

In conclusion I wish every member of the Alliance a very successful year; a steady growth of intellectual wealth, physical vigor and spiritual insight. I extend to all non-members a most hearty and sincere invitation to join our ranks that we may together work for the welfare of China and the Chinese. China IS for the Chinese and the Chinese MUST JOIN HANDS to stand for China.

Sept. 23, 1908. C. T. WANG.

Magazine Section

THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

An outline of the Address delivered by Mr. H. S. Cowell, Principal of Cushing Academy, at the opening of the 1908 Conference in Ashburnham, Mass.

"I deem it a great honor to be invited to address this conference,—the most unique that meets on American soil,—when the representatives of the ancient Empire of the East, containing one-fourth of the population of the globe, meets in the young republic of the West to promote mutual interests and consider the welfare of their native land. It is a privilege to welcome you to this country, a land of boundless resources and splendid opportunities,—whose people are seeking to maintain 'a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.' It may seem strange to you to be thus welcomed when you realize that your countrymen, with few exceptions, are excluded from the privileges which this land offers. It must seem inconsistent to you that your countrymen are denied admission to this country while great multitudes from Southern Europe, who contribute so largely to our vicious and criminal classes, are seemingly welcomed. I can understand and share your feelings in this. In that better day that is coming, when race prejudice shall disappear and a broader statesmanship is manifest in our national councils,—then the ignorant, vicious. and criminal of all nations will be denied admission,—while the honest and industrious, who come to establish homes and become loyal citizens of the republic, will be welcome from whatever clime or nation they may come.

"The 'Yellow Peril' we should fear, is not from those of yellow complexion, but the peril of yellow journalism, yellow politics, unscrupulous agitators, corruption in high places, indifference and lawlessness in high and low places. I welcome you to Massachusetts, one of the 13 original colonies. Freedom is her birthright and education is her pride She has rocked the cradle of great reforms and her statesmen, scholars, poets, merchants and captains of industry have been highly influential in shaping the destiny of this nation.

"I welcome you to Ashburnham, a typical New England village, embosomed among the hills, just apart from the main currents of travel and the traffic of men. Its environment of hills, lakes, and woods invites you to come apart and rest a while, and its people greet you with cordial welcome. I welcome you to Cushing Academy, a secondary school that aims to train young men and young women who shall contribute of their intelligence, virtue and strength to the upbuilding of the nation and the blessing of their fellowmen. You have come to our secondary schools, colleges, universities, to obtain the finest training possible, to become familiar with the most advanced thought in the various departments of knowledge, to catch the most progressive spirit that pervades our great institutions of learning—and then return to give your best for the advancement of your own country. Let me assure you that while you have come here to learn from us, we have been learning from you. We recall that it was the genius of your people that gave the world the invention of printing, paper, gun powder, and the mariner's compass. We have been charmed by your uniform courtesy and much impressed by your kindness. The veneration which you cherish for the memory of your ancestors, the reverence shown to parents, the respect for authority, and the obedience to law are lessons that you teach us,—lessons that are deeply needed by American youth.

"You have invited me to speak on 'The System of Education in the United States of America.' I take it for granted that you are already more or less familiar with our system of education, but you do not deem it without profit that I give you in brief outline, at the opening public session of this conference, the history of the origin and growth of this system. It has been a gradual evolution, changing to meet the pressing needs of our rapidly developing civilization. You have doubtless learned that the love of the American people for education amounts almost to a passion, and the humblest citizen craves for his children that training which will give them a better preparation for the struggle of life than was given to him."

Prof. Cowell then took up the history of education from the time of the landing of the Pilgrims to the present date, dealing with the establishment of schools, colleegs, churches, libraries and other institutions in that line. He spoke of the love of education inherent in the minds of the pioneers and their efforts to obtain knowledge. Unfortunately, he said, the rate of progress in the South has not been equal to that in other sections of the country.

In conclusion he said:

"I congratulate you young men and young women that you have the ambition to become explorers in the educational fields of the western world. The repayment of a part of the indemnity paid to our government by your government for the Boxer massacres is an evidence of the friendship and good will entertained by this young republic for your ancient empire. The decision of your government to use that fund for the education of Chinese youth in American schools and colleges is evidence that this friendship is reciprocated and a compliment to our institutions. Your empire is like a mighty giant awaking to a consciousness of its strength. To you is granted the privilege of becoming real forces in this awakening. Great undeveloped resources await your coming. Mighty problems seek your aid in their solution. From our institutions may you gather the best, rejecting the unfit, and go back to your native land to contribute generously to the enlightenment and uplift of your people."

SPEECH DELIVERED BY H. E. WU TING FANG, CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE CHINESE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT ASHBURNHAM, MASS., 1908.

Speech delivered by H. E. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, during the Chinese Students' Conference at Ashburnham, Mass., 1908.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to be here with you today, and to have the privilege of addressing you. I appreciate this opportunity of meeting in one place and in one body, so many of you, the Chinese students who are being educated in the Eastern parts of the United States, and to be able to be in closer touch with them. I am sure that you, too, enjoy this gathering together and coming in contact with your fellow countrymen and fellow-students. The organizers of this Alliance, and the gentlemen who have got up this conference, deserve great credit and our thanks.

I wish to congratulate you for the fortunate position in which you are placed. You are far more favorably situated in the matter of education, than many of us were. I remember in my time, I do not wish to tell you how long ago it was, but it was not very long, when I began learning the English language. I was under great disadvantages. Good school books were scarce, and competent teachers were not easily obtainable. Western learning was despised, and those who wished to study it had to do it privately. When they had gathered some knowledge of Western science, they could not make much use of it, as it was not appreciated. Foreign educated Chinese were slighted and looked down upon. They were considered almost barbarians and traitors. In cases of necessity, when their services were required, they were principally employed as mere tools—as translators or interpreters. They were not entrusted with responsible functions, nor appointed to important posts in the Government service. It is a well known fact that upon the return of the one hundred twenty Government students to China in 1881 they were not properly or fairly treated. To give you an illustration of the queer idea the officials generally had regarding our class, I will relate an amusing incident which occurred to me. Upon the invitation of Marquis Li Hung Chang, that far-sighted and sagacious Statesman, who was then viceroy of the Chihli Province, I went to Tientsin to join his staff. A dinner was given in my honor by the Customs Taotai soon after my arrival. I learned after dinner that it was the agreeable surprise of those present to notice that I could use chopsticks and handle them as dexterously as other Chinese. But times have happily changed, and the conditions are at present different. Western science and knowledge are eagerly sought after now. What was despised before is now appreciated. Schools and colleges for Western science are established everywhere. Students are sent abroad. Hence you are here.

Now you are in this country where there are great facilities for learning. The numerous academies, colleges, and universities give excellent education. In whatever profession you wish to take up, there are eminent professors who will teach and guide you. It rests with you to do your best. It has given me great gratification to learn from the reports of the professors and heads of educational institutions in which our youths are receiving their education that they have been doing excellent work. This is a good sign. If they continue as they have commenced, and assiduously pursue their courses, as I hope they will, their efforts will be crowned with success.

In studying the institutions of this and other countries, institutions which have been brought to a high state of perfection, it should be remembered that they were not founded in a day, but that they were brought about gradually, and often altered to suit the changing conditions. However excellent they are, in applying them to China, we should study whether they would suit her conditions. China has a civilization of her own, which has stood the test of many centuries. She has seen the decay and fall of ancient nations contemporary with her, and the birth and rise of new ones. What caused their fall, and what has made the modern nations great? Why is China in her present position, and what measures should be taken to make her strong and to enable her to take her proper place among the great nations of the world? These and similar questions should be thoroughly and impartially gone into and investigated by the students who have the real interests of our nation at heart. We should find what we ought to learn and adopt, and what would be suitable for our nation. It should not be forgotten that some of the institutions in this and other countries, though excellent and well adapted for their purposes, if introduced into China, may be unsuitable and unworkable, and may cause harm. I have noticed that the students abroad have frequently sent cablegrams and letters to governors and viceroys, and even to the Central Government at Peking, on provincial or national matters. While I appreciate the deep interest shown by them in home affairs, and admire their courage, I am not sure that such action could do much good. With the strict secrecy generally maintained by our officials in all affairs of State, and with the students relying mainly, if not solely, on the newspapers as the only source of information, can it be otherwise than that the data thus gleaned are to say the least, insufficient? I have known in many instances that the subject matters discussed by the students in foreign countries, upon which they made strong representations to our government, had not the least foundation. How then, can any one hope to form a fair opinion from false premises? I do not wish to be understood to say that you should not take in the affairs of our country. It is natural and proper that you should keep yourselves informed of what is going on in China. If you knew all the real facts, it would be different, but being in a foreign country, and unable to obtain accurate information, you are not in a position to give proper advice, and may sometimes be led to give your opinion in a way, which, if published in the newspapers, as is generally the case, may complicate matters instead of settling or smoothing them.

China is now in a different situation from what she has been. The general cry is for reforms and for competent men to carry out the reforms. You are here to equip yourselves to supply these needs. When you return to your native land, your life work should be to help to reform China. You can do it, not only by political reforms, (though we know that they are sadly needed) but also reforms socially and professionally. Do not think that you can only do good by studying political science, and by being in the employ of the Government; it can be done in whatever vocation you may have chosen, be it agricultural, engineering, medical, dental, commercial, or any other honest profession. I trust, gentlemen, that the inspiring motive for your coming to this far distant land, at great expense, and away from those nearest and dearest to you, is something more than a prospective official rank on your return, something more than a lucrative position, something more than a successful professional career, although these are legitimate and laudable enough for any young man; but that it is above all the earnest desire on your part to do your best to contribute to the advancement of our vast country, so that she may, in course of time, be able to take her rightful position in the comity of nations, which nature, in giving her the land with her great natural resources, and the enormous population that she has, has ordained for her.

Permit me here to say a few words to those of you who are Government students. On your return to China, after the completion of your education in this country, your services will no doubt be required by the respective departments that have sent you abroad. You must be prepared to meet men with whom, and under whom, you will have to work, who may not be the kinds of persons you would wish to meet, inasmuch as these men have been differently educated, and their views and ideas naturally do not agree with yours. My advice to you is that you should do the best you can to conciliate and bear with them. Remember that they have not had the benefit of the liberal education which you have had, and naturally they do not entertain views which are so broad and enlightened as yours, and they may do things in a way somewhat peculiar to you. Now in this wide world, you must always be ready to find people of all sorts, some of whom must be distasteful to you. In a public Government department in China, you should not expect to have people working with you who are all agreeable and pleasant to you. You will probably find some of your colleagues not well disposed towards you, and who may oppose reasonable suggestions or propositions made by you. Do not resent their actions, rather pity them for their lack of knowledge. Be indulgent and kind to them, and in a delicate way, impart information which will show they are not correct. By tact, you will not only make them see that they are wrong, but will induce them to respect you. I have had many hard kicks in my life. By tactful discretion, and prudent and cautious action, I have not failed to turn my enemies into friends. I feel sure if you act cautiously and discreetly, you will succeed in your career.

Again, moral training is most important, and should by no means be neglected. Morality without ability is homely simplicity, but ability without morality is rascality. At home you have Confucian teachings; abroad, you have Christian tenets

I shall not attempt to discuss the respective merits of the Confucian philosophy, and of the Christian religion, for that would be an invidious task, but it is sufficient to say that, from a moral point of view, both are direct paths to the same goal, virtue. Although there are necessarily differences existing between the two, yet they are, in the main, not conflicting. The golden rule, as enunciated by the two greatest teachers of the world, is essentially one and the same, whether it be in the negative or positive form. Many of you have left your parents or guardians, and the benign influence of home, at a time when your character is being formed, and when a high standard of truth and morality is vitally important. If, at this critical time, you have not before you sound principles to which to hold fast, whether they be Christian or Confucian, you would be likely to go astray. You would neither be a good Confucian, nor a good Christian. You would then be really a "heathen Chinee." Even if you were a genius, how could you expect to succeed in life? I have known of men, well versed both in Chinese and western learning, fluent and able writers, who, on account of lack of principle, have not succeeded in life one-tenth as well as they could have done, if rated according to their ability. It must be noted that books are a great factor in modelling and influencing our morals. As Lord Bacon has aptly said, "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested." It is scarcely necessary for me to add that there are books, which are of such vulgar and pernicious nature, that we should eschew them. I would, therefore, advise you to be very careful in your choice of books. It should be borne in mind that moral worth commands respect, whether among civilized or barbarous peoples. It is always your greatest asset. Combine it with ability and your future is assured.

On this point, allow me to remind you that you can learn a good deal from the people of this great and highly civilized country. The high sense of honor and manly courage possessed by the American people excite our admiration. Their polite attention and chivalrous conduct to the fair sex are worthy of our consideration. In your academic and college life, being under the benign influence of the highly cultured, honorable and learned presidents and professors, you, no doubt, will be able to learn more in this respect than I can tell you. I would advise you, however, not to imitate too much the democratic and unconventional manners of the student, whom I have met, and who, without any ceremony, would take the seat of honor in a parlor, sitting cross-legged, with his hands in his pockets. Such, and similar blunt manners, would not favorably impress our people. Our officials generally are very exact and punctilious in the matter of etiquette, and while you would naturally wish to dispense with its cumbrously punctilious observance, it would stand you in good stead to be always courteous, polished and polite in manner and behavior, and especially in your intercourse with officials.

In conclusion, I cannot but congratulate you on the era in which you live. China is in that transitional state when numerous fields of usefulness are open to you. All professions are sadly in need of good and competent men. There will be places for you all and more. The officials, and the mass of the population in general, now fully appreciate and recognize the advantages of Western learning, and will welcome you as soon as you touch your native shores, and sometimes even before, if you have the distinction and honor in your colleges. Men are there today, who, no sooner had they graduated from their universities than they received invitations from governors, viceroys, and presidents of boards to join their services.

This must be gratifying news to you. It should, however, not be forgotten that they do this from necessity, as they feel the pressing need of having such men as you, to advise and help them in their work. There are some men of the conservative type with Chinese education, pure and simple, who are filled with jealousy and alarm when they notice the increasing number of foreign educated Chinese in the Government service. You know the saying, "There is a black sheep in every flock." When one of our class is found tripping, his fault is magnified, and his case is taken as a general type of the foreign educated Chinese. You may depend upon it that your present conduct abroad, and your future movements are carefuly and critically watched. It behooves you, therefore, and I entreat you, to be careful in what you learn and do, so as to give no opportunity for slanderers. Having completed your studies, and, I hope with honors, with the efficient equipment received in the halls of learning in this enlightened country, and with the splendid opportunities before you, you should be able to acquit yourselves honorably and creditably after your return to China. In whatever sphere of life, or in whatever position you may be placed, I trust and hope that you will discharge your duties, not only faithfully and efficiently, but also in such a manner as to exhibit your superior knowledge and learning, which are denied to your conservative colleagues. Thus, you will not only do credit to yourselves, and to your alma maters, but also do honor to our class, and to our country.

AN ADDRESS TO THE CHINESE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE ASHBURNHAM, MASS., AUG. 25th, 1908, BY CHINTAO CHEN, Ph.D.

From our minister's advice that we should concede each other's individual peculiarity and difference of opinion or action on minor issues of great national problems, from our notable delegate's oration on "The Man of the Hour" and from Prof. Beach's interesting and instructive speech on the "Important Factors of Leadership,"I feel that the current of discourse is gradually and timely drifting to a subject,—I mean

"The Training of Thought for the Perpetuation and Elevation of our National and Individual Life."

Feelings, thoughts and actions, broadly speaking, have been regarded by great students of human nature as the triple strands constituting that immaterial but hardly unsubstantial thread, whereof the intricate living web of human character is woven on the shuttle of existence. This theory, however, holds true not only with an individual but also with a nation or a society.

A nation or a society, as recognized by such great authorities as Spencer and Baldwin, is a psychological organism, which can feel through its members, derive its thought through conference or in parliament, and act through the administration. None of these three functions can be neglected for the perpetuation and elevation of our national life; but as we are now arrived at the stage of a parliamentary government, in which we have no experience, and for which we are particularly weak in our national character as warned by our minister, the key to the whole problem is the training of the thought-function. By the training of this function, the improvement of other functions will naturally follow.

When compared with other nations, our Chinese nation is more homogeneous in blood, literature, traditions and even religion. We have 4000 years' creditable history behind us, we have up to less than a century ago invented all the great inventions that have ever uplifted the civilization of man, without being prompted by our neighbors, as pointed out by the great ethnologist, Peschel, and we have been the mother of civilization in all Eastern Asia. From these facts, it clearly appears that we should be a very strong, solid nation, and should live better and accomplish more than other nations.

But what is the present situation? Our system of government has been compared by watchful students to an invertebrate of the lower order, and our nation to a jelly fish, which offers no resistance whatever even to the kicking of a shrimp, and much more to the gobbling of a shark. Our national life, then, even under the present twinkling light of reforms, is in danger!

An animal which without a vertebrate column or backbone.

What are the causes? The last chapters of the history of Rome and of Athens combined will answer this question. History often repeats itself. The general corruption of people, their engrossing love of pleasure and idleness, the loose morals of their public men, the great number of slaves, and split — to cleave lengthwise, to divide.

the lack of pride on the virtues of character of their great forefathers—all these contributed to the principal causes of the fall of Rome and Athens. But to complete the list for our country, we still have to add to the above a cause most important and vital—this is the division among our own people or race—disintegration, as you may call. There is division according to provinces, localities, clans, classes, trades and what not.

Look at what other people have done and are still doing! When there is an important public question, they assemble, discuss it, settle the point at issue, and act upon it; but with us, on account of the division among ourselves, and the irreconcilability of other's differences, we assemble, and discuss, like others do, but then quarrel instead of settling the point at issue, and lastly, instead of carrying out any work, cut each other's throat. The failure in solving our great public problems is thus clearly seen to be due to the failure of the thought-function in our nation or society.

Nor is this race-disintegration found only among our uneducated people in the interior, but also among our enlightened students in America. The Chinese Students' Alliance in the West is a case in point. Those born in America and those sent from China form into different groups, and the consequence is that the Alliance there is also split in two and dwindles into pitiful insignificance. without effect.

to grow less
to waste away

The immediate remedy for this is the training of the thought-function by advising all the members to study parliamentary law or rules for debate, to cultivate a good sense and a habit of seeing things from different view-points, and lastly to bear in mind the saying of our great philosopher Chuang-tze (———) :—"Common people only know there is right in what is right, but fail to find right in what is considered wrong."

But national life cannot have its solid existence on a basis of individual decay, and no political rights, however broadly framed, will elevate a people individually depraved. This at once brings home the important problem of the *individual.*

foundation

to make bad or worse

Mr. Carlyle has said that Universal History is, at bottom,

– a period remarkable for important

but the history of great men. They not only mark and designate the epochs of national life, but also think great thoughts, cast them abroad, and the thoughts make events. A nation then, cannot stand long if there are no such men to be the leaders.

And the graet leaders, contrary to what most people would have thought, do not depend for their success so much on their intellect, their skill, their learning and their genius as their "mastery of man.' Liu-pi, in our history of "Three Kingdoms," George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and many others are good examples of this kind. But what are the elements for "Mastery of Man?" They are surely *Personal Magnetic Power* and the Knowledge of Man's Character. Only Personal Magnetic Power can find space in this paper, but if this power is attained, the work is more than half done.

Is there not a mysterious power in some men, whom you, on your first contact with them, will at once like, believe, love, respect and obey? Some think that this is hypnotism or Mesmerism, and that it can be learned by buying a twenty-five-cent book or by taking a five dollar course as advertised in many newspapers. All these, however, are of no avail, and will, after all, make you twenty-five cents or five dollars worse than before! No such valuable, noble power as this can be attained through using cheap, artificial devices.

How then is this power to be attained? When you analyze it, is it not through one's personal appearance, movements and words that you feel that power? Look at the lips of George Washington. You cannot disobey the order coming from them. They are the product of a definite, firm and commanding mind. Look also at the mouth of Prince Bismarck, the result of long years planning and revengeful thought; the round face of a child, the representative of an innocent mind; the triangular eyes of our great statesmen, Marquis Tseng and Li Hungchang, whose upper lid covered half of the pupil, the result of constant efforts in concealing secrets and quiet search for information and plans; and the big neck and heavy jaws of Napoleon, the product of combative and conquering spirit. Thus you see that the *mind controls the body*—not only directs its movements, arranges words to convey its ideas, but also carves one's appearance to form its picture.

Let us see what some great men have done in obtaining this power. Napoleon said to his generals, that he every day thought twice over these questions by asking himself "Can the wings of my army be turned? How can I hold my place?" This produced his *combative* spirit. Our great philosopher Tsang-tze, the greatest of Confucius' disciples, meditated three times a day upon the faithfulness of his work for others, his truth to friends, and his practice of what he was taught. This made him, out of a dull man, the standard bearer of Confucianism. Read the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin. There it is stated that he regularly kept a diary, recording his noble thoughts of the day, and also the good things to be done at that time. He claimed that this method had made him large in heart, systematic in affairs, resolute in settling matters, and reflective on his past experience. This is what made Benjamin Franklin a great founder of this republic (the U. S. A.), second only to George Washington. Again, Pythagoras, the great ancient Greek philosopher, devoted his evenings to solemn reflections on the events of the day, to find what might be improved upon to make more noble and useful. By this way, his personal magnetic power was increased to such an extent, that his followers, as history tells, attached to him with a religious devotion, and wild beasts were even once tamed at a mere word of his command. These facts, seemingly romantic but hardly unreal, will be believed more deeply, only after one has profoundly studied the power of mind and the application of psychology to education. Moreover, they are yet petty illustrations for the great doctrine taught by Confucius in his "Great Learning" that the whole world can be brought to a grand concord through the rectification of the mind of a princely man.

Brothers and sisters, I have now told you in what way other men have attained their personal magnetic power and have accomplished their great success. I shall from the foregoing deduce the way you ought to follow, if you are ambitious enough to do so. Keep a regular diary as Benjamin Franklin did, and meditate upon and think over your duties every day like Philosopher Tsang-tze no matter how busy you may be, and think noble thoughts and upon what good service you can render to your neighbor and your country. Read great books and biographies of great men; they can always give you inspiration as to great deeds and high ideals. With regard to such reading, George Wilson said the following:

> "I read all biographies with intense interest. Even a man without a heart, like Cavendish, I think about, and read about, and dream about, and picture to myself in all possible ways, till he grows into a living being beside me, and I put my feet into his shoes, and become for the time Cavendish, and think as he thought, and do as he did."

When you have a good thought, think of the way of carrying it out, resolutely and with great perseverance. Interest your friends with some of these noble thoughts, and firmly ask them to join your good cause. After you have practiced this for some time, you will become quite a new man, noble in spirit, large in heart, attractive in manner, loved, respected and consequently obeyed by all who come in contact with you. Then you are the great leader in the reform of our country, a second philosopher Tsang-tze in virtue, and a Benjamin Franklin in statesmanship.

Your noble thoughts are then turned into noble deeds. Your nation is elevated by your great acts. Your character is stamped upon your nation for ages. Your solitary thoughts and high ideals dwell in the minds of men for centuries, until at length they work their way into daily life and practice. You will never die, because your influence remains, and because your great deeds in history speak to men, thousands of years after, as if you spoke to them from your tomb. Thus you and your country, China, will be elevated and live forever.

Elevate < to raise to a higher position,
to raise in mind and feelings.

Loyalty to Loyalty

(1908 Conference Prize Oration by Y. T. Tsur, Yale Univ.)

I have heard it remarked that the Chinese are a thoughtful people. With no presumption on my part, or flattery to you, I may safely assert that you are the most thoughtful of the thoughtful, the flower and cream of the Chinese nation. As thinking beings and thoughtful Chinese, I invite you this evening to consider with me a subject which is all important to our national welfare and personal well-being. Whether you will accept or deny, affirm or negate my principle, it remains for you to decide. But I beseech you to be serious and firm-minded, not to be prone to disagreement, for then there will be no discord, but concord, no indifference but consideration, no enmity but friendship. More than that, if, as serious-minded and sincere Chinese, you will put this principle into practice, not only will China consolidate into a compact and powerful nation which no power on earth will dare offend and insult, but the world even will gravitate towards itself, thereby in consequence of that bringing all nations closer together in peace and brotherhood, and making the realization of More's Utopia a fact. The principle so important is Loyalty to Loyalty. This is the plea that I want to enter with you this evening.

Loyalty to loyalty! This sounds abstract and confusing. Let me define loyalty. Loyalty is a thorough-going, self-willing devotion to a cause. Anything which you and I can and will devote ourselves may constitute a cause. For instance, you are here this evening attending the oratorical contest with the idea to enjoy the speeches and make the occasion a success with your presence, while I stand here rattling away a few incoherent sentences with the idea to amuse you, though I do not deny that I mean also to exchange with some of you here a few of our ideals as well. Thus between us, one object, one interest is common. We want to enjoy this meeting and make it a success. This meeting then is an object in which both you and I have a common interest and to which we all devote ourselves willingly. This is our cause and we are loyal to it. Illustrations of a cause of this kind may be multiplied indefinitely. Judging from your intelligent faces, I do not believe that I need state another. Suffice it to say, carrying analysis down to the last point you will find any tie or interest to which man is loyal or devotes himself is a cause. On what is the nation or the family or friendship based? Is it not on loyalty, or a common interest in a cause? Certainly it is. Now is not loyalty the most essential thing in the world? Without loyalty, would there be progress? Without loyalty would there be any form of human relationship? No, never. Such, my brothers and sisters, is the nature of loyalty, and such is its importance.

This, as yet, is but the simpler part of the subject. If I am not boring you with this dry talk, I will go deeper into it. You have heard of what loyalty is, and also of what it is to be loyal. To be loyal, as I have said, is to devote one's self to a cause. Now causes are graded. A great cause embodies many small causes, and a universal cause embodies all causes, great as well as small. Such a universal cause exists and such is loyaly iseltf. To be loyal to this universal cause is to be loyal to loyalty, and we all can be loyal to it.

This statement is necessarily very abstract and hard to understand; but presently I will make it clear. This meeting, as aforesaid, is our cause to which all of us are loyal. Well, this is but a mere item of today's program. So today's program is a larger cause under which this minor one is grouped. Similarly, this day's program is but one of the many day's program of the 1908 conference. Accordingly, this forms a still larger cause to which we are loyal. But you may remember that this 1908 conference is but one of the many conferences we have had and shall have—in a word, a link in a chain which we shall keep on adding as long as the Chinese students are found in America. Hence conference in its largest and broadest sense is our cause. But "Wherefore this annual conference?" Well, is it not because of our common country to which we all belong? Yes. Then our common country is our largest cause so far, to which we are loyal and devote ourselves. Generalizing further, we can include all humanity. Thus humanity becomes our universal cause, and to be loyal to this universal cause is to be loyal to universal loyalty or more concisely, loyalty to loyalty.

It is not my intention to enter into a philosophical discussion of the subject. What I want is merely to treat it only so far as it concerns us as Chinese As causes are graded, so also are loyalties graded. A great loyalty comprises many small loyalties, and a universal loyalty comprises all loyalties, great as well as small. In order to serve a great loyalty all minor loyalties must be surrendered; in order to serve a national loyalty all loyalties, great as well as small, personal as well as non-personal, must be surrendered. Now if this be true and we Chinese are members of the same race, loyal to the same national cause, and sworn to work for the success of that same cause, it is conceivable and logical that no real conflict of interest can exist between us. If it be true that no real conflict of interest can exist between us, ought we to cherish any prejudices and differences among ourselves? Ought we not rather to sacrifice all our minor interests and surrender all our personal loyalties to the one greater cause, our national loyalty? Surely we ought. If again it be true that it is our duty to sacrifice and surrender, what interests, that we sacrifice, what loyalties that we surrender, can be considered too great for a national cause, for a national loyalty? No, no amount of sacrifice and surrender can be considered too much or too great for such a cause, for such a loyalty. No, not even that of life.

My brothers and sisters. I have shown you of what loyalty to loyalty means, and also of what loyalty to loyalty can do. But are you convinced of the truth of this principle? Are you equally convinced of the sanity and practicality of this principle? Whether you have or you have not, suffer me once for all to bring home to you this sane, simple and extremely practicable truth. This principle is one that you are practicing every day. It is one that is bound up with every life and existence. Are you not loyal to your parents, brothers, sisters, friends, college, country and a thousand and one other human institutions? Were it not so, would there be a country called China? Were it not so, would you be here to attend the Students' Conference? No, never. Loyalty, then, is a simple quality which is common to all and possessed by all. It is on this very account that I want to convince you of its importance and also to urge you to develop it and to apply it to life more consistently and universally.

Now perhaps you may be wondering whether to apply this principle to life more consistently and universally is not a task next to impossibility. No, not at all. I can assure you, if you will only be serious-minded, bent on carrying it out, the task is a very simply one. Always bear in mind that whatever man values, has a value in itself, apparent or real. While weighing your own desires, never fail to weigh those of others also. Harmonize interests which agree, and ignore interests which conflict. Respect all men's desires, interests and opinions, and interfere with no person's rights, privileges and duties. In other words be universally sympathetic, consistently considerate, and truly broad-minded. Therefore, my brothers and sisters, whatever views you can't fall in with, study to understand. Whateever things thwart your plans or desires, labour to reconcile. In addition, whatever you think, speak; whatever you believe do; whatever you profess, practice. This is loyalty to loyalty; this is patriotism; this is love. The day you practice this principle consistently and conscientiously, the hopes of China loom bright, the future of Asia looks encouraging and the progress of the world is assured.

Conference Notes

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., AUG., 1908.

It is almost a truism to say that our last Conference at Ashburnham was a complete success, if anything complete is possible in this world. It helped us not only in strengthening and

rouse — to raise up; to awaken;
(rowz) to ~~stir~~ stir up.

developing our moral force but also in furnishing us pleasures. The many instructive speeches delivered by the prominent men, both Chinese and American, whom we love and honor, should have made each one of us a better citizen of our country, and a better individual of the world as a whole. But at the same time our eyes were filled with charming sights, our ears with delightful tunes, and our hearts with inexpressible joy. "The natural and female beauties of Ashburnham" seemed to have made that little town "the centre of the earth." The receptions given by the different local clubs, with all their well arranged entertainmens, will recommend most favorably their continuation at the next Conference. The Chinese and Western music, which we heard throughout the conference period, and especially in the "concert," were most inspiring. Their continuation and improvement will tend to promote our happiness when we meet next year. The Ladies' Bazaar had certainly satisfied our taste; and to taste there can be no limitation. I shall not be surprised if a hungry crowd shouts for it before the 1909 Program Committee, "We want more." The Oratorical Contest, the Debate and the Athletics were all very interesting features which would rouse our sense of competition and improvement. Owing to the rainy weather we were deprived of the exciting game of Association football and the dazzling sight of the Bonfire Celebration. Yet we had many other very interesting things which readily took their places; and we had not allowed an hour to pass without obtaining some moral benefit or physical pleasure. This will make us conclude that the prolongation of the Conference is very desirable, if not absolutely necessary. Above all, the prolonged stay of our beloved minister among us would make us look back at that happy gathering at Ashburnham with joys arising from the bottom of our heart. In fact, can any one of us remember any other week in his or her whole life which had been better spent? Has there ever been any other week in which we could find this happiest and most charming combination of invaluable advices and fascinating entertainments?

delightful Respectfully submitted by
F. L. Chao,
English Secretary.

The Year's Work

(English Secretary's Report Read at the 1908 Conference, Ashburnham, Mass.)

The President and Members of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States, U. S. A.:

On behalf of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States, U. S. A., I beg to submit the following report on the general progress and work of the Alliance for the year 1907-08, ending August 20th, 1908.

One of the chief features of last year's work was the Revision of the Constitution and By-laws by which the Board of Executives, the Board of Representatives and the Board of Editors were established. Since that change the work of the Alliance has been much improved and this improvement has been seen and felt by all.

The work of the Board of Executive for the past twelve months was faithfully and dutifully done. Much of its success was due to the hearty co-operation of the other two Boards and also the assistance of the members in general.

After the organization of the Board of Representatives the work of the Executive Board has been greatly facilitated. Though the enactments of the Board of Representatives have not been carried out as promptly as might otherwise be expected, yet it must not be overlooked that its members are too far separated from one another. Separated though they are, still it is hoped that they will device means to transact their business in a better and prompter way in the future.

The Chinese Students' Monthly has achieved wonderful progress in the record of its work and activity. The English section of the Monthly has developed into a good sized magazine with an ever increasing demand and popularity. Its expenses last year were entirely defrayed by the receipts from subscriptions, and advertisements and the publication is now self-supporting. One point, however, is not to be passed unmentioned, that is, its irregularity in issuing. This must be remedied and improved in the coming year. The Chinese section of the Monthly is not very promising. On account of the difficulty on the part of the management to secure proper Chinese printing, the publication has not as yet been issued. It is strongly urged that steps be taken in this Conference towards the improvement or better organization of the entire management.

Another sign of progress which the Alliance made last year was the increase of its membership roll. The Alliance has now 195 members, including four Honorary members, of whom 78 per cent. are students in the universities, colleges and technical institutions in the East and the rest are studying in high schools and academies. It is gratifying to note that two of our members have been elected to the Honor Society of Sigma Xi and one to the Student Board of Representatives of one of the large universities.

One of the notable things which deserves special mention here is the interest taken in us by Minister Wu and some other members of the Chinese Legation at Washington. For the purpose of promoting the different phases of Athletics, a sum of seventy dollars was presented to the Conference for prizes to be awarded to the most successful contestants. Another sign of public interest was the presentation of two prizes by the Ithaca and Pennsylvania Clubs—the former a gold medal to the best orator and the latter a handsome banner to the winning debating team. Other clubs, however, also are not slow in showing their interest in the Conference events.

With all the progress we have made during the past year there is one great difficulty which, it seems to me, has been a hindrance to the work of the Alliance and which we must overcome if we hope to have a continued success. As the Alliance is rapidly growing in size, its business demands more than ever, better co-operation between the different Boards and the members. The indifferent attitude on the part of many of our members is indeed a great detriment to the welfare of the Alliance. Unless we are contented to remain where we are, we must strive to secure thorough co-operation which is the secret of success. Let us one and all bear in mind that the Alliance exists for the welfare and benefit of all of us. If every member takes an active interest in the administration, better co-operation will be attained and the progress of the Alliance of the coming year will be even greater than that of the past.

Respectfully submitted,
K. L. Carlos Sun,
English Secretary.

ENGLISH BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT

Ashburn, Mass., Aug. 26, 1908.

The Program committee has the honor to submit the following report:

Registration.

The attendance of the 1908 Conference is yet the largest in the history of the Alliance, the total registration being 117 including 10 guests and speakers. Fourteen universities and colleges, five professional and technical institutions and nineteen preparatory and high schools are represented. Comparing the statistics of this year's registration with those of the former years, it is significant tc note that the percentage of the college students has made a considerable gain while that of the secondary school students has slightly decreased. This is prboably due to the large increase of college students and decrease of secondary school students in this country rather than due to the difference of the degree of their interest in the conference.

Perhaps one of the most unique features of this conference is the unprecedented attendance of lady delegates. In the former years although we always had the pleasure of having one or two young ladies with us at the conference, the number never exceeded two or three per cent. of the total registration. This year, however, the record shows a remarkable increase, the lady delegation being more than ten per cent of the total. This, we believe, marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the conferences.

It is perhaps not out of place for us to say here that it was a great pleasure to us all to have the young ladies with us. Their presence has not only introduced new features into the social and intellectual programs and made every event more interesting and more lively, but has also elevated the social and intellectual life of the conference. This, we believe, will have a tremendous influence on the Chinese students in America. We suggest, therefore, that the committee in charge of the future conferences should make it a point to encourage the young ladies to attend the conference and should clear every obstacle which might make their coming to the conference difficult.

Finance.

The 1908 Conference is also to be congratulated for its financial success. Aside from paying all regular bills the conference paid also to the Chinese Students' Monthly an amount equal to the extra cost incurred to the Monthly for printing the Conference announcement, etc., which, in the former years, has always been done by the Monthly free, owing to financial difficulties. As the Conference treasurer handled all the bills and fees, he will submit an accurate and independent report showing in detail the receipts and expenditures.

Recommendations.

Successful as the 1908 Conference is, there remain still many defects to be remedied and improvements to be made. We beg to make the following recommendations and suggestions which may be of some value to the committees in charge of the conferences to come:

1. Management.

In the management of the conference the experience of this year shows that a definite system is needed for the different committees to execute their duties. By a system we mean a definite method, by which the work of the conference is to be done, the relations, which one committee bears upon another and the duties and responsibilities of each committee. Hitherto the committees have always found it difficult to know just how the work of the conference is to be done, what relation one committee bears upon another and what their duties and responsibilities, are. Hence confusion and irresponsibility result. To remedy this we suggest that a definite system be formulated by the board of executive and, when appointing the committees for the next conference, let the of executives instruct the committee definitely their relations board of executives instruct the committees definitely what their relations to each other are and what their responsibilities and duties are and how they are to be executed.

2. The Program.

The program this year was entirely too crowded. In fact it was so much so that the delegates found it more a task than a pleasure to attend the social, intellectual and other functions. We recommend that the 1909 conferenec be extended to ten days; and if this be impossible, the program be shortened.

3. The Inter-club Competition.

Undoubtedly the success of the 1908 Conference owes a great deal to the interest shown by the local clubs. We believe that a healthy competition between the local clubs will not only help the conference, but also establish a better relation between the clubs and tend to improve the internal conditions of the local clubs themselves. Therefore we recommend that healthy competition be stimulated among the clubs at the conference, though care should be taken that this does not lead to misunderstandings and extravagance.

4. Debate and Oratorical Contest.

The debate between Yale Chinese Students Club and Mass. Chinese Student Club and the oratorical contest were much appreciated by the delegates and made a good impression upon the people of Ashburnham and visitors from other cities. Though the debate has improved, yet much leaves to be desired. The clubs taking up the debate should be given more time for preparation. In order to make the oratorical contest a sure success, a preliminary trial should be held before the final contest and efforts should be made to encourage the members of the Alliance to take part in the contest.

Conclusion.

In conclusion the Program Committee wishes to express their great pleasure in working for the 1908 Conference and to thank

1. The Faculty and Trustees of Cushing Academy, who so kindly put the premises and the ground of the Academy at our disposal for the conference and who made our short stay at Ashburnham so pleasant and profitable.

2. The various committees, the board of executives and the board of editors, whose co-operation and faithful service have rendered the carrying out of the program possible.

2. The various committees, the board of executives and the board of editors, whose co-operation and faithful service have rendered the carrying out of the program possible.

3. The delegates, whose great enthusiasm and patience have enabled the conference to reach its present stage of prosperity. May the future conferences be ever so prosperous and each succeeding one more successful than the one preceeding.

Respectfully submitted,
T. C. Sun, Chairman,
K. P. Chen, Treasurer,
P. C. Chu, Secretary,
S. Y. D. Shao, Secretary,
F. C. Yen,
Y. T. Tsur,
C. T. Chao.

Athletics.

The unusual success of the different athletic events of the last Conference held at Ashburnham was a pleasant surprise to all. There was more athletic spirit shown by individual members and by the various clubs than ever before. We can readily account for this if we would recall the encouragement which Minister Wu had given us by donating the sum of sixty dollars to be used for the purchase of prizes. Yet many of the men joined in the different contests without any idea of coveting prizes, but merely to help to make athletics in the annual Conference a success. We admire the latter type of men and we feel proud that we have men of broad ideals as well as of high ambition in the Alliance.

Although none of the contestants had any proper training, yet many went to Ashburnham a week or earlier before the opening of Conference in order to loosen up their muscles. The athletic fields were crude in comparison with those of Andover Academy, yet they served our purpose well.

In the track meet, men had to run on the grass of the football field, as the courses for the 220, 440 and 880 yards marked out on the road were unsuitable for spike-shoes on account of the recent rain which had hardened the ground. It was impossible to make fast time for any of the races, because the runners had to round sharp corners of the football field. However, in the 100-yard dash, Mr. W. S. Chun's time was caught to be 10 1-5 seconds. Perhaps the slope of the ground helped considerably in establishing this record. In the high jump, Mr. Z. D. Chang cleared 5 feet, 2 inches without any previous training.

One of the most interesting events in the carnival is the One-mile Relay Team race between the Mass. Club and the Western Club; the latter being made up of men from the colleges of the Middle West. The first man of the former club had a good start and his team-mates helped him to win the banner in a glorious manner. But to do justice to our western delegates, I must say that the men of the Mass. Club made preparations for the race while those from the West did not.

Perhaps one of the most, if not the most exciting events of the day was the tug-of-war between the Yale club and the Mass. Club. The two teams were unevenly balanced; nevertheless, the giants of the Mass. Club had to work hard to snatch the crown of victory away from the fighting bulldogs of Eli. Imagine the heavyweights of Harvard clinging to the

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sion.

rope at one end and the featherweights of Yale pulling at the other end and you will have a conception of the struggle for supremacy.

The novice of this year's athletic events is the potato, sack and elephant races; all of which proved to be extremely interesting to the spectators. The success which such novelty has attained this year ought to give a great deal of inspiration to more members of the Alliance to join in the various contests next year.

The results of the track-meet are as follows:

The Alliance has always been weak in baseball; not because we could not play ball, but rather that we lacked practice. Of course, it is impossible to produce a good team by calling men out to practice for one or two hours for two consecutive days only. Such, however, has been the condition of our team, for it was impossible to find time for practice. But we were by no means discouraged by the result of the game which we played against the strong experienced town team of Ashburnham, even though the score was 17 to 6 in the latter's favor. Most of the members of our rivaling team were graduates of Cushing Academy, who have played on the same baseball diamond for years, while some of our boys had never played in a regular baseball game before. The members of the Alliance team were: Lin c., Ensang Ching p., C. C. Wang, 1st b., In Young 2nd b., Z. D. Chang 3rd b., Jen Huan s.s., F. Yeh l.f., W. C. Chen c.f., Y. S. Yung r.f.

More than thirty men entered into the tennis tournament. 競技, 比 But since there were only two courts which were serviceable, and on account of the limited time in which to play for the championship, it was necessary to drop all those who lost one set in the first round. The weather during the last two days of the Conference was not at all favorable for any kind of outdoor sports. The final round of the tournament, which was won by F. C. Yen, had to be finished on the gymnasium floor.

If the athletic field was as favorable for the track meet as it was at Andover, less expenses would have been incurred, but since it was not, we were obliged to hire men to mark out the courses for the different events, put up goal-posts, etc., all of which amounted to eleven dollars. The items of expenditures are as follows:

Athletic Goods	$ 13.75
Wages of Two Workmen	11.00
Prizes for Potato Race, etc.	4.25
Miscellaneous	1.37
Total	$30.37

The Athletic committees wish to extend their thanks to all those who have helped to make the last Conference's athletics such a success. Let each and every member of the Alliance lend a helping hand in the next meet. In the meantime, think of what improvements you can make for next year's athletic programme and express your views to the public. I am sure with the co-operation of all, a still greater success can be attained.

In Young,
Chairman on Athletics.

Statement of Conference Account of 1908

RECEIPTS.

(See Conference Account "A.")

Aug. 20 to 26—

Program fees	$985.90
Receipts from Ladies Concert	31.75
Receipts from Bazaar	65.95
Prize Contribution	80.00
General Contribution	35.75
Miss V. T. Sze (refund)	1.70
Room rent collected after Conference	3.00
	$1204.05

EXPENDITURES.

(See Conference Account "B.")

Aug. 20 to 26—

Committee on Program	$307.75
Committee on Accommodation & meals	696.36
Committee on Reception	22.40
Committee on Athletics	30.12
	$1056.63

Total Receipts	$1204.05
Total Expenditures	1056.63
Balance on hand	$147.42

Respectfully submitted,

K. P. CHEN,

Treasurer Programme Committee.

CONFERENCE ACCOUNT "A."

1908.

C. T. Wang	$11.65	T. C. Sun	$10.00
T. E. Ing	12.35	T. C. Ma	10.00
F. F. Lin	6.40	Irving Huie	10.00
K. K. Shen	11.05	Gee Chant	10.00
C. C. Lo	12.00	H. L. Liang	10.00
T. T. Tsur	12.35	M. C. Chang	10.00
T. H. Chow	11.05	B. M. Chan	10.00
K. P. Yang	12.25	C. H. Sao	10.00
C. Yang	11.30	S. H. Seeto	10.00
C. K. Tsao	11.65	P. S. Lo	10.00
Y. Chen	10.60	S. N. Chan	10.00
K. Y. Li	11.90	Y. C. Ma	10.00
F. W. Wong	11.65	V. L. Wong	10.00
T. C. Yeh	12.35	Henry Tong	10.00
K. L. C. Sun	12.25	T. H. Shen	10.00
C. S. Lin	11.65	Roy Sun	10.00
G. T. Chao	12.95	L. C. Lin	10.00
P. V. Jiu	10.70	P. Y. Lo	10.00
Roy Sun	10.65	M. C. Wu	10.00
W. D. Wing	10.90	P. S. Wang	10.00
H. Tang	10.35	P. H. Lin	10.00
E. L. Hsin	10.95	F. T. Yeh	10.00
T. C. Chao	10.65	Eu L. Wang	10.00
T. H. Yang	10.60	Luison Dzan	10.00
P. H. Lo	10.95	F. K. Sah	10.00

C. H. Lin	10.65
E. M. Ho	12.35
In Young	12.35
C. S. Huang	12.00
Z. Z. Zee	12.25
K. P. Chu	10.65
T. C. Chu	9.70
C. C. Wang	12.35
F. C. Yen	12.25
W. P. Lo	11.05
L. K. Liang	11.30
K. P. Chen	11.65
S. C. Yen	10.65
F. C. Seeto	10.95
Y. Y. Chan	10.65
Luther G. Jee	10.65
T. C. Chu	12.35
L. C. Yen	12.20
K. C. Li	12.35
Y. S. Tsao	12.25
T. H. Kuo	10.65
Y. T. Tsai	10.00
Yaling Key	10.00

S. Y. Shae	10.00
H. C. Lin	10.00
S. C. Luke	10.00
Huie Kin	10.00
Y. C. Chin	10.00
K. F. Kwan	1.75
Ensing Cheng	4.25
K. L. Wu	7.00
L. C. Sun	10.00
James Lee	8.75
K. P. Tsai	5.25
Jen Huan	5.25
C. L. Li	5.25
Y. S. Yang	11.65
C. H. Huang	10.75
W. N. Chu	10.00
Z. D. Chang	9.50
K. Z. Wong	9.50
W. S. Chua	10.95
W. F. Chen	10.00
S. S. Kwan	11.75
F. Tsen	11.90
	$985.90

Prize Contributions—

H. E. Wu Ting Fang	$10.00
Hon. G. L. Chang	20.00
Hon. On Shon Tchun	5.00
Hon. Kueel Chi'h	5.00
Mr. Kuan Ying-ling	5.00
Mr. T. K. Liang	5.00
Mr. Yuen Ko Shun	5.00
Dr. Chintao Chen	5.00
Dr. W. W. Yen	5.00
Mr. Tsai Siching	5.00
Penn. Local Club	5.00
Ithaca Local Club	5.00
	$80.00

General Contributions—

Dr. Chintao Chen	$10.00
Dr. W. W. Yen	10.00
Mr. C. L. Li	4.75

Mr. Huie Kin	1.00	
Hon. G. L. Chang	10.00	
		35.75

CONFERENCE ACCOUNT "B."

1908.

Reception Committee—

To Carriage	$1.00	
Express trunks, etc.	.55	
Carriage (for Miss Sze)	.55	
Ribbons	.40	
Railroad fare (for Miss Sze)	1.70	
Baggage transfer	.25	
Baggage transfer	.55	
Railroad Ticket	.85	
Petty Expenses	.50	
Express (for Miss Wang)	1.45	
Guest's Bill (Prof. Beach)	13.10	
Carriage (Minister Wu)	.50	
Breakfasts (Miss Tsao)	1.00	
		$22.40

Committee on Athletics—

Foot Ball	$5.00	
Catcher's Mitt	5.00	
3 Balls	3.75	
Lime	2.50	
1 Base Ball	1.50	
Per Mr. Yang	12.37	
		$30.12

Committee on Program—

Receipts Book	.45
General Expenses	.50
Office Stationary	1.40
Postage	.54
Prizes	47.75
Bazaar acc't.	5.70
General Expenses	.50
Newspaper	.02
T. C. Sun's Bill	16.12
C. C. Wang's Bill	5.17
Express Charges	.85
Phonograph Rent	6.00

Express Charges	.95	
P. C. Chu's Bill	7.69	
Printing Bill	27.86	
Prize	4.60	
Refreshments, Conference Night	16.50	
Refreshments, Farewell Reception	27.50	
Banquet	130.00	
7 Waiters	7.00	
Committee on Decoration	.65	
		$307.75

Committee on Accommodations
In charge of rooms and meals—

Mr. Key (refund)	$1.50	
Mr. Chan (refund)	1.50	
Towels	.60	
Per Z. Z. Zee	1.55	
Room Rent (Guests)	4.50	
Cushing Academy	663.71	
Guest's Room	4.00	
Room Rent (Guests)	3.00	
Room Rent (Guests)	6.00	
Janitors	10.00	
		$696.36

Correspondence

R. M. W. College, College Park, Va.
September 22, 1908.

Mr. C. T. Wang, President of C. S. A.,
New Haven, Connecticut.

Dear Mr. Wang:—

Having given the matter serious consideration, I have decided to resign the Vice-Presidency. It is unnecessary for me to elaborate my reasons; I only need to point out this fact: that there would be many difficulties and obstacles in the way of my being a successful President, should the Vice-President be called upon to perform the duties of the President.

I do not think that this should be considered as a sign of shirking from duty, as I have accepted other office as Assistant Editor, a post less honorable, and which involves work more tedious and heavy.

I earnestly hope that the step I take will result only in good for the Alliance.

Please express to the members of the Alliance my appreciation of the honor they have conferred upon me, and assure them of my desire to serve the Alliance in every possible way, I am

Sincerely yours,
Sieu Tsung Lok.
New Haven, Conn.,
September 26th, 1908.

Miss S. T. Lok,
College Park, Va.
Dear Miss Lok:—

Your letter of September 22 has my serious consideration. While I regret very much to lose you on our Executive Board, I fully sympathize with you in the difficulties and obstacles that might be in your way were you to be called upon to perform the duties of the President. I am sure none would think that you shirk from duty in tendering this your resignation, for you did it with a sincere desire that you may serve the Alliance better on some other lines of work. It is your noble devotion to the interests of the Alliance and utter disregard of personal consideration that moved to take this step. I therefore accept your resignation with much reluctance but with great respect for your magnanimity and deep interest in the organization.

Wishing you great success in your efforts to promote the welfare of the Alliance and the Chinese student body,

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) C. T. Wang,
President.
New Haven, Conn.,
September 26th, 1908.

Mr. T. C. Yeh,
Secretary Board of Representatives,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Miss S. T. Lok of College Park, Va., Vice-President of the Alliance for this year, has tendered me her resignation from the post on the Executive Board for reasons which have my sympathy. I have therefore accepted her resignation. According to Article V. Section 3 of the Constitution, I, as President of the Alliance, have to appoint another person to fill the vacancy thus created through her resignation with the consent of the Board of Representatives.

After very careful consideration over the situation and the general welfare of the Alliance I hereby choose Mr. T. C. Sun of Cornell for the post. I choose him because in the first place he was the second choice person for the position of Vice-Presidency at the Fourth Annual Conference held at Ashburnham, Mass., a month ago, and in the second place in the best of my judgment he is well fitted for the post. He has been an efficient and devoted worker for the Alliance, as has been shown by the different works with which he has been entrusted. I therefore recommend Mr. Sun very highly to the Board of Representatives for your approval. I sincerely believe that he will be a valuable addition to the Executive Board should my appointment be met with your approval

Awaiting an early action on the appointment,

Yours faithfully,
C. T. Wang,
President.
59 Matthews Hall, Cambridge, Mass.,
October 1, 1908.

C. T. Wang, Esq.,
President, C. S. A.

Dear Sir:—

Your appointment of T. C. Sun as vice-president has met with the approval of the Board of Representatives. The second recommendation of the Business Manager of the English Monthly will be duly referred to the Board.

Faithfully yours,
T. C. Yeh,
Secretary, Board of Representatives.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mr. Chi-hao Fay, Yale M. A., has been married in Peking on the 29th of August. In describing his wife to a friend, Mr. Fay says: "She is tall and very pretty and well educated." Mr. Fay has done such excellent work as principal of the Pu Tung Schol since his return to China, that he has been recently appointed by H. E. Lu, Commissioner of Education, as the President of the Provincial College of Chihli Province. Mr. Fay is better known to many of our students as "Brother Chi-hao," which name indicates the affection he has won.

Mr. S. T. Kong, '06, of the Columbia University is now connected with the Hunan Mining Company, Changsha. From a private letter to his friend we are glad to learn of his whereabouts and what he is now doing. He has been engaged in inspecting mines for the Company during the past years and preparing a plan for the building of a Laboratory. As a result of his Professional and Official connection with the mining industry in Human, he wrote an excellent article in the "Universal Gazette" for 3rd of August, giving his experience about Hunan mines which he had gained during his tour of inspection. The clipping is on file of the Home News department and we shall be glad to forward it to any member upon request.

There are four Mc Tyeire girls in Europe: Misses Li-Tsu Zung, Shu-Ling Kung, and Mrs. Kung, studying in Queen's College, London, and Miss Tsung-Yung Wei, in Germany.

Miss Nyui-Tsung Lee, another student of Mc Tyeire, Shanghai, China, has recently arrived at this popular land of learning, and is pursuing the course of instrumental and vocal music at La Grange Female College, Ga.

Mr. Ke Kinsun, a graduate of '07, from Leland Stanford

University, Cal., has been appointed by the Imperial Department of Treasury as a special commissioner of foreign financial affairs, and will accompany H . E. Tong Chao-Yi as his attache to visit all the leading countries of the world. They will start for America next month.

Mr. K. A. Lan and Mr. H. W. S. Liao are in Oberlin College of Ohio. Mr. Lan was the only Chinese student in Oberlin last year, and he is delighted to have Mr. Liao with him.

Mr. In Young, Yale '08 S., is in Lehigh University, taking Mining Engineering. He likes the school, but he says the place is "too darn hot."

Mr. F. K. Sah is elected the Chairman of the Program Committee of the Cosmopolitan Club of Purdue University. He is busy "fishing" for some good speakers.

Messrs. M. C. Pow, K. K. Wang, T. G. Chen, and M. S. Pow are studying in Ohio Wesleyan. Mr. Chen is doing freshman work and the rest are in the preparatory department.

Educational Notes

More Schools for Girls:

In view of the large number of applications of girls applying to enter the newly established Girls' Normal School in Peking, the Ministry of Education proposed to the Government that a similar institution be established by the Government in every province. The proposal was duly approved and instruction has now been issued to all provinces commanding that the matter be carried out within one year.

A Nanyang University:

The demand of a modern university near Nanking has long been felt by the Board of Education. But owing to the financial difficulty, the matter has been put aside until present. H. E. Chang Chih Tung has asked Viceroy Tuan Fong to raise a sufficient sum of money for the establishment of the long-desired institution. It will be a center of learning for all students in the neighboring provinces, so that they may not have to go to the north to be educated as heretofore.

Imperial Peking University:

An appropriation of 2,000,000 Teals is just made by the Board Finance for the establishment of professional schools under the University. The schools shall consist of Medicine, Law, Literature, Philosophy, Agriculture, Commerce, Engineering and Natural Sciences.

H. E. Tuan Fang Enlarges Girls' School:

In order to accommodate more students, H. E. Tuan Fang has changed a private girls' school in Nanking, called Yu Ning, into a public school for girls. Formerly the school had only one hundred students, and now it has two hundred.

More Students to Go Abroad:

We are glad to learn from the Tsin Pao (Tientsin Chinese Daily News) that in a recent examination held a Hangchow, Chekiang, 20 students were chosen to study abroad on the Chekiang Provincial Government scholarships. These scholarships have been recently created through the untiring efforts of the Hu Sho Wei, Shanghai, (an educational society organized by the Chekiang residents at Shanghai). Fifteen of the students will come to America and the rest will go to Europe. It is interesting to note the manner that the examination was conducted and advertised. Nominally it was held under the direction of the Provincial Educational Commissioner, but in reality all examiners were returned students from abroad, and three of them were from America. Our member, Mr. Chi Bok, was one of the Examiners. The examination was widely advertised in the newspapers so that no young men who were qualified might lose the opportunity of competition. We hope this excellent method will be a model for all other provinces in sending students abroad.

A School for Customs Service:

During the last few years much talk has been heard about the establishment of a school where our young men may be trained and prepared to take charge of the Customs. The last mail informs us that the much-talked of schools have been established in the following 5 cities, namely: Peking, Shanghai, Foochow, Canton and Hankow. The tuition is free but all graduates are required to enter the customs service. The Peking Government has appointed Messrs. Chen Yuen and Bevert, (?) a British subject, as director and sub-director, respectively.

Treasurer's Report

Mr. President, and Members of the Chinese Students' Alliance, I beg to submit my annual report on the general financial condition of the Alliance of 1907-08, and on some of the important improvements of the treasury both of finance and management that were proposed to be carried out during the coming year.

The most important duty that fell upon me when I entered the office for a second term was the question of how and where to get money to pay the deficit balance of the year of 1906-07, and the old unpaid bills.

As you all remember, at the close of last year's account we found ourselves badly in need of $70.71 to balance the book and $112.00 for the printer's bill of the Conference number bulletin of last year.

With the hope and assurance of the increase of enrollment of new members and the increase of income by the new Constitution—such as the requirement of non-active members to pay a sum of at least $5.00 for life membership fee, and the new rate of active membership dues, it was thought that these financial difficulties could be easily overcome. Disappointment was, however, soon felt owing to the returning of all graduate-members to China without becoming non-active members, and the slowness of collecting membership dues. This condition alone, would be bad enough without any thought of the old debt and the expense of our offices.

Question of getting cash money was at once raised for practical solution.

To solve the problem, several means and ways were introduced. Among the first, was the appointment of a committee on collection. The next important step taken, was the conversion of the Conference surplus of last year with the permission of the Board of Representatives, and lastly the making of the Alliance Banners and selling the same among members. This plan was carefully planned and carried out. I am glad to report that the enterprise has not only been successful, making a profit of $82.75, but also established a permanent source of income. To the members in general, I owe my success of the scheme, without whose support, both financially and morally, I could accomplish nothing. To the following gentlemen, Messrs. E. L. Hsieh of Amherst, F. C. Seeto of Andover, P. H. Lo, and T. C. Chu of Harvard, T. C. Sun and S. Y. Shae of Cornell, C. C. Wang and F. C. Yen of Yale, who kindly consented to promote the sales within their respective districts, special thanks are due. Without their co-operation and assistance I could sell indeed very few.

The profits of the sale and the Conference surplus were immediately applied to the urgent need, thus relieving the poor condition of the treasury at once. During the last two months we have enjoyed an unusual prosperity that has never been heard of in the financial history of our Alliance. We have on hand, according to the report of July, $14.94 in cash, and $94.00 in membership fees to be collected. Thus our surplus in both cash form and book accounts of 1908 is $108.94 at the end of the 31st of July.

In reviewing the general working of the financial branch of our Alliance, there are several important things which are worthy of your consideration.

During the year, the Treasurer has made six recommendations, of which four had been passed and two still in consideration by the Board of Representatives.

The system of the committee on collection was very successful as a whole. It had not only relieved the office work of the Treasurer, but also saved the postage which would be spent otherwise.

On behalf of the C. S. A., I beg to express my thanks for the invaluable service rendered by the members of the committee during the year 1907-08.

The financial condition of our "Monthly" under our managers, Messrs. P. Y. Lo, P. C. Chu, and Irving Huie, has been highly satisfactory. I was officially assured by our able manager, Mr. P. C. Chu, that the Treasurer shall not be called upon, like that of the past year, to pay for printer's bills.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate ourselves in having such an able body of men to manage our paper. To them, Mr. P. C. Chu in particular, I owe special thanks for the co-operation of advertising the sale of the Alliance Banners.

I am also able to say that an understanding between the Chinese Editorial Board, and the Treasurer has been reached. Financial support shall be extended to that Board according to the Constitution, and also the financial strength of the Alliance. But let me assure you that, judging from what I have been assured, that the self-support and the financial independence of that Board would soon be obtained.

You will note from my statement of account for the month of March, there appears a sum of $20.00 received from the local Club of Ithaca and Yale, and our members in Pennsylvania, used as telegram fees on the railroad question sent to our government by our sister Alliance in the West.

I was requested by Mr. Yin, Treasurer of the P. C. C. S. C. to convey to you his thanks for your liberal contribution.

In conclusion, I wish to make just a few remarks about the policy of this department next year.

I. The system of the collection of membership fees must be improved so as to enable our members to pay their dues as conveniently as possible.

II. The Alliance must have always on hand an amount of money large enough to meet any emergencies.

III. Voluntary contributions, if possible, should never be used as a means to raise funds to pay current expenses.

IV. A standing fund must be established within a short time so that whenever the Alliance is called up by circumstances to perform its constitutional function, the fund may be used to accomplish the object under which the Alliance was organized.

Besides these four recommendations, which will be presented to my successor after the election, I have also suggested to the Board of Representatives that a "Sick Fund" system be established by the Alliance. Undoubtedly, that recommendation will be brought up in this Conference so I shall not go into details.

In closing this report, I beg to express my sincere thanks for all your kind co-operation and consideration shown me during the year.

Respectfully submitted,
K. P. CHEN,
Treasurer.

ENGLISH BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT.

Cash Received	$494.30
Bills collected	108.15
Trade-ads. sold	143.20
	$745.65
Cash paid	$445.16
Bills paid	173.50
Balance on hand	126.99
	$745.65

GENERAL ELECTION AT THE CONFERENCE.

President, Mr. C. T. Wang, of Yale.
Vice-President, Miss S. T. Lok, of R. M. W. College.
Chinese Secretary, Mr. T. C. Chu, of Harvard.
English Secretary, Mr. T. L. Chao, of Harvard.
Treasurer, Mr. C. S. Liu, of Pennsylvania.
Chinese Editor-in-chief, Mr. Y. H. Yang, of Pennsylvania.
English Editor-in-chief, Mr. C. C. Wang, of Illinois.
Manager, Chinese Dept., Mr. S. Y. D. Shae, of Cornell.
Manager, English Dept., Mr. P. V. Jui, of Yale.

ELECTION OF HONORARY MEMBER.

Mr. H. C. Cowell, Principal of Cushing Academy, was elected as honorary member, at the Conference in Ashburnham, Mass.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

A. Committees appointed by Ex-President C. C. Wang:

1. Nomination Committee—T. C. Sun (Chairman), E. L. Hsieh, C. T. Wang, P. H. Linn, Y. T. Tsur, C. H. Liu, K. P. Chen.

2. Joint Council—C. T. Wang (Chairman), C. S. Liu (Secretary), P. M. Jee, T. C. Chu, L. M. Jee, K. L. C. Sun, C. H. Liu, P. H. Lin.

3. Resolution Committee on Mr. Chen's Death—Y. T. Tsur, K. L. C. Sun, P. H. Lo.

B. Committees appointed by the President:

1. Sick Fund Committee—K. P. Chen (Chairman), C. C. Wang, C. S. Liu, F. C. Yen, K. L. C. Sun.

2. Calendar Committee—C. S. Liu (Chairman), Miss S. T. Lok, K. P. Chen, T. C. Sun, P. C. Chu.

3. Petition Committee—Y. H. Yang (Chairman), T. C. Chu, F. Chin.

ORATORICAL CONTEST PROGRAM.

Music.

1. How to Prepare Ourselves, G. T. Chao, Cornell University; 2. A Trumpet Call for Service, C. T. Wang, Michigan University; 3. Inclination, T. F. Lin, Cambridge High School; 4. The Man of the Hour, Y. S. Tsao, Yale University; 5. An Appeal for the Education of Our Women, P. H. Lo, Harvard University; 6. Loyalty to Loyalty, Y. T. Tsur, Yale University; 7. Success in Life, F. W. Wang, Cornell University.

Music.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECISION.

Presiding Officer
H. E. WU TING FANG

Judges

Prof. F. D. Lane
Hon. W. W. Yen
W. B. Whitney

Prize winner, Y. T. Tsur, of Yale, with honorable mention of C. T. Wang, of Michigan.

Debate.

Resolved, That it is advisable for China to have governmental ownership and operation of her railroads.

Affirmative—Representatives, Yale Chinese Students' Club: C. C. Wang, Y. S. Tsao, Y. T. Tsur.

Negative—Representatives, Chinese Students' Club of Massachusetts: T. L. Chao, K. C. Chu, L. M. Jee.

Rebuttal: Y. T. Tsur, Y. S. Tsao, C. C. Wang.

Rebuttal: T. L. Chao, K. C. Chu, L. M. Jee.

Presiding officer: H. E. Wu Ting Fang.

Judges: Prof. F. D. Lane, Prof. H. P. Beach, Dr. C. Chen.

Winner: The Affirmative.

Imitate Gladstone

IMITATE Gladstone, and read carefully all the advertisements. Remember that the financial side of our Monthly to a large extent depends upon the advertisements. Whether our advertisers will continue their advertisements or not entirely depends upon the trade we bring to them. Therefore, let us always go to our advertisers, and let us PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US.

MAIL ORDERS received for Pure Silk Neckwear — any stripe or color desired. Our price is $2.00 —a saving of one dollar and fifty cents to you on every scarf.

Send Check or Stamps.

PAGTER,

Appareler,

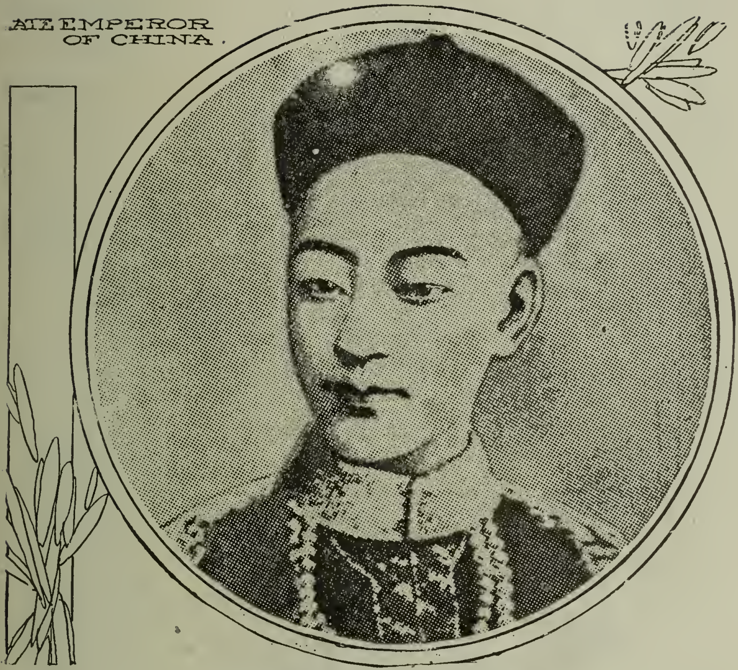
1 Broadway,
276-278 York Street,
New Haven, Conn.

A Student Enterprise

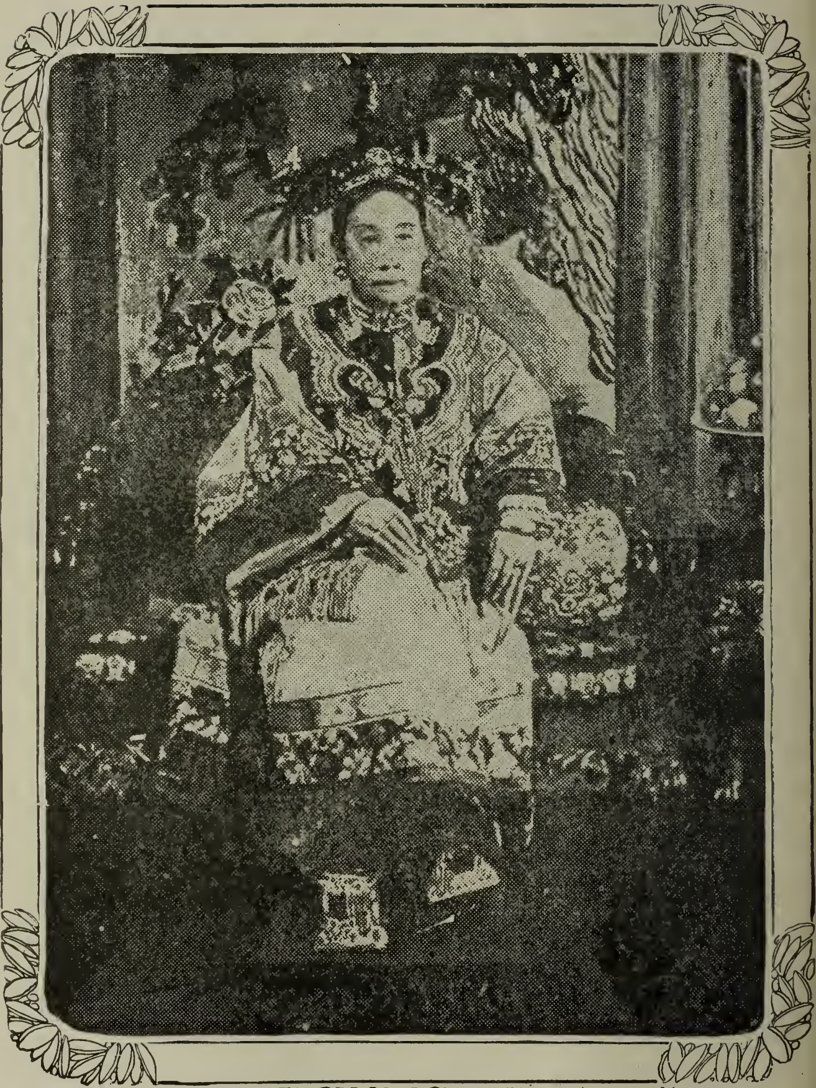
Students by clubbing together raised enough money to start the Co-op. Their idea was to reduce prices to a fair basis and then pay the profits back to their student customers. They reduced the prices at that time and now at these prices pay a small dividend. All Cornell students should trade at

Cornell Co-operative Co.,

Ithaca, N. Y.



By courtesy of the New Haven Union



THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA

By courtesy of the New Haven Union

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IV. December, 1908 No. 2

Editorial

death of a sovereign or a distinguis
person.

It is our sad duty to record the demise of our Emperor and Empress Dowager, which occurred on November 14th and 15th, respectively. It is needless to say here how much the nation was plunged into grief, and equally unnecessary to mention how much the nation felt over the loss. While Their Majesties were living, their importance might not have been properly felt, but now the country keenly feels the loss of their leadership. In fact, how little aware were we of the important services they have rendered the country. It was through them that the prohibition of opium-smoking, foot-binding, and domestic slavery has been rendered effective, and the adoption of a Constitution definitely determined upon. Therefore, in memory of the great reforms they had initiated into the nation, it is but fitting that the Alliance had expressed the deepest grief of our students in this country over the demise of Their Majesties through the following telegraphic message to Minister Wu:—

"Chinese Students' Alliance (of Eastern States) learns with deepest grief the death of our Emperor and Dowager Empress. We request Your Excellency to convey our grief to home government."

While overwhelmed with grief, we perceive great hopes in our new Emperor. The selection of His Highness Pu Yi as the successor was not a decision of the moment, or the result of hasty counsel, but the outcome of long deliberation. The wisdom of the choice is evident from the fact that, knowing China's demand of a ruler thoroughly equipped with modern spirit, the late Dowager Empress had ordered that the young Emperor be thoroughly educated in the modern art of government, and a modern ruler well informed of modern ideas is what China wants.

The choice of H. H. Prince Chun is also a fittinfi one. His Highness is young and progressive. He visited Germany in 1901, and that tour could not help making a deep conviction in his mind. Therefore, we may well expect the continuance of the reforms that have been initiated so far.

We congratulate our American friends and we also congratulate ourselves upon the successful visit of the Atlantic fleet at Amoy. Its anchorage in our waters and its cordial reception by our Government create nothing but renewed good understanding and ever-strengthening bonds of friendship between the two great nations. America has repeatedly manifested her friendship towards China, and China appreciates from the bottom of her heart America's courtesy. Natural and political interests of both countries call for an honest and cordial relation; and it is gratifying that such a relationship already prevails and is likely to improve day by day.

While rejoicing in this epoch-making visit of the American fleet at our port, we cannot but express our regret that our people could not give it as hearty and enhtusiastic a welcome as they desired to give at this time. Our people were by no means apathetic towards the fleet's visit, as they might appear to have been; but they were seriously handicapped by the unfortunate circumstances which prevented them from expressing their enthusiasm freely. Being threatened by revolutionary plots and restrained by quarantine and other restrictions, they regret that they were not permitted to welcome their visitors as heartily as they wanted to. On the other hand, the Government itself was also grealy handicapped. The uneasiness caused by the revolutionists alone was a great obstacle. Moreover, we are born rather a silent people. We do not make so much noise, nor do we put up so much artificial display as others; but our hearts are warm towards our visitors; and we hope soon to overcome all our handicaps so as to be able to welcome our best neighbor with our warm hearts as well as enthusiastic demonstrations in the near future.

In a recent Edict, the Throne, besides promulgating the outline of the long looked-for Constitution, has set the time for the adoption of the Constitution at the end of nine years, and has als adopted a definite program of working for each of the intervening years.

There are three points in connection with this Edict which are specially worthy of our notice. In the first place, it shows the good faith of the Emperor in carrying out what His Majesty has promised. In an editorial, the New York Tribune says, "It is noteworthy and commendable that the Sovereign has taken the initiative in promulgating the Constitution without pressure from the people and is proceeding with fulfilment of it in good faith. . . . It will be a gratifying page in the annals of China on which it is recorded that the country, so much despised by others, has set an example in enlightened progress such as is scarcely paralleled in the history of any other nation."

Although the phraseology of the aforesaid outline does not seem exactly like a modern Constitution, yet it proves clearly that the Throne is determined to have a Constitutional Government suitable to the conditions of our country; and it is none too much to hope that, as the execution of the preliminary program progresses, necessary improvements will accordingly be made so that the final Code to be adopted will be far more enlightened in spirit as well as in words.

The second point worthy of comment is the adoption of the definite program for a certain minimum amount and a certain kind of work to be done each year, so as to enable the country to progress regularly and steadily towards the goal. Such a definite and systematic preparation, especially in a country like ours, before a radical change of government, is both necessary and helpful. It is necessary, because a Constitution adopted without thorough preparation, is likely to result in such disorder as to totally eclipse its own value and thereby delay, if not exterminate, its usefulness. We have an obvious example of this fact in Russia. It is helpful, because by following a definite program of procedure, both the Throne and the people

Enrich – to make ri
Enrichment – act of
Enrich

may gradually adapt themselves to their respective constitutional functions, and thereby assure stability to the transformation.

In connection with the last point, may we students take special notice and examine ourselves as to how we are prepared to live and work under a Constitutional Government. We may well boast of being, and we are actually called, the cream of our country. Thus, before enquiring about our people at home, may we look into ourselves and see if we, the cream of our country, are really well prepared to discharge our duties. Have we the qualifications to be leaders of a constitutional people, and are we fully qualified to do our share in guiding the regeneration of our country which we shall be called upon to do sooner or later? Have we cleared out from our blood the well-known indifference, have we true patriotism—patriotism which aims at the welfare of the country and not the enrichment of one's own pockets, and lastly have we true union among us, or has each one of us a strong desire to unite with our brethren? By constantly asking ourselves these questions and by trying to answer them rightly, we can contribute much towards the ultimate usefulness of the Constitution to be adopted.

A thing which is of great interest is the arrival of His Excellency Tang Shao-yi. His mission to America is two-fold: the formal thanking of the United States Government and the studying of American governmental institutions. It is gratifying that our government should have chosen H. E. Tang who is well known as the strongest and most suitable man for this mission. Such a choice shows that our government holds the United States in great respect and friendship. Being an American-educated student and having such a record behind him as a most progressive and well-informed statesmen, H. E. Tang is the best man for this mission. We extend to His Excellency our heartiest welcome both as a high representative of our government and also as one of our most distinguished returned students who have rendered such great service to our country. Further, not only is his presence among us welcome, but we want to assure His Excellency that the student body is ready to render every assistance that he may need.

H. E. TANG SHAO-YI.
FROM BLACK & WHITE

By courtesy of the New York Herald

Business Column

To the Members of the Alliance:

In this report, I wish to point out two features.

The first feature is the active part which, during the year, the Alliance took in laboring for the welfare of China at home.

Many important things have happened in China, this year. Of them the most important were the case of the patrol by the English warships of the Pearl River, and the Tatsu Maru case and the subsequent boycott of the Japanese goods. Any one of these may become a spark of a general conflagration, the result of which no one ventures to predict. As representing loyal Chinese, the Alliance felt obliged to do something. In the Pearl River case, a petition was sent to the Waiwupu urging that the English warships must be withdrawn. In the boycott case, we sent letters to proper organs telling them to be on the lookout for the dangers which might arise. Each measure was passed after most careful and thorough consideration by the board of representatives and the board of executives. To all things, we prefer caution.

The second feature is the close relationship between the Eastern and the Western Alliance. There are many things which can best be done through the co-operation of the two Alliances. For instance, to send a telegram to our government, it will be more economical and effective if the two Alliances act together. This year has evidenced many instances of co-operation, all of which were marked by friendliness and sincerity.

Respectfully submitted,
T. C. CHU,
Chinese Secretary.

August 25, 1908.

BUSINESS MANAGER'S REPORT.

To subscription	$47.00	To stationery	$ 6.50
To balance due	1.70	To postage	27.75

To mis'c. expenses	12 45
To subscript'ns unpaid	2.00
$48.70	$48.70

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) P. Y. LO.

News Column

LOCAL NEWS

H. E. Tong Shao-Yi and Staff Arrived at San Francisco.

The party of the special ambassador Tong Shao-yi and Prince Tsai Pu arrived at San Francisco by the liner Mongolia on the morning of the 22nd. November. They were accorded a hearty welcome by thousands of Chinese, federal and state officials and local business men, while the Collector of Customs, Fred S. Stratton, greeted the representatives as a special representative of President Roosevelt. Though elaborate preparations were made by the local Chinese for banquets and entertainments, but they had to be cancelled on account of the edict of mourning.

Among the party there were, besides the representatives, other influential officials, American educated students and some twenty students. The principal secretaries and attaches are: Yung Kwai, a Yale graduate, for ten years past connected with the Chinese Legation at Washington; Chung Mun Yew, the Yale coxswain of 1886 and possible successor of Minister Wu at Washington; Ting-pang and Hsu, Military attache. By the end of November the said party will arrive at Washington, where they will remain till next March before proceeding to Europe.

In reply to the telegraphic message from the President in behalf of the Alliance, His Excellency Tang Shao-yi wired from San Francisco under date Nov. 24:

"In the hour of national sorrow the message of welcome from you students is deeply appreciated."

COLUMBIA NOTES.

With the return of Miss Tung Pih Kang from Europe, and the arrival of Mr. Hawk Ling Yen from China, the number of Chinese students at Columbia has been increased from nine to eleven.

Mr. Yen arrived here on October 24, and chose political science as his favorite subject. He is a native of Yu Yao, Chekiang, and a graduate of St. John's College, Shanghai, receiving his bachelor degree in 1907. He took the competitive examination for government scholarships held at Hangchow, last summer, and passed it with mighty success.

Mr. V. K. W. Koo, who was made editor-in-chief of the Columbia Spectator by his fellow students last summer, has proved more than worthy of the honor. Under his regime, The Spectator has brought about many innovations and improvements.

On October 31, Columbia was honored by a visit from Dr. Liang Ching Kwei, who was commissioned by our Government to inspect the Chinese schools in this country. He was received with much courtesy by the authorities, and conducted through all the departments. He was extremely delighted upon hearing that his young fellow countrymen are doing excellent work, here, at Columbia.

For seven years, the Chinese language, history, literature, and arts, have been taught at Columbia, and have gradually won a due place in the university curriculum. To show the progress which the Department of Chinese has made, we quote the Department's report in substance as follows: "The Department is now in its seventh year. Since its opening in 1902 seventy-six students have registered for courses given by its staff, the majority of whom participated in courses given in the anthropological and historical departments, while the number of those devoting themselves to the study of the language itself has averaged from five to ten every year. * * * Chinese and Japanese students were instructed in the method of research in Chinese literature. Several of the students prepared in the Department are now doing good work in China."

New York City, November 10, 1908.

News from Wooster.

We are glad to announce to our fellow-students in America that a Chinese Students' Club has been recently organized in Wooster with the following persons as officers: President, G. S. O. Chen; Secretary, P. W. Kuo; Treasurer, C. Z. F. Ing.

Recently we had the pleasure of welcoming into our midst Mr. Y. S. Sung, a graduate of the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai. He has already entered the university, expecting to take a full course here.

Mr. Z. D. Chang, who had been studying here for the last three years, left for China a few days ago. He will join the staff of the well known Shanghai Dispensary.

Messrs. G. S. O. Chen and P. W. Kuo were among the delegates that attended the First International Student Bible Conference at Columbus last month.

The resutls of the Track meet held during the 1908 Conference are as follows:

(Owing to a mistake, these were omitted in the last issue.)

100 yard dash—First, W. S. Chen; second, V. L. Wong; third, L. M. Jee. Time, 10 1-5 sec.

Running high jump—First, Z. D. Chang; second, V. L. Wong; third, K. C. Li. Height, 5 ft., 2 in.

220 yard dash—First, V. L. Wong; second, W. S. Chen; third, L. M. Jee. Time, 29 2-5 sec.

Running broad jump—First, Z. D. Chang; second, W. S. Chen; third, C. H. Huang. Distance, 16 ft. 8 in.

440 yards—First, F. K. Sah; second, S. N. Chau; third, E. M. Ho. Time, 69 sec.

Shot put—First, In Young; second, Y. T. Tsai; third, Y. S. Tsao. Distance, 32 fct.

880 yards—First, T. C. Chu; second, C. H. Huang; third, T. F. Liu. Time, 2 min. 45 4-5 sec.

Sack race—In Young.

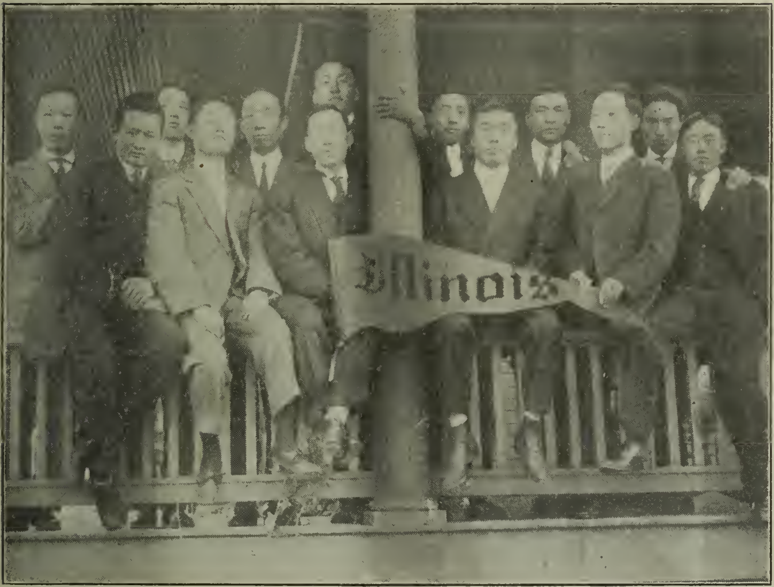
Potato race—W. S. Chen.

Elephant race—S. S. Kwan, H. Tong.

Three-legged race—Y. S. Tsao, Z. D. Chang.
Relay race—Won by Mass. Club.
Tug-of-war—Won by Mass. Club.

News from Harvard.

The Chinese students at Harvard have organized the Harvard Chinese Students' Club. Mr. L. M. Lee was elected president, Mr. C. H. Liu, vice-president; Mr. F. S. Chien, treasurer, and Mr. T. C. Chu, secretary. T. C. CHU.



FRONT ROW

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

S. Hong—Mechanical Engineering '12.
S. W. Hsu—Law and diplomacy.
C. H. Ou—Agriculture '11.
J. T. Zhen—Railway administration '09.
S. K. Shu—Mechanical engineering '12.
H. L. Wu—Railway engineering '11.

BACK ROW

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

J. Y. Dang—Civil engineering '12.
K. S. Tsiang—Agriculture '11.
W. Y. Hu—Law.
C. C. Wang—Post-graduate, railway administration.
W. K. Luh—Academy.
T. W. Tu—Railway engineering '09.
C. P. Hsuch—Political science '12.

NEWS FROM ILLINOIS.

The accompanying group picture of the Chinese students in the University of Illinois was taken by Mr. C. C. Wang in front of the Cosmopolitan Club House on October 17th, 1908. We reproduce it here in The Monthly that we may avail ourselves of the opportunity to introduce ourselves through the medium of this paper to our fellow countrymen and students in this country, and to extend them our heartiest greetings and best wishes. Although we cannot meet each other in person, yet by reproducing our pictures here in this paper we can at least familiarize with one other's face.

Mr. K. T. Lane of Chicago and Mr. Koliang Yih of Cornell paid us a visit on the second day of November. Mr. Lane was just back from his vacation trip to the South, and Mr. Yih is having a trip with Mr. Kuo Feng Wing, delegate to the Fishery Exposition held at Washington, D. C., last summer, to study the agricultural condition of this country. We were sorry they could not stay with us long.

At the instance of Mr. C C. Wang, the Chinese students held a meeting in the Cosmopolitan Club House Saturday evening, November 7th. During the meeting the question of organizing a local Chinese students' club at Illinois was brought up and discussed, and all agreed that the formation of such an organization was very desirable. The club was formally organized, constitution and by-laws drawn up and adopted, and the following officers were elected: C. C. Wang, president; W. Y. Hu, secretary; and T. W. Tu, treasurer.

Mr. C. C. Wang has been called to Washington, D. C., on some important business. He will leave Urbana next Monday morning, November 9th, and will be away for about a month. We wish him a pleasant trip and every success.

W. Y. Hu,
Secretary.

NEWS FROM YALE.

On the 10th of October, last, a reception was given to the Chinese students of Yale by Professor and Mrs. Reed at their residence. Many distinguished persons were present, among whom were President and Mrs. Hadley, and Dean and Mrs. Phelps. President Hadley gave a hearty welcome to the Chinese students in his short address, to which Mr. Y. T. Tsur, president of the Yale Chinese Students' Club, and Mr. C. T. Wang, president of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern states, responded.

A social gathering was given on October 24th at 66 Whalley avenue. Before games and refreshments, a short business meeting was held. The gathering was a very enjoyable one as everybody was busy with the interesting games introduced by Mr. P. V. Jui. Besides, numerous songs and piano solos, furnished by some lady friends of the club, helped to make everybody cheerful and the evening pleasant.

LUCHING Y. T. LOU,
Secretary.

News from Chicago.

By mistake, Mr. K. T. Lane was thought to be in the University this quarter, as stated in the November issue of The Monthly. He went to the West, after finishing his first term work. He did not return until the latter part of October. It is too late for him to resume his work in the University this Fall, so he has to stay out of the school, but he will probably continue his studies in the Winter quarter.

Mr. T. N. Woo (M.A., Chicago), will leave for China some time in December. He expects to be at home before the middle of January, and to return to this country within a year for Ph.D.

Mr. Y. Ching was very sick in the middle of October. He had internal troubles. We are very glad, however, to inform his friends that he has greatly improved, though he is still weak. We hope that he will soon recover fully.

Y. T. WANG.

News from Ithaca Club.

With great pleasure I beg to give some items of news of the Chinese students in Ithaca during the past few months.

Mr. Y. H. Tong, in June, received his master degree of

Agriculture from Cornell with the high honor of being elected as a member of the Sigma Xi Club. He sailed to China shortly after. Mr. K. L. Yih, and Mr. H. K. Fung were graduated in the course of Agriculture, and are now taking some special studies in the South for the M.S. degree.

Ithaca has been widely known as a pleasant place as a summer resort. During the past summer in addition to the two young ladies, Miss E. L. Soong, and Miss P. H. Hu, we had fifty-one Chinese students who came from various schools in the Eastern states. Miss Soong and her uncle, Mr. Nie, registered in the Cornell Summer School and took German. Miss Hu lived with her brother and studied Latin and English. Out of the 51 Chinese students, 34 registered in the Summer School, while many of them took lodgings in the vicinity of the campus. Groups of students, from time to time, took cottages on the Coyuga Lake, which undoubtedly is an ideal place for summer.

We were glad to see Messrs. K. T. Tsai and Y. S. Wang back from their long summer trip to China. They left us in the beginning of June, and came back at the close of September.

We were highly delighted this fall in welcoming a large number of Chinese students to Cornell. Mr. L. K. Liang, a graduate in Agriculture from Amherst, is here taking his post-graduate work. Messrs. Z. D. Liu and W. P. Lo, the former coming from Cook Academy. Montour Falls, N. Y., and the latter directly from China, were with us in the Summer School and are now registered as students in the C. E. Department. The following is a list of the students at Cornell who came directly from China:

K. Y. Char—C. E., 309 Eddy St.
T. T. Lee—C. E., 310 College Ave.
S. S. Keh—M. E., 215 Dryden Road.
L. K. Lin—Arts, 212 Linden Ave.
L. Y. Chang—M. E., 238 Linden Ave.
E. F. Wei— M. E., 238 Linden Ave.
M. T. Shen—C. E., 241 Linden Ave.
M. T. Hsu—Arts, 241 Linden Ave.

With the exception of Mr. T. T. Lee, who is sent by the Kwangsi government, all the rest are students of the Chekiang government.

Among all the good tidings we must not forget to express our regret of missing four good members of our club, viz.: Messrs. G. T. Chao, K. U. Wong, C. S. Hwang, and Y. S. Tseng. The first two have transferred to the State University of Wisconsin in Madison, the third to Amherst and the fourth sailed in September for China via Europe.

The first meeting of this academic year was held on the 11th of October. As a result of this meeting the following officers for this term were elected: President, C. C. Lo; Secretary, N. Han; Treasurer, P. Wang; Committee of the Loan Fund, T. C. Sun, and S. T. Wang.

NEWS FROM CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA.

Y. C. Tung, President. K. S. Tsang, Vice-President.
T. E. Ing, Secretary and Treasurer.

I beg to submit the following news of the Chinese students of U. of P.:

The number of Chinese students at the University of Pennsylvania has increased this year from seventeen to twenty-four, of whom seventeen are studying Commerce and Finance, two law, one arts, 2 civil engineering, and two medicine.

A Chinese students' economic club of University of Pennsylvania has been recently formed. This is the first club of its kind ever established by the Chinese students, and we hope its success in the future will lead to the formation of similar clubs both at home and abroad.

Our club held a smoker on October 28 in Houston Hall. Provost Harrison, Vice-Provost Smith, and the Deans of the departments in which there are Chinese students, were present and they gave short speeches. Refreshments were served during the latter part of the meeting.

The University Christian Association gave a reception to the Chinese students of the University of Pennsylvania on

November 5. Mr. G. V. Aldrich, secretary of the above-mentioned association, welcomed the Chinese students heartily with an address. Vice-Provost Smith gave an illustrated lecture on the history of University of Pennsylvania.

T. E. ING,
Secretary.

HOME NEWS

Nine Years' Program.

We refer to our reader of the Imperial decree on the subject of Constitutional Government published in the last issue. Following is a brief translation of the so-called "9 Years' Program:"

34th year of Kuang Hsu, or 1908—Local self-government. Rules for reorganization of finance. Fusion of the Manchu and Chinese militia. Revision of criminal code.

35th year, or 1909—Election of provincial assemblymen. Election to constitutional commission. Local self-government bureaus established. Census. Provincial budgets. Determinations of functions of Peking officials.

Issuing of school books.

36th year, or 1910—Provincial assemblies open. Local self-government established. Census reports. Tax rate fixed. Organization of provincial officials. Courts of law at provincial capitals and treaty ports. Publishing criminal code. Extension of schools. Preparation of organization of subprefecture, department and district police.

37th year, or 1911—Local self-government continued. Public account. Imperial budget. Rules on imperial taxation. Rules governing appointments and salaries of civil officials. Extension of schools. Codes of municipal and commercial laws and civil and criminal procedure drawn up.

38th year, or 1912—Completion of general arrangement of urban self-government. Census reports. Publication of taxation laws of empire. Perfection of arrangements for provincial and lesser courts. Extension of schools.

39th year, or 1913—Police registration. Imperial trial budget of variable expenses. Supreme Court. Courts of law in prefectures, subprefectures, departments and districts. Criminal code promulgated. Urban self-government established. Rules for rural self-government. Rules for urban police.

40th year, or 1914—Imperial trial budget of fixed expenses. Publication of system of national accounts. Rural self-government established. Rules for lower courts.

41st year, or 1915—Imperial household expenses fixed. Organizations of the banners. Comptroller's office. Public accounting enforced. Lower courts established. Municipal and commercial laws, and civil and criminal procedure rules established. Police system complete.

42nd year of Kuang Hsu, or 1916—Promulgation of full constitution and the laws of the imperial clan. Parliamentary rules and rules for parliamentary elections. Budget for consideration of Parliament. Reorganized official system. Appointment of a premier.

WELCOME, DALAI LAMA.

The Dalai Lama arrived at 2 o'clock on the 3rd of October at the Hankow Station. There was an official reception at the station. Na-tung, President of the Waiwupu, the Chinese Director and the Sub-director of the Lu-Han Railway, as well as Prince Yu and Duke Pu arrived with the Dalai Lama from Paotingfu, where they had welcomed the Dalai Lama on behalf of the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. All Chinese dignitaries were presented to the Dalai Lama at the Railway Station in Peking. Then the latter left for the Yellow Temple. The procession was headed by a band of music and a company of police troops. Then, a number of mounted Lamas came, whereupon the Dalai Lama himself was carried in a yellow sedan chair which was fully covered. Mounted Lamas and another company of police followed. The procession passed the Italian Legtaion on the way to the so-called Yellow Temple. The impression made by the procession was splendid, the order was everywhere very good. The retinue of the Dalai Lama consists of three hundred men, who have with them eight hundred camels and four hundred ponies.

H. E. TONG SHAO-YI.

H. E. Tong Shao-Yi and his party left Shanghai on board S. S. "Manchuria," Oct. 34, and arrived at Yokahama Oct. 10th. They will stay at Tokyo for three weeks. On Nov. 4th they will leave for San Francisco, where they will stay for five or six days at Hotel Fairmount, expecting to arrive at Washington, D. C., by Nov. 25th. Probably they will sojourn in this country for three months before proceeding on their tour around the world. His Royalty, Tuen, the second son of Prince Chin, was appointed as First Secretary to the Commissioner.

NO CHANGE IN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION.

The elaborate plan for the re-organization of our Postal Administration, as recorded in our last number, has dropped entirely from our Government's consideration. At present no change at all will be made. The present administration is to remain intact. The reason is, as given by the home newspaper, that the Government cannot financially effect such change as the nationalization of the Telegraph has just taken place. Mr. Hippisley (a British subject) the Postal Secretary, furnished us some information in his report regarding the Foreign Post Office in our Open-Port which is one of the many abuses that Foreign Powers had committed under the pretext of the Extraterritorial rights. He said in part, "These Alien Post Offices were originally established at treaty ports for the convenience of the Foreign merchants doing business there in the transmission of their correspondence with other countries, but they have long ceased to exist for these objects alone, and in many ways considerably increase the difficulties of the Chinese administration."

After having referred to the cases of difficulty and our relation to the Foreign Post Offices regarding the "Clubbed letter packages," he concluded the report by taking up a new subject, namely: the invasion of China's domestic sphere by the Alien Post Offices. He concluded as follows: "A considerable step has been taken during the year towards removing one cause of friction with the foreign post offices established in China. Both the British and French Administrations claimed under the terms of their agreements with China the right to hand over to this Administration for delivery letters originating in China which were posted at their offices franked with their stamps. As the Chinese domestic tariff is considerably lower than that of the offices named, this claim was not likely to result in any serious diminution of Chinese postal receipts; but it had to be resisted in principle as an invasion of China's domestic sphere. The French Government has already admitted the propriety of China's attitude in this matter; and negotiations are now being conducted with the Postmaster General at Hongkong, which, it is confidently anticipated, will result in a similar recognition of China's rights."

Opium Traffic.

The Imperial Opium Commissioners had several conferences last month in Peking discussing the practicability of passing strict measures to check the opium habit among the officials. The conclusion was arrived at by them as follows:

1. No opium-smoking official shall be allowed to report at his appointed office unless he has shown evidence of abstinence.
2. The time allowed to get rid of such habits shall not be extended.

H. E. Lu Chun-Ling has been appointed as High Commissioner to represent China at the International Opium Congress which will soon be held at Shanghai.

Cigarettes Following Opium.

The Ministry of Education has passed a strong measure to check the rapid indulgence of cigarette smoking among the students in the high and primary schools. The regulation is made because of both physiological and moral reasons. It is hoped this measure, as commented by the leading home newspapers, will accomplish the end sought. This habit does not only prevail among the students, but also among the other classes of people, including the female population. Mr. J. C. McNally, U. S. Consul to Nanking, made the following observation:

"The demand for cigarettes in China today is only exceeded by that for kerosene. Nor is this habit confined alone to the male portion of the population; the females of all classes and ages, from 10 years up, indulge as freely and openly in cigarettes, and with as much apparent enjoyment, as do their brothers."

As to the amount sold monthly at Nanking, the Consul said 125 cases (50,000 cigarettes per case) were consumed. Costing $6000 Chinese currency.

Daily Consular and Trade Report. October 23rd.

PROPOSED NEW LAWS.

The inadequacy of our present Law Code to carry out the various Governmental, industrial, and social reforms, has caused the Ministry of Justice to consider the suitability of adopting new Laws to regulate our new activities. Among the most important laws that are now engaging the attention of the Ministry are the Civil Law, Army and Navy Law, Marriage Law, Laws regulating the Sale of land to Foreign Citizens, and Laws regulating Commerce, Telegraph service, and Postal service. It is reported that those laws are now ready for the sanction of the Government.

RELIGION AND STATE.

The Ministry of Justice, in view of the constant misunderstanding between the people and the Foreign Missionaries, has requested our Ministers residing in Foreign Capitals to investigate and report the legal relation between the Church and the State as now exists in various Foreign countries. Suitable Laws will be finally adopted so that all misunderstanding may be checked and the freedom of Religion may be acknowledged.

CANTON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AWAKENED.

The great disaster and the heavy loss of life and property on the 28th of July last have produced a great effect upon the Provincial Government. It has now been arranged with the Hongkong observatory that the weather condition will be reported by telegraphic message, and a signal station has been erected in Canton. The Commissioner of Customs there is in charge of this work.

MODERN CANTON.

The frequent occurrence of epidemics and diseases in Canton was due principally to the use of unhealthy water. In order to check them, many ways of improving the sanitary conditions have recently been discussed among both the officials and the press. News has just come to hand that the Canton Water Works are now almost completed. They consist of three settling reservoirs of a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons each, six sand filters with a filtering capacity of 1,250,000 gallons each per day, and a covered storage reservoir with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. The pumping machinery consists of four sets of centrifugal pumps each capable of pumping 2,500,000 gallons per day. These pumps are for pumping water from the river to the reservoirs and from reservoirs to filters. The main pumping plant for the water-tower consists of three pairs of direct-acting triple expansion engines, each pair being capable of pumping 2,225,000 gallons in 24 hours. The Company is already in receipt of over 10,000 applications from householders for water supply.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

During a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Peking, it has been decided to present a Bronze Tablet to the United States through the American Legation there in appreciation of the returning of a portion of the Boxer Indemnity by the Washington Government. The Committee is now arranging the details of the representation, and it is reported that Director Whang of the Peking Industrial School will have charge of presenting the Tablet.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The inauguration ceremony of the Tientsin and Pukow R. R. was held last month. H. E. Lu Hai Huang, Director-General, made the principal speech during the occasion. He said in part: "Though the funds for the continuation of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are borrowed from Germany and England, the construction and control of the road are entirely vested in the Imperial Chinese Government. By availing ourselves of the parts built by the various railways in China and by utilizing the good methods now in operation in the different foreign countries, we expect to have an efficient railway system."

(This enterprise is undertaken in accordance with an agreement signed at Peking on January 13, 1908, the parties thereto being the Imperial Chinese Government on the one side and the Deutsche Asiatische Bank of Shanghai and the Chinese Central Railway, a British corporation, on the other. A copy of the agreement is one file of the Home News department.)

NEW PEKING.

To most of us our impression of Peking as a city is not as favorable as a loyal Chinese citizen should entertain. A certain correspondent of the London Times pictured to us what Peking is of today. It is both interesting and encouraging.

"So it has come to pass that today three railways bring their traffic and broadening influence to the very gate of the city. The tinkling camel bells are gone, their old-world music replaced by the indefatigable bugling from school parade grounds and camps. No longer does the Mediæval watch patrol the midnight streets with noise of rattle and drum, the new police, with their foreign uniform, rifles, and sentry boxes in every quarter, have consigned it to oblivion. Well-paved streets, flanked by bricked drains, now connect all of the principal gates; the paper lantern that accentuated the darkness of former days have been replaced by electric light; scavenging is no longer left to the unaided efforts of parish dogs and pigs; broughams and jinrikshas play in the place of sedan-chairs and springless carts, and public buildings of suitable size and design are being provided for the various Government offices. Most remarkable of all as indicating the change in social and educational standards—is the new zoological and botanical garden, whither large crowds of both sex resort daily; a purely Chinese Enterprise, of which the citizens are justly proud. A foreign adviser to the Chinese Government is now driven in an automobile, in company with a member of the Grand Council, from the city to the summer palaces, and Chinese Newspapers printed in the Capital, freely discuss the necessity for Constitutional Government. These things and others equally remarkable, have come to pass."

H. E. Tong Shao-Yi's Visit to America.

(By N. Han.)

Doubtlessly the coming of H. E. Tong Shao-Yi will have a wholesome effect upon the future relations between China and this country. We herewith take the liberty to offer our readers a leading article in the "Chinese Public Opinion:"

"We note that the fact of H. E. Tong Shao-Yi's visit to America seems to obtain the approval of the greater part of the Foreign Press in China. Were it merely a courtesy visit of thanks for America's generous return of the 1900 indemnity balance this would not be surprising, but in view of the fact that statements have been freely made that other most important affairs would engage his attention, in addition to his formal mission, we have been agreeably surprised to find such a pacific attitude maintained by some of the local journalistic quidnuncs.

That H. E. Tong's first duty will be that of tendering China's thanks, the main object of his mission, is only natural, but it is also wise that, being in America and on such a friendly mission, advantage should be taken of the propitious occasion to draw closer, and, if possible, seal by a mutual agreement, the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

"The idea of America and China forming a coalition appears to be distasteful to many, but we fail utterly to comprehend the reason. Japan's objections seem to be instigated by either fear or jealousy. Fear of what? American power; or the loss of perquisities which she had hoped to steal from China, but dare not take from America's ally? Jealousy of whom? China, who may be allowed to grow and prosper under American guidance so as to become a possible rival to herself, or of America obtaining plums from China which she had hoped would fall to her own lot?

"We can conceive of no other objections and, as these are both selfish and inimical to China, we sincerely trust that H. E. Tong will proceed on his journey fully instructed to do his utmost to bring about a rapprochement between this country and the United States.

"It has already been decided that the refunded indemnity shall be utilised for that most beneficial of all projects, education. That a greater proportion, than heretofore, of our students, shall be sent for their college course to America, is good news indeed, for we shall then receive back a number of graduates who will have been thoroughly and properly trained in the knowledge which the world possesses of the branches which they have studied. There may have come good graduates from Japan, but we cannot believe that the pupils of those who are themselves but students can be as completely trained as the pupils of men grounded in knowledge of their subject both by heredity and by training from infancy.

the transmission of qualities from the parents or ancestors to their offspring.

"Another point in favor of sending our students to America will be found in the growing friendliness that contact with our brightest and most intelligent youth is liable to foster. The chief causes of misunderstanding between foreigners and ourselves is to be found in a lack of mutual intercourse. The difficulties of our language, which seem to be too great for the average foreigner to overcome, are partly responsible for this. Our national conservatism and hereditary pride had also much to do with the matter. The average foreigner, on the other hand, looked upon China as a place of exile and did us the injustice and the discourtesy of condemning us as unknown.

"We sincerely trust that H. E. Tong Shao-Yi may succeed in introducing a revolution in this matter, at least so far as the American people are concerned, in a few years. We trust that his visit may result in, if not an alliance, a very close relation with the most progressive country in the world, whose aid would prove invaluable to us, in the path of progress."

Correspondence

59 Matthews, Cambridge, Mass., November 22, 1908.

C. T. Wang, Esq., President C. S. A.

My Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you that the new Board of Representatives have been now formed. The following men constitute the present Board:

K. C. Chu (chairman), C. H. Liu (secretary), F. Chin (auditor), W. C. Chen, Y. S. Chin, C. S. Chou, P. F. Chu, Jen Huan, T. T. Lin, C. C. Lo, H. T. Shen, K. L. C. Sun, K. T. Tsai, N. C. Yang, C. Young.

You will see that no Yale man is represented on the Board. It is because the Yale men have not sent in any representatives. With the formation of this new Board, the old Board begs respectfully to retire.

Faithfully yours,
T. C. YEH,
Secretary Retiring Board of Representatives.

(The newly elected Representatives for Yale are P. C. Chu, Y. C. Ma and Y. T. Tsur. Through an overlook their names were not handed in to the retiring Secretary. Editor's note.)

New Haven, Conn., November 24th, 1908.

Mr. T. C. Yeh, Secretary, Retiring Board of Representatives,
Cambridge, Mass.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of Nov. 22, in which you informed me of the formation of the new Board of Representatives, was duly received. That Yale did not send in the names of the newly elected Representatives is certainly a mere overlook, because I was present at the meeting when they were duly elected. I am now writing them to hand in their names at their earliest possible convenience.

In behalf of the Alliance I want to thank you and through you every member of the Retiring Board for the good work which you have rendered to the Alliance. I sincerely believe that you will all still give your best support for its welfare.

Yours faithfully,
C. T. WANG,
President.

Magazine Section

SPEECH DELIVERED BY PROF. H. P. BEACH AT ASHBURNHAN, MASS., AMGUST, 1908

Speech delivered by Prof. H. P. Beach at Ashburnham, Mass., August, 1908:

When Martin Luther, a maker of modern Europe, was a young student in Germany, one of his professors was in the habit of coming to his lecture-room and doffing his academic cap, contrary to the custom of the day. Certain of his colleagues asked the reason for this departure from academic etiquette, to whom he replied: "I take off my cap for the reason that I wish to show due respect to those before me. You look upon them as boys or youth. I see in them the future lawyers, doctors, counsellors, and rulers of our Empire." As I stand before you, this morning, and look into your faces, I also see, not the student of today, but the leaders in China's marvelous tomorrow. Before me are the men of influence in the empire's bright future,—China's engineers, lawyers, doctors, counsellors, journalists, and high officials. May I venture to give you some suggestions bearing upon successful leadership, for surely every student here may covet that as the reward for his present investment of time and heart and devotion to fatherland.

In order to the achievement of any large success, one must first of all place self mastery. A fully rounded man is the demand of the times in China. And this means, for one thing, that you must bring to your task a sound body, strong for the heavy demands that will surely come upon you at home. The scholar and official of the old regime made little of exercise, even if he did not despise it. If I may judge of the future from what I saw last year in China, when drills and gymnastics were eagerly participated in in all the institutions which I visited, the old order has changed. Whether it has or not, no man can carry the heavy burdens which will soon be yours, without having a strong physical foundation beneath him. And just here you labor under a serious advantage. You have to do not only the same tasks as your fellow-students, but in addition they must be done through the medium of a tongue not yours, which some of you have used only for two or three years. Under these conditions it would not be surprising if exercise were overlooked and too much time were spent in intellectual pursuits to the detriment of health. Great burdens make all the greater demands upon the physical man. Hence it is that such men as your representative at Washington, Minister Wu, pays such heed to his health. Indeed, I know of no better example to quote than Dr. Wu, who makes his body a true servant, who lives with a pedometer in his pocket and holds his appetite always in rein. For four years it was my privilege to live at Yale with the man whom perhaps the majority of the people of the United States expect to elect as our next president. Then he had a sana mens in sano corpore, and now rarely a day passes when you do not read in your morning paper of the strenuous and systematic physical exercise that William H. Taft has been taking the day before.

But there is another side to this question of a sound body. Every nation has its vices. Strong drink claims its millions of victims here, while in a seven years' residence in China I did not see a single Chinese intoxicated. China's foe has been opium, and in the nature of the case the men who have suffered most from its ravages have been men of affairs who sought needed stimulus from the drug. Now while China's splendid efforts of the past two years bid fair to entirely change the record of the past in the matter of opium, it is sad to see another change. I refer to the large use of tobacco, especially cigarettes, and of foreign liquors. One factory in Hankow that I saw just being completed by a foreign firm, last summer, was said to be able to turn out 10,000,000 cigarettes per day. You may know of the American anti-cigarette legislation and agitation of today. If that is well founded, and if what doctors say is true, namely that the cigarettes being manufactured for the market in China contain a small fraction of opium, their excessive use and the rapidly increasing indulgence in liquor, are possible rocks upon which helpful leadership may be wrecked. But I do not need to do more than suggest these as samples of the foes of the body which men will need to use with the greatest moderation, if indeed the decision is not more wisely made to give them a wide berth.

Self mastery means also the proper use of one's intellectual powers. No race, the Japanese not excepted, has such well developed powers of memory as the Chinese. As the possession of knowledge is regarded as an essential of success by all of you, what could be more natural than for you to make memory unduly prominent in your work here. Yet it should be remembered that your memory is largely the result of a heredity through which you also inherit one of the weaknesses of the old examination system which has just passed away and in which reason and originality were sacrificed to a phenomenal memory and a slavish reproduction of the teachings of the past, with little reference to the new demands of the present. One of New England's most famous lecturers of thirty years ago said to an audience once, "I received my academic education at Yale and Harvard, spending about half my time at each institution. As I look back upon what each college did for me, I would say that Yale taught me how to use my mind, while Harvard gave me the opportunity of acquiring great stores of knowledge. At Yale I sharpened my sickle, while at Cambridge I reaped in the great harvest field of human thought I incline to think that Yale has done more for me than Harvard." If Joseph Cook was right in his conclusions, ought not every one of us to make the fullest use of his mind, especially the logical powers, a prominent part of his education?

But another item should be borne in mind. At a previous meeting, the audience approved most heartily of Mr. Wang's exhortation looking to the study of the Mandarin, so that China's educated men from all sections might understand each other. I only place an underscore to his views on the subject, and would like to add this further word. The mind is not the servant of your leaders, if it cannot find forceful expression. You will influence China partly by the spoken word, but if you were strong writers of the literary style, you could reach a much wider constituency. I am glad to hear that a plan is being agitated of having a competent Peking professor of Mandarin and the classical language come to the United States to aid Chinese students who would become more proficient in the two forms of Chinese and so be able to make their education count at home. How can the knowledge that you are so laboriously acquiring become effective there without the ability to forcefully impart what you have here learned?

Self mastery further implies the development of the moral nature. In one of the addresses of last Friday night, character was so strongly urged as an indispensable prerequisite for service that I need only allude to its importance. As Dr. Wu pointed out on Saturday, Confucianism and Christianity are at one in their emphasis of this essential in life. The first sentence that many of you learned in your classics taught you that two of the four aims of the great learning were the renovation of the people and the resting in the highest excellence. And later you studied the many virtues of the ancient Sages, exemplified in the life of China's throneless king and in the Confucian ideal, the Chuntzu, or Princely Man. Christianity also has its ideals and its great ideal. Many of the greatest leaders of the Occident acknowledge that it was through the humble imitation of Jesus that they owe any virtue that they were thus enabled to exist in the world. Make every good man of the past, both in Asia and the West, your master and imitate their good examples.

With perfect mastery of body, mind, and spirit, you will come to be an Imperial person in a sense that will win the admiration of their majesties at Peking. The character for Imperial looks as if it were made up of white and king, but as you all know, the first of these is merely one stroke short of the original form which was self, making that man Imperial who was king of himself. Make a strong and never ending fight for self mastery, and you will have gotten a long way toward brilliant success as one of China's future leaders.

A second secret of successful leadership is work—hard, unremitting devotion to the task which you have chosen as the best investment of your life. One of England's famous literary men has defined genius as hard work. Certainly if we study the lives of men whom the world acknowledge as geniuses, capacity for arduous labor and unsparing application to their chosen tasks will account for their greatness. And such strenuous living is quite in accord with one of your most admirable national traits. Indeed, if one looks at the evolution of the character for man, it would seem to have always been implied in the word. As it now stands, it is simply the picture of the two legs of a man, but if you have looked up the older forms found on bells and other ancient bronze remains of three or four thousand years ago, you recall the pictograph of a man with bowed back and vigorously moving arms—a man ready to bear the burdens of his family or of the state and actually about this important business.

But aside from unremitting application to your future task, if your leadership is to be successful and helpful to China, let me remind you of another kind of work which the empire also needs. To be effective, every man should have not only a vocation, but an avocation as well; that is, you ought to have a secondary interest or many of them, to which you can turn in leisure moments. Many foreigners in China make sports of various kinds an avocation. While they have their place, a true lover of the empire ought to get relaxation from other forms of service than what in college phrase we may call his major. The sudden rise of the periodical press furnishes an opportunity for enlightening the public, and editors are anxious to receive your aid. There are various other literary services which China needs to have done, if she is to contribute to the common literary fund of the world. Philanthropists of many sorts stretch out their hands to you for helpful agitation and participation. Can a true lover of his country in a time of need like the present foolishly waste his time, when relaxation from the strain of the day can be found in some form of helpful ministration to those fellow countrymen who so much need it?

A third avenue leading to success in leadership is the formation of friendships. Minister Wu alluded very modestly the other day to what all of us admire in him, when he told us that many of his opposers had been won to his cause by a happy use of tact. Even more helpful in overcoming opposition—and what prominent man during the next twenty years will not meet opposition from many quarters?—is the ability to carry points through the magic spell of friendship. The friendships which you are forming here may become the basis of helpful co-operation in your future work. You have come to know and admire and love each other in Ashburnham, and men banded together in this way are much more likely to do in China what we call team work if they had not belonged to this alliance; and future combinations will surely grow out of the friendships formed during these days. You all know, perhaps, the old form of one of your words for friend, peng. It is now two "moons" or two "flesh" characters, but you recall in the old inscriptions that a rough picture of a phenix is the original form. As no portent could be more fortunate for a nation than the presence of a phenix,—or rather of two of them, one male and one female,—so friendships existing in a country were happy omens for the community and the nation, I firmly believe, that the 115 men and women gathered here will be better leaders in China, if they will let friendships formed here be reckoned as one of the assets of their future work.

But friendships must be wider than this circle, if they are to do their full part in your future. Pardon me if I suggest the other common word for friend, yu. It stands written as two hands, a right and a left. Only friends are likely to walk along these Ashburnham walks or on the street holding each others hand, and it is good to see such friends. But the seal form of the character may be found written in another way,—two right hands, one above the other. And is not that sort of friendship better still? The right hand is the symbol of strength, the left of weakness. The highest form of friendship gives the best it has to others; it does not impart weakness.

America is not a perfect country. It would be easy to return to China and impart to friends, especially to those inferior in station and ability to yourself, the weaknesses and vices which you have seen here. With this old seal character before you, you dare not do otherwise than impart to them the best that you have learned. Be friends to fellow officials and fellow workers in this way, and leadership will be sure and helpful.

I have said that self mastery, hard work, and a capacity for friendship are factors in successful leadership. I venture to mention another which may cause some difference of opinion. Yet bear with me if I mention as a fourth factor, patriotism. By this I do not mean anarchy, nor yet love of one's home or province merely. Some identify patriotism and revolution at the present time. Patriotism is so recent a growth in China that it is likely to have many unforunate interpretations. Happily you see, exemplified in a neighboring nation which China cannot in all respects approve of, an Oriental view of the virtue. Patriotism was one of the greatest factors in Japan's recent success in arms which has given her temporarily the leadership of Asia. Her army and navy went that great struggle with two overpowering passions. One was loyalty to the emperor, the other was love for fatherland and a burning eagerness to further its interests, even if it meant sufferings and wounds and painful deaths.

You will never be called upon, I hope, to shed your blood for your native country; yet you can show your devotion to the empire and to properly constituted authority by your lives quite as helpfully as you could by your death. There are two services which are sorely needed and which you will be unusually well able to render. One is the hastening of constitutional government which has been decreed and which their Imperial Majesties promise shall be granted as soon as the people are ready for it. While America is a republic and so not likely to become a model for China, you know more about such a government as has been decreed than most officials there. In Tientsin, a year ago, I heard in the public halls, where public matters were explained, men who willingly gave themselves night after night to the discussion of such subjects. Will you not hasten the glad day of a better rule through service in such halls and through the press?

But a better service still may be the efforts that you may make to set forth the distinction between evolution in national growth and development and revolution, which is usually destructive, particularly when men of anarchistic tendencies have undue influence. In view of what has been said and done by not a few students of your land who have gotten their ideas from extremists in Japan, it is all the more necessary for you to carry back to your countrymen the saner views which you have obtained in this land. And it is equally important that you should urge the duty of patience. China is not only the most populous, but it is also the most ancient of existing empires. Large bodies cannot move as rapidly at the outset as small ones. To argue from Japan ought to make the greater nation patient. Japan is a small and compact country with a small population and other advantages for speedy transformation. Yet even that wonderful empire waited long years for the establishment of constitutional government after it had been promised to the nation. If a still longer time must elapse before the Chinese are really prepared for the new form of government, you are the very men to convince the people of its necessity and wisdom. Let it be one of the tests that you assume to prove that you are true leaders. There is no glory in leadership which falls in with the unwise wishes of the multitude; that is reserved for the man who wins the day against fearful odds.

But some, perhaps, of you, are saying, "You have pictured for us a hard and thankless life; it has no attractions for us." It is indeed hard, but surely it is not fruitless. Is it a small thing that you should have an important share in the leadership of the greatest nation in many respects that the world has ever known? What land has so honorable and prolonged a history? What people can compare with your own in nearly every essential of potential, if not actual, greatness? They are not a tiny handful; nowhere, not even in India, can be found so many people of so great homogeneity. period is not wholly credible in all its historic details, that they have been the fittest in the past, and hence inferentially stand every chance of survival in the greater evolution of the future. You, then, will be the leaders of a people well worth your most devoted labors.

But there is a wider view which should be remembered. Today all Asia is looking upon Japan as most worthy of her continental hegemony. But that wonderful land cannot long hope to retain her proud position. China is naturally Asia's leader, and most men who have made a study of Asiatic races and history do not expect that she will continuously hold her present position. That place is rightfully your nation's and that means that you in this hall will one day be among the distinguished leaders of more than half the population of the world. What a noble prize! What an alluring honor of any man who has noble ambitions! Yet when that happy hour arrives, will you not hear the ominous question which was cabled to a gathering of 4000 students, assembled at Nashville, Tenn., two years ago. It read, "Japan is leading the Orient, but whither?" It lies with you men here, more than to any other equal number of Asiatics, whether the destiny of the mightiest of continents, the most populous, shall be led along the paths of material prosperity, domestic happiness, national righteousness, toward goals which are in accord with the better instincts of man because plainly the will of heaven and its personal ruler. During the past fifteen months I have been most of the time in Asia studying conditions and races of that continent, and I say to you deliberately and in entire sincerity that your land and your people are better worth living for and dying for than any other Asiatic land and race. I congratulate you most heartily on your great estate and wish you all happiness and blessing as you prepare for the noble task of leading China and the Chinese forward into paths of progress and individual and national development.

SPEECH DELIVERED BY DR. W. W. YEN AT ASHBURNHAM, MASS., AUGUST, 1908

Mr. President, members of the Students of the Summer Conference, ladies and gentlemen:

I need hardly declare to you that it has afforded me very great pleasure in attending this Conference. Two years ago I heard and read accounts of this Conference and it has been my one ambition to be present at its sessions. In my brief career I have attended a fairly large number of conferences but I cannot recall one which has given me more delight and satisfaction. One reason is, of course, the meeting again in a foreign country of many old friends and the making, I trust, of more new ones. What struck me very forcibly on my return to China eight years ago was the fact that between foreign educated men there is a powerful feeling of mutual attraction. Whatever you may call it,—a bond of sympathy, similarity of tastes and training, or affinity of souls,—it is there, and we are glad it exists. One touch of American college life seems to make us kin. As you can always tell whether an Englishman is a university man or not, so the American college impresses an indelible stamp on her sons, both native born and alien. It is true you will count among your many friends who have not enjoyed the advantages of an American college life, and for you to be most useful, it is indispensable that you associate as much as possible with such friends, but you will find as I have found that your most intimate and congenial friends will come from that body such as have gathered here this week. In studying the history of Modern Japan, I have been impressed by the magnificent services rendered to the motherland by the returned students. From the very beginning of intercourse with the Western nations the Government and people of Japan realized the vital importance of sending their young men abroad to master the secret of their strength and prosperity. It was in July of 1853 that Commodore Perry appeared at the entrance of Yedo Bay and 13 years later the first group of Japanese students left their homes for foreign lands. Between 1866 and 1876 five hundred more sought training in the United States at the colleges of the Dutch Reformed church alone. "Over 300 have entered Rutgers College in New Jersey. In 1887, there were 686 male and 13 female Japanese students in America." A large number of the young men were supported by the Imperial Government, there being as many as 250 of this class in this country in 1873.

In looking up our own records, I find that our students came to this country at even an earlier period than in the case of Japan. In 1844, two years after the signing of the treaty of Nanking, when 5 of our ports, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, were opened to foreign trade, three young men left China for New England as students under the care and patronage of the Rev. S. R. Brown, an American missionary. One of these three graduated from Yale University, where he repeatedly won honors in English composition to the surprise and admiration of his classmates and professors. I need hardly inform you that this brilliant young man was Yung Wing, the doyen of American educated Chinese. It was during his days at Yale University that he conceived the grand idea of organizing a Chinese Educational Mission, the object of which was to have our young men sent to foreign countries to be thoroughly educated and on their return to reinvigorate our great but effete civilization. Time does not permit me to follow the hopes and disappointments which he experienced on his return to China, to carry out his pet scheme. Suffice it to say, it was ultimately realized in 1871, 16 years after his graduation, for by Imperial Edict of August of that year one and a half million dollars were appropriated for the purpose of sending one hundred and twenty students to the United States for a period of 19 years. The first detachment of thirty boys arrived in New England in 1872.

Between Dr. Yung Wing's school days and the sending of the first Educational Mission by our Government there were a few of our young men studying in this country. About the time of the great Civil War one of these students was in Ohio and another in Tennessee. When the strife began, the one in Ohio shouldered his musket and joined the Union Army, while the other just as naturally and just as loyally took the side of the Confederates. I do not know whether they ever fought against each other in the same battle, but I do know that when they met in their homeland on their return they discussed the question of slavery and the right of secession just as warmly and just as partially as if one had been a Yankee and the other a Southerner.

Since the memorable year 1900 the number of students seeking knowledge abroad had been growing every year. Japan, on account of its proximity to the mainland, its cheapness of living and similarity of language, was for a time the Mecca of our devotees to the new learning. Two years ago the number in Tokio reached 17,000. But it has been felt that while no doubt much knowledge can be acquired in the Island Empire, the knowledge thus acquired is after all second hand, and if we are to seek western knowledge why should we not proceed to the fountain-head? We want the best and only the best can satisfy us. The result has been a steady and ever-increasing transplantation of the flower of our youths to this and other countries of the occidental world. Accurate statistics are wanting, but in round number there must be over three hundred in the United States. And this number will steadily increase in the next decade, for it is the intention of the Imperial Government to devote the funds which have been placed at its disposal by the remission on the part of the American Government of its share of the Boxer Indemnity, to the support of a large number of students to be educated in this country in the next 10 or 15 years. Viceroy Chang in his famous treatise entitled "Learn," which has been characterized by a London paper as one of the greatest books that have appeared in our country for several centuries, declares that "Ito, Yamagata, Yanomoto, Mutsui, and others visited foreign countries twenty years ago, and learned the method by which to escape the coercion of Europe. Under their leadership more than one hundred Japanese students were sent to Germany, France and England to learn foreign systems of conducting government, war, commerce, etc. After these had completed their courses, they were recalled and employed by the Japanese Government as generals and Ministers. When the Government was once changed, they developed into the Heroes of Orient." What he meant to say was, of course, that men like Ito, Yamagata, and others, men who in the brief space of a lifetime transformed medieval Japan into one of the foremost nations, were in the beginning only students who enjoyed no more advantages than you are enjoying, and received no better training than you have been receiving.

The question naturally arising in the minds of people who read that paragraph is: How is it the students of China, who have been educated in foreign countries have not developed into Itos and Yamagatas, and have not rendered the same services to their fatherland as the "Heroes of the Orient?"

For reply, it is necessary to study the final outcome of the Educational Mission initiated and organized by Dr. Yung Wing. The educational movement began by Dr. Yung Wing with so much eclát and auspiciousness and which promised to accomplish so much for the progress of our country was not carried out to a successful close. For Dr. Yung Wing was appointed in 1876 as Associate Minister to the United States, Peru and Spain and with the induction into office of the new Commissioner, a man of extreme conservative views, began the troubles, decline and premature defunction of the Educational Mission. The "Americanization" of the young men was noted by the Commissioner with alarm. Some cut off their queues, others played baseball, some even made love to American girls. He made exaggerated and misleading reports to the government, with the result that the Mission was ordered to be disbanded, so that the embryo rebels, for as such were our precursors regarded, might be exterminated before their full development. I need not dwell on the ignominious treatment awaiting them on their arrival at Shanghai, how they were confined in some discarded and loathsome quarters, how soldiers were detailed to keep guard over them, however, friends and relatives had difficulty in getting access to them and how they were subjected to all kinds of insults and indignities. To us who now bask in the sunshine of official and popular favor the attitude of the officials must seem to us inexplicable and ridiculous. But to those American educated young men it was almost a matter of life and death and as one of them writes, were all their sufferings related they would form a very pathetic tale, indeed. But it is as impossible for the reactionaries of Peking to check the progress of our country or to suppress the usefulness of the new school of educated young men as was King Canute to command the tide of the ocean not to advance on the shore. The doors of our Empire have been opened and no power under the sun could shut them again, and so long as they remain open men with a western training must be appointed to positions of influence. And so, after years of waiting, the members of the first Educational Mission have climbed higher and higher up the rungs of the official ladder simply by dint of their intelligence and ability and by making themselves indispensable to their superiors till a fairly large number have risen to be high officials in the land. The Special High Commissioner, who is expected to arrive in Washington some time in November and who has held the posts of Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and the difficult post of Governor of Mukden, is an American educated man. The present Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the late Associate Commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, the former Minister at Washington, the Councillor to the Viceroy of

Manchuria, and many others of the younger generation, are other instances of American educated men reaching posts of prominence. Foreign educated men may now be found in the service of every high official for the simple reason that in the execution of reform measures and in the dealings with diplomatic questions such men, by virtue of their education and training, are found to be well-nigh indispensable. It may be said of nearly all foreign educated men in official service that they receive handsome salaries and courteous treatment, and are no longer subject to such indignities as were their lot a score of years ago. At the same time, there has not been exhibited that eagerness which should be expected to place them in positions of real power and responsibility.

The tendency is either to subject them to the work of mere instruments, or to retain them as articles of decoration in order to enhance the renown of their patron. The former policy is aggravating and disheartening to men who really have the good of their country at heart and who find at every turn checks and obstructions resulting from their lack of power; while the latter one is jarring to men with much sense of manliness or self-respect. But the fact cannot be denied that our prospects have never been brighter and our opportunities for service to our motherland more numerous than today. With the institution of the examination for our graduates in foreign countries, the successful passing of which entitles us to appointments, our entry into official life has been tremendously facilitated, so that it can no longer be said, as was said by Dr. H. Kai of Hong Kong, that unless the men who have mastered the learning of the West were willing to acquire an official rank by the lavish expenditure of money and are willing to intrigue for office, the Government had not placed them in posts of honor and responsibility. The large number of men of our type already in Government Service, some occupying very important and eminent positions, is another encouraging factor, for our qualifications and usefulness can best be appreciated only by men of our own type. In fact, it is my humble opinion that only when foreign educated men enter the Grand Council or receive appointment as Viceroys and Governors that our advance in influence and service can ever become substantial and satisfactory. But in the meantime, it is important for us to prepare ourselves thoroughly for the grand work that is before us to assist in the regeneration of our Empire. Your record in this country has been an enviable one. The authorities of the different educational institutions all bear testimony to your excellent scholarship. There is only one thought that I wish to leave with you this morning, as a college man, speaking to college men. This thought is very admirably expressed in that descriptive definition given by Principal Jowett of Oxford University of a college, and that is, a college is a place of learning, a place of society, and a place of religion. Earnest and conscientious students as you are, you fully appreciate the first of Professor Jowett's definition that a college is a place of learning. Our race is by nature one of scholars, devoted to the pursuit of knowledge, and if any complaint can be made of a Chinese student, it is that he studies too hard, to the neglect of his health and the exclusion of beneficial and innocent enjoyments, I am glad to note that unlike our fellow students in Japan, any short cut to knowledge is disapproved and that more and more of you remain as graduate students to engage in research work. If any circumstance has ruined the reputation of the Japanese students, and injured the prospects of usefulness, it is the fact that many of them have been more anxious for their degrees than for substantial knowledge and that they make it their principal object in going to Japan to qualify themselves to make a dash for Peking after graduation in order to secure a Government position.

Now it seems to me with the present large number of students in this country, the time is ripe for you not only to learn but also to add to the stock of learning. There are two ways for you to undertake this important mission; the one is to enlarge the knowledge of the people of this country with regard to our own, and that by means of articles and essays and translations of our choicest literature for publication, but its size and quality have not reached by any means the stage that it cannot be improved. Then there is a still more valuable service that you can render to your own people, the translation into our language of the best books you know of and for those of you who are interested in science the publication of glossary of scientific terminology. Neither undertakings will encroach much on your time, but both will enhance your reputation as serious and patriotic scholars. To many of you students I am afraid it is not appreciated that a college is also a place of society. We come to this country to acquire learning, and some of us erroneously believe that to acquire learning means only the memorizing of text-books and the accumulating of marks at examination time. Western learning is not all confined to books, and so let no one deceive himself that because he has waded through the text-books, passed the examinations and received his diploma, he has exhausted all the learning that he came to acquire. In fact, to my mind, we are learning out of as well as in the recitation room, during vacation time as well as in the college year. The hours, days, even months that we spend in travelling, in meeting American friends, in seeing new places and going through new experiences, in reading the newspapers, magazines and other literature are strictly in the line of our studies, in going to church or attending the theater, I say all these hours, while they do not exactly add to our marks at college or help directly to win our degrees, are not wasted, but on the contrary add much to our knowledge of the way the people in the west live, move and have their being. There is much in every phase of American life that could be advantageously assimilated and adopted by our nation, and it is our duty to study it as intensely as we do our books. We should analyze the principles that underlie American society, and note the orderly and systematic manner in which business is done and duties are discharged. What are the relations between man and wife, parent and child? What is the position of woman? Is the American home nearer the ideal or is ours? What are the best thoughts on the relation of Marriage? What relation exists between the Government and the Governed? The Employer and the Employee? These and thousands of similar questions should be asked and answered by us, in order that we, as practical sociologists, may on our return, ameliorate and improve the conditions of our own society. There is much to approve and much to condemn in American sociologic conditions, and as men of education and culture, we must keep abreast of the conditions of the times. For this reason I wish to see our students remain longer in this country, I wish to see them enter more into the college and social life of this country, I wish they were scattered more among the educational institutions instead of, as is now the case, grouping themselves among four or five universities and I wish they would devour newspapers and periodicals, and books on general literature and information just as eagerly and intensely as you do your text-books and manuals. And lastly, gentlemen, let us not forget that a college is also a center of religion. You who have followed the awakening of our people must have noticed how in the beginning, our statesmen were impressed only with the material side of western civilization. Battleships and cruisers, rifles and cannons, arsenals, dockyards, steamships and locomotives, these and these only aroused their interest and excited their admiration. These things and these things only constituted in their eyes civilization of the West. Since the Boxer Uprising our writers and scholars have begun the study of western philosophy, western learning, western culture and also western religion. Whatever be our religious creeds, no earnest student of history can deny the fact that the material, political and social development of the West has progressed at any rate concommitantly with its ethical and religious men and educators have permitted themselves to be led by ideals of liberty, of concord, of peace, of charity, and of justice, and these ideals have been founded on religious beliefs and convictions. As Mr. Seth Low said at the banquet given in honor of our Imperial Commissioners four years ago, he hoped that the Commissioners would see behind all the structure of the government, the character of the educational system, and the industrial and mechanical methods, the ideals; the ideal which these things are the outcome, the embodiment and the glory? Our country, gentlemen, is at the parting of the ways. With the battering down of he old beliefs and safeguards of society, new ones, founded on science and intelligence and reason must take their place. As foreign-educated men, it is our duty to see to it that the moral advance of our Empire keep pace with its material and intellectual growth. Let us first of all set up a new standard in public and private morality. Our superiority in intellectual qualifications over the old school, particulraly in the domain of science, admits of no doubt or dispute. If we only prove ourselves as their superiors in ethics and morals, then our reputation as a class of men and as patriots will be placed on a foundation of rock. The old Confucian school produced in our own times the late Marquis Tseng Kuo-fan —statesman, scholar, moral philosopher and an ideal gentleman. It remains for our foreign-educated men, with our superior advantages, our wider knowledge, and our modern training to reproduce leaders whose names will appear in history with equal lustre and whose achievements will confer greater benefits on posterity.

A Trumpet Call for Service.

(By C. T. Wang, who received honorable mention in the 1908 Oratorical Contest.

There is now only one living nation that can date back its authentic history to the twentieth century before Christ, and it is the history of a mighty people. The glories of ancient civilization that ever graced this constant progressing world are found in the history of this people. The dazzling wealth and power of the Assyrian and Babylonian Empires, the brilliant intellect of the wonderful Greeks, and the marvelous legal systems of the invincible Romans have their duplicates in the annals of old Cathay. She has been the mistress of the East giving enlightenment and civilization to the surrounding tribes and nations. From the borders of Siberia to the Tropic of

Cancer, from the coast washed by the mighty Pacific to the uplands of Thibet, the literature of Han and the civilization of Chung-Hua have their full sway. Forty million Japanese and ten million Koreans are still using her literature and studying her philosophy today. But living in the twentieth century after Christ why should we look back to the twentieth century before? Let us rather look to the future.

The future of China is certainly bright. There are the four million square miles of fertile soil and fabulously rich mines, there are the four hundred million industrial, economical, and highly intelligent people, and there is the marvelous advancement of western civilization of which she can take advantage. Perhaps the picture of an awakening lion in the act of stretching himself and ready for prowling about for prey looms up before our eyes, or the words of a mighty conqueror, who in his quiet survey of the world said that "when China moves it shall move the world," tingle in our ears. But ladies and gentlemen, the vital question that concerns us today is neither of the past nor of the future but of the LIVING PRESENT.

What is China today? Her past glories have vanished away and her future possibilities are still in the air. Hong Kong, Annam, Burmah, Formosa, Port Arthur, Kiaochou and Weihaiwai have been snatched one after another from her. Over these territories our dear Dragon Flag once floated is now nowhere to be found! Incredibly heavy war indemnities hang mercilessly over the back of her poverty-stricken people. Her mineral resources and railway rights have been concessioned to foreign capitalists through fraud and coercion. Her people are maltreated by foreign residents at home, turned down and driven away by foreign governments abroad. Finally, England in the west, France in the south, Germany in the east and Russia in the north, with little Japan right at her door, are keenly watching for the first opportunity to realize their respective shares as outlined under the so-called spheres of influence. Great are the dangers that beset her. In this hour of danger from whom shall she look for help? Is it not from us, her loyal sons, and from us only?

Every one of us present here tonight knows what this call for help means. It is this call that nerves us to leave our dear ones at home and come to this distant land, as voluntary exiles, to seek the means that shall enable us to render the needed help. We know there are railroads to be built, mines to be opened, industries to be developed, laws to be revised, and a hundred and one other things to be re-adjusted to the end that our independence may be secured and happiness ensured. To face squarely at the new situation as a result of the blending together of the East and West China needs the service of her sons. Could we let the French build our railroads, the English levy our taxes, the Germans open our mines, the Japanese fell our lumber, and the Russians till our soil? NO, a thousand times NO. We want the sons of Han to recover these rights which by the law of nature belong to us. Dear brothers, our burdens are heavy and our responsibilities are great. But shall we be frightened by their weight or disheartened by their difficulty? No, let us brace up and prove equal to the occasion, for heaven helps those who help themselves.

This mighty republic, under whose flag we are now pursuing our education, was at one time threatened with the loss of freedom and at another with the dissolution of the Union. But both in 1776 and 1860 there were enough whole-hearted, loyal-hearted and true-hearted young men who offered their services, yea many of them even their lives, so that in the end freedom was regained and the Union saved. The brazen statue of a humble weather-beaten soldier, reared up before the Fairbank's Memorial Hall, in memory of the men of Ashburnham who gave their lives for the Union, speaks, though silently, volumes of the kind of services young men of this republic have rendered. Go to the end of the world and you shall find that there is not a single nation that can be independent, prosperous, and happy without the active services of her sons. Oh, glorious service that secures independence and ensures happiness. It is through service that we fulfil the law of life.

But service is not limited to the field of war. Names like Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare and Longfellow, like Demonsthenes, Cicero, Gladstone and Webster, like Augustine, Livingstone, Nightingale and Sir Williams, are as sweet in the memory of the people of the West as those of Miltiades, Scipio, Washington and Grant, because they have rendered great services to their own peoples in particular and mankind in general. There is, however, one name that looms above every other name and finds a large place in the heart of many nations today because of his wonderful humanity and principles of service. This name is Jesus. All of us here are undoubtedly filled with a keen desire to serve our country and our people. May we not find out the secret of the highest, noblest and most helpful service! May we not catch on to the sweet spirit of Longfellow when he said,

"Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
  Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
  Heart within, and God o'erhead!"

A PLEA FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Of late, every paper coming from home brings us news of the great industrial, social and political changes that are taking place in China. The enthusiasm shown by our people in these progressive movements is simply marvellous! If these changes have failed to cause a stir of patriotic emotion in us, certainly the plea that is coming from every direction for a national convention must have attracted not only everyone's attention, but awakened in each heart great hopes for China's future.

This plea is, in fact, hundreds of pleas that have been presented, mailed, telegraphed, and cabled from every part of the globe. It is an unmistakable evidence of China's vigorous activity after a long period of peaceful rest. It is like a prairie fire rushing from the Mongolian desert to Kwang-si province and from the ports along the Yellow Sea to the border of Tibet! China's multitudinous population has now but one ambition, one purpose, one hope, and that is the assembling of a National Convention to establish a Constitutional government.

Many of the eighteen provinces have already sent representatives to Peking. They carry with them petitions signed by many distinguished persons of the provinces represented. Provinces like Yunnan and Kweichow situated far away from the Capitol have asked their native born officials in Peking to be their representatives. Many of these representatives have already reached Peking; others are still on their way. While they are waiting in Peking for the proper time to present their petitions to the throne, they are devoting themselves to calling upon important personages and discussing with them various problems in connection with constitutional government.

Besides the regularly chosen representatives of the various provinces who are to present petitions in person, Chinese consuls and ministers in foreign lands have cabled to the throne their combined plea. Some that had not joined in this general plea have presented individual petitions. Several of the viceroys and other high officers, either in answer to the problem put to them by the Government at Peking as to the advisability of calling a National Convention or through personal enthusiasm and loyalty to the country have, likewise, expressed their earnest desire for this Convention. Similar requests have been cabled by Chinese students in Japan and Europe. Some Manchus, roused by the thundering shouts of the people at home and awakened by students and ministers abroad, have broken their silence and joined in the cry.

Were all the petitions, telegrams, and cables collected, they would form a book no smaller than our "Four Books" put together. The single petition prepared by the representatives of Chekiang province has more than 15,000 words, which is nearly eight times longer than the book, "Great Learning."

At present, the foreign powers have military guards for their legations in Peking. As a result of the united plea that has been raised throughout China, the ministers of the foreign powers have announced that, as soon as China has her Constitutional Government established, these powers will gladly withdraw the guards from their legations.

Since friction exists where motion exists, and since action is always accompanied by reaction, we should not be surprised or dismayed at finding some opposition on the part of the government, such as the discharge of H. E. Chen Tsing-ren and the shelving of the anti-National-Conventional petition from the viceroy of Kang Shang provinces. If the assembling of the Convention means the birth of freedom, death to despotism, and the enfranchisement of the four hundred odd millions from an absolute monarchy, we might reasonably expect more and stronger opposition than we now have. If we look back at the terror that reigned during the French Revolution, or the thousands slain in battles and offered as sacrifice upon the altar of the English Commonwealth, our difficulties dwindle away into insignificance.

Whether or not the plea will be regarded with favor by the Throne, no one can predict. But without regard to what the decision of the throne may be, let us proclaim it firmly, proclaim it even in the face of defeat, that this plea for a National Convention to perfect a Constitutional Government is the greatest of all pleas recorded in the pages of China's history.

N. HAN.

Chinese Wit and Humor.

CHINESE WIT AND HUMOUR.

(Continued.)

BY L. N. TSANG.

"DIAMOND CUTS DIAMOND."

An old swindler once asked his son whether or not he had learned all his art. "Yes, father," responded the son, "indeed I have mastered it very thoroughly." "Then I'd like to have an examination of your attainments. May I?" The reply was in the affirmative. The old rogue then said: "Can you, my son, persuade me to leave this room." The good boy, thinking seriously for a long time, declared with a deep sigh, "Ah, father, I am sorry. This is really a Herculean task. It needs a man, far much more advanced in our noble art than I to undertake it. It will be very easy to impose upon an untrained man this way, but not upon you, sir, who are an ornament of the order. Nevertheless, I think, it may be possible, and it would be comparatively easier for me to persuade you to come in again, if you will be kind enough to go out first." "All right," acquiesced the old man gladly. "I have no objection to that. I will just go out and see whether or not you can persuade me to come in again." No sooner had he uttered the sentence than he ran out sprightly. He stood outside of the door with extreme caution, ready for his favorite son to practice his art. But, to his greatest astonishment, the son was only playing, and never seemed to make any trial. Finally his patience was entirely exhausted; he urged, "Come on. Come on, boy. Try. Don't play. Come on, and try." "Why?" cried the son, "where are you now? Are you still in the room or have you left it?"

WHAT DREAMS MEAN.

Early in the morning, a debtor went to his creditor's house, knelt before him, and wept very lamentably. His cause of sorrow was earnestly inquired into. The answer was, "Well, sir, sad to relate that this is the last chance for us to see each other, I come here to bid you a farewell, a long farewell, for I shall die soon." "What!" interrupted the creditor, "man, are you crazy!" "No, no, indeed; I am not crazy at all." "Then," demanded he again, "are you going to commit suicide?" "No." "Well, so far as I can see, your body is in a perfectly good condition, and you are not at all indisposed at present. What makes such an absurd idea enter into your mind." "The reason is this," replied the debtor, "last night I had a dream, dreaming that I was dead. I am sure that I cannot live any longer. You, good Mr. A., are my sincerest friend and patron, so I come here with all possible haste to have the last interview with you." Before concluding his short discourse, he was sobbing, but now he cried all the more pitifully. The creditor, in a dilemma, said to him very consolingly, "Oh, Mr. Lee, don't be sorry; I can't see any point at all in the dream which, might be construed as a sign of death. Some book says that all dreams mean just the opposite. Therefore, there is good reason to believe that you will live some more years yet." "Is that true or not?" quickly interrogated Lee. "Why, of course it is true. There is no doubt about it, absolutely no doubt about it." "Well, then," exclaimed the debtor, "this must be true. But I forgot to tell you that I had another dream also last night. That was that I am going to return you this morning the money I borrowed."

ONE COFFIN TO BOOT.

Fah-ding, a man of small means, stupid and unskilled in his handicraft, having set up an establishment of his own, could, for a long time, find no bidders. The natural consequences were that he fell into deeper debt, and that he became desirous to get his goods disposed. A brighter prospect now appeared. Pestilence was prevailing. Man after man was embraced by its fatal arms. There was a great demand for coffins. A certain man, unable to procure any good chests for the dead in his neighborhood, came to him, and asked what the cost of each coffin in the middle class would be, in his shop. Fah-ding, the good fellow, being extremely anxious to exchange his articles for money, and overwhelmed with joy unintentionally said, "The price is exceedingly cheap. The cost value is only $30 apiece, and I shall reduce it to $25. Moreover, if you will buy a large one, I am going to give you a small one to boot, which formerly cost $10. And you know the small coffins are serviceable if you have any children."

To be Continued.

Chinese Students in America.

BY MR. T. C. SUN

In one of the recent issues of the Student World, published quarterly by the World's Student Christian Federation, there is an article by Mr. F. S. Brockman, national secretary of that federation in China, giving a remarkable account of the Chines students in America. Mr. Brockman begins with a few remarks on the statistics of our students in this country and the institutions they are attending, etc. Then he says:

> That the number of students sent to England and America is bound to increase during the next ten years, there can be no doubt. The most serious present barrier, namely, a lack of preparation of English and the rudiments of a Western education is being rapidly removed by the modern colleges of China. The motive which has taken so many students to Japan has been to take advantage of the Western knowledge which Japan has acquired, but China's characteristic thoroughness makes her unwilling to take anything second-handed.

To prove his statement, Mr. Brockman quotes from Dr. W. W. Yen, "Unless we have men who are not only masters in their several lines of learning but also leaders and creators of thought, our knowledge will always remain second-handed and parasitic."

Commenting on the importance of our students, he points out:

> The importance of the students, however, must not be judged by statistics. Their influence on this country will be out of all proportion to their numbers.

That the American people are beginning to have a more favorable impression of the Chinese is an indisputable fact. The Chinese students through their dealings with the American people in general and their association with the American professors and students in particular are gradually forcing the Westerners to abandon their old-fashioned ideas of the Chinese. One of the professors of a well-known institution has recently, in a conversation with the writer, remarked: "Ever since I came to this university, my opinion of the Chinese people has revolutionized. I have hitherto associated them with the lowest class of common laborers, but through my association with the students in the university, I have found them not only hard-working and conscientious students but also highly cultured gentlemen as well." The same sentiment is voiced by Mr. Brockman:

> The weight of responsibility which rests upon these students they themselves are not slow to appreciate. One is deeply impressed

as he reads the Chinese Students' Monthly, the official organ of the Chinese Students' Alliance, of their deep sense of obligation to China, their intense devotion to her higher interests, and even a feeling of responsibility for shaping public opinion at present. . . . This heavy sense of present responsibility for the largest affairs of the nation on the part of the Chinese student stands out in striking contrast with the absorption in athletics or some purely college interest on the part of the American student. With the Chinese, a mastery of classroom-work must take first place, and there is a purposefulness and intensity in his study which does not characterize the average American student. This must not be taken to mean, however, that the Chinese student is not a "good fellow." While his studies are first, and some few of the Chinese are grinds, he, as a rule, takes a keen interest in all phases of college life. . . . His college loyalty is intense. As a rule, he has not lost his Chinese idea of democracy. The ease with which he falls into American ways is wonderful. . . . He is, as a rule, a true gentleman with a high and delicate sense of honor. His greatest weakness is, perhaps, an over sensitiveness and undue pride, especially of race; this is due to the indignities which the Chinese have suffered at the hands of foreigners

Mr. Brockman's criticism of the Chinese student is remarkably accurate. That the average Chinese student in this country takes interest in other phases of college life has been proved many a time by the doings of some of our students in colleges in America. There is, however, still a large number of students who confine themselves entirely to their studies and take little or no advantage of the opportunities offered to them to study some other phases of American civilization. To these, this article of Mr. Brockman should appeal most strongly.

Specialization of American Education.

That the American education has become in the recent years so highly specialized that the public is beginning to feel its effect on the community is a well-recognized fact. According to Mr. J. P. Munroe, in the Popular Science Monthly, the blight on American education is specialism.

From professor of Greek to the "professor" who shines one's shoes, that man is in demand who is disposed to concentrate all his energies upon the learning or the doing of one thing. Even our households have become infected, for therein is to be found the very apotheosis of specialization. Even so late as the beginning of the nineteenth century one maid would do substantially all the work of the house; whereas, today the lady who condescends to burn one's beefsteak and to parboil one's potatoes will not enter the laundry or the dining-room, while the other maid would join the family in general starvation before so far forgetting her "place" as to cook a single meal.

But what can be expected of the rank and file of the modern world when the leaders of the American life, men in professions and those higher institutions which prepare for the professions, have seemingly gone mad upon the question of specialization.

How to Spend Christmas

The old question of how to spend the vacation is undoubtedly again coming to our mind. As our sojourn in this country is, in mst cases, limited, it is well that we ask this question beforehand, so as to be able to spend these holidays most profitably. Indeed, to supplement what we learn from text books or to refresh our minds and bodies after the class-room routine, this recess offers a splendid opportunity.

Of the hundreds of ways to spend the vacation, it is up to each individual to select his own according to his own circumstances. For many, it may prove advantageous to visit the large cities like Boston and New York; while for others it is advisable to live a few days in the country. In either case, let us bear in mind what we are here in this country for. If we go to the city, let us keep our eyes open and observe things which our Government often specially sends officials over to see. Go to the public buildings, visit the museums, examine the American characteristics which make this Republic so prosperous, imbibe ideas which may be of use to our work, spend the evenings in sight-seeing or in the reputable theaters and concert halls, if our health warrants. In short, do everything which is instructive or is morally enjoyable; but be sure not to idle our valuable time away and offend Confucius by "Pao Shih Chung Jih Wu

Shue Yung Hsin."

For many, it is perhaps much preferrable to have a few days' rest in a real country place. To those who feel the weight of the class routine and to those who are not so physically gifted as the average, such a diversion is not only advisable, but desirable. Ten days or a fortnight spent in tramping along the country roads, in skating on the beautiful ice of the spacious lakes, and in a little reading of novels or books on Chinese questions, together with the observance of the "early to bed and early to rise" law, will rebuild one's mind and body so much that only those who have had experience can properly appreciate its true value. We, therefore, take liberty to remind all our students of this question of how to spend the vacation, and trust each one of us will do justice to himself by spending the coming recess to his best advantage and for his real enjoyment; and we also wish all our readers a most enjoyable holiday.

Educational Notes

NEW RULES FOR EXAMINATION.

The Ministry of Education has revised the rules of examination of students who graduated from the Japanese Law Schools. The examination is now divided into two periods. First, the students, in order to be admitted to the second examination, must pass in his preparatory subjects, such as Foreign Languages, Mathematics, and other branches. The second period will be confined to the examining of the candidates' special subjects in which they have specialized.

IMPERIAL PEKIN UNIVERSITY.

We recorded in our last issue that steps have already been taken to effect the establishment of eight professional schools in connection with the University. But according to the latest home news there are some difficulties about carrying out the plan. First of all, it is hard to find teachers, especially instructors, for the Technical subjects. Secondly, it requires a trained corps of administrative officers to manage the affairs, and lastly, the number of the students who will graduate this winter is only about a hundred. As a consequence, the time for the opening of the professional schools will necessarily be postponed.

GOOD NEWS FROM FOOCHOW.

Following the good work of the Chekiang Educational Association, the Foochow Metropolitan Officers in Pekin have now organized an association to promote the educational problem. They have presented to the Viceroy of Ming-Che a request asking that a sum of 30,000 Taels be appropriated to send some students to America and Europe to study.

MORE STUDENTS TO COME TO AMERICA.

The portion of the returned Boxer Indemnity by the United States Government has been turned over to the Ministry of Education for the purpose of sending students to America to study. During the first five years the Ministry will send annually 100 students to American Universities, and the number will be reduced to 50 per year for the next five successive years.

GIRLS' EDUCATION AT HOME.

(The following are extracts from the Editor's personal letters.)

"To the ordinary observer there seems to have been no marked change or progress; but to one who has been watching this matter keenly, the work is very promising. Though I cannot mention any thing to show you the progress in 'altitude,' yet there are instances to exemplify the rapid progress in extension. Several large endowments were recently made by some wealthy people towards the establishment of girls' schools, such as in Hankow, Ichang, Changsha, and other inland cities. A few years ago the question of woman's education was entirely neglected; but now it is receiving proper attention (This, of course, does not apply to Shanghai.)"

"The other day I visited a Soochow friend of mine at Wupun Girls' School, West Gate, Shanghai. It has made great improvements since I saw it last. The general appearance of the students has radically changed—in striking contrast with the fantastic Chinese-Japanese-European style of former days.

There are one hundred and fifty boarders and fifty day-pupils. The big girls exceed the little ones in number. One of their gymnasium teachers had been a student in Japan for two years, and she is said to be fine."

"More schools are being opened by private patrons, and the status is rapidly improving every year. Nowadays everywhere the girls are craving for learning. Many wealthy men contribute large sums and many individuals offer free services. I know five teachers who render their services to the school on the Main Street in Song Kong without remuneration. The enthusiasm for learning on the part of the girls seems to prevail everywhere."

Current Events

Conducted by G. T. CHAO.

England—Two outrages took place in the House of Commons. A Socialist member denounced the House as murderous for not considering the needs of the laborers who were suffering from lack of employment. Another outbreak was raised by a woman stenographer of the House, who rushed to the Speaker and cried, "Talk about the woman," while the House was considering on children smoking cigarettes.

The new postal treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for two cent postage on letters between the two countries, went into effect on Oct. 1, marking another important step in international amity and good will.

France—M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has resigned, owing to a resolution passed in the Chamber of Deputies, ascribing the disaster of explosion on the battleship "Jeva" on March 12, 1907, to the negligence of the Ministry of Marine. Prime Minister Clemenceau is not affected by the vote.

Germany—The Kaiser has addressed a telegram to the manager of the New German Theatre in New York, expressing the hope that the new theatre may serve to increase respect for Germany and German art.

The German Navy League, under Grand Admiral von Koster, has adopted two resolutions in favor of the construction of six new large cruisers.

Russia—An influential member of the Duma proposes an exchange of parliamentary visits between London and St. Petersburg, to promote friendship and mutual respect.

As a result of the prohibition of women to attend university lectures by the Ministry of Education, numerous strikes by students have taken place in universities and other technical schools at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Italy—A Congress has been held in Rome to consider the conditions of Italian emigrants in all parts of the world.

America—Mr. Taft has been elected President by a majority of 171 votes of the Electoral College.

The Monhonk Conference, held at the Lake Monhonk House, Ulster County, New York, took into consideration the best measures to be adopted for the advancement and development of American dependent peoples, the Hawaiian, the Porto Rican, the Filipino, the Alaskan, and the Indian. It advocated education for the Indians; repeal of the coast shipment act, and the encouragement of European immigrants to the Hawaiians; public irrigation for the Porto Ricans; tariff relief for the Filipinos and efficient administraton for the Alaskans. It also urges Congress to prohibit importation, distribution or manufacture of opium in the Union and the dependencies.

Arbitration treaty has been concluded with China.

Japan—Japan has asked the Powers to inform her whether egress from Dardanelles will be allowed to Russia in the coming Conference.

Warm reception was extended to the American fleet.

Turkey—Martial law has been declared in the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor, owing to the reactionary agitations.

Boycott of Austrian, Bulgarian, and German products is under full sway at Constantinople.

India—The unprecedented floods about Hyderabad have caused the death of 10,000 lives.

The anniversary of the partition of Bengal produced a riot at Baira.

South Africa—The Conference held by the Union Society at Durban unanimously voted on the fundamental principles of the Union of the Colonies.

MR. R. H. JOHNSTON.

Mongolia, Thibet, Burma, Yunan, Szuchuang, Shensi, and Northwestern part of China, are still unceasingly engaging the attention of the exploiting world. They want to know the geography, people, antiquity, history, and customs, and then the mineral resources, transportation system, native system of government, trade conditions, and finally the possibility of civilizing the land by their settlement. This is what the westerner has been doing and is doing ever since he tasted the "species" from the East in the 15th Century. An Englishman, by name R. H. Johnston, who has been employed by the British Government in Wei-hai-wei for some years, has just completed a journey from North China to Burma, through Thibet and Szechuan and Yunnan. "The Living Age" of the 24th of October said in the course of reviewing his Book entitled "From Pekin to Mandalay," that "his journey was not his first adventure in exploration, but it was his most important, occupying almost a year." As to the value of the Book, it concludes with, "Thus in many ways his book marks a stage in the exploration of the East and is a model for his successors."

DR. S. HEDIN.

New light has lately been thrown on the Physical Geography of Thibet by Dr. S. Hedin. He is a Swede and has spent two years in exploring the remote parts of the so-called "Mysterious land" of the East. His motive is said to be purely scientific.

Personal Mention

The following account is found in the Political Science Quarterly for the month of May, 1908:

"An English translation of the German Imperial Civil Code of 1900 made by a Chinese Graduate Student at Yale, Dr. Chung Hui Wang, has been published in London by Steven & Sons. The translation is regarded by competent authorities as an excellent one and is a remarkable achievement for one to whom neither German nor English is a native tongue."

Joe Lee, '07, N. Y. U., is now engaged in teaching in the College of Foreign Languages, Canton.

Fong Sec, '06, Columbia, who has been connected with the Canton Provincial College since he returned home, is now engaged in Educational work in Shanghai.

C. Bok, '07, Columbia, joined the Faculty of the Nan-Yang College, Shanghai.

Fay Wang, our Postmaster at the Ashburnham Conference, has entered Cornell University this fall to take a course in Civil Engineering.

Mr. S. K. Huang of West Gate, Shanghai, arrived here Sept. 15th, and is pursuing a course in mining engineering at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

In the early part of the month of October, Secretary W. W. Yen of His Imperial Legation, Washington, D. C., visited a relative of his at Philadelphia, Pa.

At Colorado, last Summer, Mr. Ko-Liang Yin ascended the envious sky, to a height of 10,000 feet in a balloon.

Mr. Kwok Vong Ming, a prominent merchant of Shanghai, arrived in this country a month ago. He, accompanied by Mr. Koeiang Yin, A. B., '08, of Cornell, is investigating the industries of the United States of America. Their tour, starting from Washington, will include the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Wisconsin, and various prominent cities of industry. Before coming to this country, Mr. Kwok had made investigation on the industries of various European countries. He will return home in November.

Among the features of the concert held at the Central Y. M. C. A. Auditorium by the Austin Juvenile Band for the benefit of the Chinese Christian Union of Chicago was a Chinese duet by Miss Lillian Chan, soprano, and George A. Chan, tenor. They sang "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

Three weeks ago, the news was published in the New York newspapers that Miss Gertrude M. Chew had been made editor-in-chief of the "Walking Leaf," a monthly publication of Cook Academy. We take the opportunity to send her our hearty congratulations, and wish her all success in her honorable undertakings.

* * * *

It seems that the Columbians have taken lead in the Mandarin speaking movement, as both Messrs. Wah Searn Moy and Ngauk Ling Nien of Columbia have lately changed their names phonetically into Hua Chuen Mei and Hawk Ling Yen, respectively.

* * * *

Mr. W. P. Lee, who was in Maryville College, Tenn., last year, is now studying in Wabash College, Indiana.

* * * *

Mr. V. Z. Tsen, recently arrived from Shanghai, has entered the Berea College in Kansas.

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IMITATE Gladstone, and read carefully all the advertisements. Remember that the financial side of our Monthly to a large extent depends upon the advertisements. Whether our advertisers will continue their advertisements or not entirely depends upon the trade we bring to them. Therefore, let us always go to our advertisers, and let us PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US.

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The Chinese Students' Monthly

VOL. IV. JANUARY, 1909 No. 3

Editorials

HAIL! ALL HAIL!

"Wears upon his baby brow the round
And top of sovereignty."

On the second day of December, 1908, while the Special Ambassador Tang Shao Yi presented his credentials to President Roosevelt at the White House, as our Government's special representative to further cement the most friendly relations existing between China and the United States, High Highness Pu Yi formally ascended the Throne at Peking as our new Emperor to rule under the title of Hsuan Tung, during whose minority His Highness Prince Chun acts as Regent. The coincidence of these epoch-making events is, indeed, a happy one. In spite of all rumors of dissension and the clashing of party interests, the ascension of the Emperor in the presence of the highest officials of the country and the humble coolies of the lowest walks of life, marks the beginning of a new era in the history of China. The able and effective management during the crisis has established unusual confidence in the mind of the Chinese people and among the nations of the world. It bespeaks to all countries that China has, behind its rule, a government which is conscious of its responsibility.

In connection with the ceremony of the Ascension, several new hopeful signs have presented themselves, which will contribute toward brightening up the political horizon of China. We notice, with satisfaction, that Japan has shown much confidence in our Government by her withdrawal of half of her Legation guards in Peking, with Russia following Japan's example; that the keen interest taken by the United States in Oriental questions is already bearing fruit in raising the moral tone of international politics in Eastern Asia, which will undoubtedly minimize the difficulties in solving the complicated questions in Manchuria; that the crisis has deepened the sense of responsibility of our Government toward the welfare of the nation as a whole, and a more concerted action is, hence, to be expected from the influential statesmen; and that the expansion of the democratic idea in the old established custom of allowing humble workmen to act as witnesses to the Ascension augurs well for the auspicious accomplishment of the promised constitutional program. These signs make the future of China brighter than ever before

Being still within the mourning period over the demise of our late rulers, we can not show our true enthusiasm over this or any other great occasion, which finds expression in public demonstrations, although our feeling is intense For the same reason, the ceremony for the Ascension of His Majesty Hsuan Tung was solemn and brief, which was only natural and appropriate according to our traditions. But to all earnest well-wishers of China, this new Ruler furnishes a tangible representative of New China There is every reason to anticipate that Young China will grow with His Majesty in wisdom and experience in the modern form of constitutional monarchy. Recent developments invariably prove this belief sound and sane. In this new Regime, we look for peace, progress and prosperity. It should be the pride of all loyal Chinese to contribute his utmost toward the rapid and steady realization of these good things. It is the duty of the student to so prepare themselves as to render loyal service under the Imperial Banner of the ever-progressive New China headed by its new Ruler!

In a recent message to Board of Representatives, a copy of which is published elsewhere in this issue of the Monthly, the

President of the Alliance suggests that the first Saturday after the Chinese New Year's day be set aside as our Annual Alliance Day, on which day the members of the Alliance in their respective places celebrate in the name of the Alliance, etc.

The need of such a day has long been felt. The Alliance since its birth in 1905 has proved most useful to us. It has done much in representing us before the American public, and it has made possible all our healthful activities. To set aside a day for its celebration, therefore, is but fitting. Moreover, the selection of a day on which we may at the same time commemorate our most important national holiday, makes this celebration even more desirable. It is the experience of many of us to have passed many a New Year's day in this country without feeling, or even noticing that we have entered into a new year. As our new year usually comes in the middle of the winter term when we have to attend classes, many of us, very naturally, even forget the date of our New Year's day, and fail to recollect what it ought to mean to us, what it would mean to us were we at home, and what our parents and friends across the ocean think of us on such occasons. By degrees we forget the significance of that day and miss the inspirations which that occasion should call forth. Thus, we lose ourselves among the American "hustles" and "bustles" and forget our sacred traditions of paying respects to our elders on such occasions and of the filial duties we owe to our parents for the progress of another year in our life. That we gain much by adapting ourselves to the American institutions and characteristics is, indeed, true; but we lose a good deal by overlooking our own traditions.

The result of the observance of such a day cannot but be wholesome. In our gatherings in the different places for such a celebration we may receive encouragement from one another, we may review our work of the past, we may make new determinations for the future, we may recall with pleasure the significance of that day at home, we may know with encouragement that all our fellow students in this country are observing our National Holiday and celebrating the growth of the Alliance same as we do, and above all we may better realize our increased responsibilities and our augmented obligations to our country as we step upon the threshold of another year in our career. The opportunity for us to become more intimate and the impulse leading us to think more of our country, which such a day gives us can be got in very few other ways. We cannot but be vividly impressed with the fact that we are all away from home and that what we are here in this foreign land for is to prepare to serve our country. Such gatherings on such occasions cannot but create such feelings, and such feelings cannot help making us more intimate with one another. Thus, besides the joy we shall undoubtedly derive from such gatherings, the inspiration we shall receive is worth our consideration.

The practibility of the observance of such a day has been indirectly proved by several communities, such as the Massachusetts, Cornell and Yale Chinese Students' Clubs. These Clubs have, in the past, celebrated our New Year's day with various kinds of attractive programs. To make this celebration general and simultaneous among all our students instead of limiting it to a small number of communities, is, undoubtedly, a forward step; and to celebrate that day in the name of the Alliance, which has made possible this and many other useful activities, is, indeed, appropriate. Therefore, the adoption of the President's suggestion will mean exactly "killing two birds with one stone." It will enable us to commemorate our New Year and to strengthen our love of our country. It will give us an opportunity to celebrate the prosperity of the Alliance which is an organization for us and dear to us all.

TREASURER'S REPORT

FOR THE MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

RECEIVED		PAID	
Balance on hand Aug. 28,'08	30 86	President's bill.............	19 18
Membership fee to date.....	64 00	English Secretary's bill	19 00
		Treasurer's bill.............	16 01
		Floral tribute T. C. Chen ..	4 00
		Printing Constitution	14 00
		Ex-Chairman of Bd. of Rep.	2 74
	94 86		74 93
		Balance on hand.........	19 93
	94 86		94 86

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. LIU, Treasurer.

News Column

IMPERIAL EDICTS.

On the 14th of November, an Edict was issued by the late and beloved Emperor Kwang Hsu on His Majesty's death-bed as follows:

"We were of very tender age when we ascended the Throne by the grace of Heaven. We are deeply indebted to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager for bringing Us up and educating Us with such care and kindness and for ruling the Empire on Our behalf during Our minority. Since Her Majesty the Empress Dowager handed over the reins of government to Us We have always obeyed the laws and instructions of Our illustrious Ancestors, diligently attended to the affairs of State and had the people's welfare at heart. During the thirty-four years of Our reign We have always sought the advice of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager in administerig Our government. We have long been impressed with the necessity for reform and have therefore studied the administrative systems of China and all foreign nations with the view of adopting what is best in them for the governance of Our Empire, endeavored to harmonize and unite Our people, founded schools and colleges throughout the length and breadth of Our Empire, re-organized Our Army and Navy, developed and expanded commerce and industry, revised the laws and made preparations for the promulgation of a Constitution in the hope that Our people may enjoy peace and prosperity. Whenever there was famine, flood or other calmity in any part of Our Empire, We never failed to grant the petition of the local authorities for help. This last Summer when Chihii, Manchuria, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangtung and Fokien were visited by disastrous floods We could not think of the suffering and hardship of the distressed people without a heartache and losing appetite and sleep.

"We have always been weak constitutionally and since We were taken ill in the Autumn of last year Our health has been going from bad to worse until now We are suffering from severe attacks of indigestion, paralysis in the waist and legs, and a violent cough and are on the point of death. But that is the will of Heaven. We are conscious of the importance of leaving the Empire in the hands of a fit and proper person and We now, in obedience to the command of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, appoint Pu Yi, the eldest son of Prince Chun, Our heir and to succeed to our Throne.

"Our Heir Apparent is a filial, good and clever youth and We are sure that he will not betray the confidence which Her Majesty The Empress Dowager has in him or abuse the great trust We place on him and that he will diligently rule and safeguard the Empire. We trust that you Metropolitan and Provincial, Civil and Military officials and Commoners will faithfully perform your duties and carry out the reforms ordered by Our previous Edicts so that a Parliament may be established in nine years and Our great object in life realized. Then We shall be content and rest in peace in Heaven. When we are dead all Our subjects are to go into mourning for the period of twenty-seven days in accordance with old established custom. Let this Our Edict be proclaimed to all Our people."

* * * *

On the 15th of November the following edict was issued by Her Majesty the Empress Grand Dowager:

After the decease of the Emperor Tung Chih, we assisted the reigning Emperor in the government of Our country. The political situation increased in difficulties and the condition of Our people became burdensome. Internal troubles were followed by difficulties from foreign sources, so that it became almost impossible to carry on the affairs of State. Year before last, I promulgated a Decree promising Constitutional Government to the country, and during the present year I also promised that a fixed time should be set for the proclamation of a Constitution. In the midst of all these laborious labors, I was fortunately blessed with good health so that I had strength sufficient for my daily tasks, but during the summer and autumn of the present year I have been constantly afflicted with disease. Although often I could neither sleep nor eat, yet I dare not lay aside the cares of State for a single day. On the 21st day of the present Moon, I was distressed by the death of the Emperor, and my bitterness of soul overwhelmed Me, so that I fear that I can never recover from My present disease. As I think of the events of the last fifty years, and the accumulation of sorrows which have gathered upon My heart, now I remember that reforms of government are being gradually introduced; the Emperor is very young and will be in need of careful instruction; the Prince Regent and the Ministers of State must work together with united purpose in strengthening the foundation of the State; the Emperor must regard the affairs of his country as of the utmost importance, diligently attend to his studies, so that in later years He may be able to follow the brilliant examples which have been left him by His ancestors. This is My most earnest desire."

* * * *

On the same day (Nov. 15), His Majesty the Emperor Hsuan Tung issued an Edict which reads in part as follows:

The late Emperor died on the 21st day on the 10th moon (14th November), at 6.0 p. m. I received a decree from the Empress Dowager to reign in his stead and with sorrow for his demise I obey. The late Emperor reigned for 34 years following the methods of his ancestors, obedient to the Empress Dowager and striving with his utmost power for the reform of the country. All his subjects would grieve at his death, from the heart even as I do, though I am unable to find words to express my grief.

I have now responsible duties to perform and hope that all officials, high and low, will prove themselves true patriots and faithful servants of their country, and help me to govern well and so satisfy the desire of the late Emperor in Heaven.

Mourning for twenty-seven days, as decreed, is insufficient to acknowledge the merits of the late Emperor, so We decree that in accordance with ancient custom the three year period of mourning shall be kept in memory of him. The worship at the ancestral temples shall, however, becontinued and the responsible Yamen shall arrange the ceremonial so that all subjects shall carry out the proper mourning.

We in our youth receiving the warmest favor of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager have been placed upon the Throne.

We trust that she may enjoy good health forever, and she can rely upon receiving our support. We shall be always willing to receive instruction at her hands in order that we may progress and our country flourish. Her sickness has been brought on by hard work, and for this she has taken medicine so that we trusted that she would become better from day to day.

Unfortunately owing to her sorrow at the death of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, her sickness increased and her spirit was handed to Heaven on the 22nd day (15th November), at 2.0 p. m. Our sorrow is inexpressible!

The will of Her Majesty ordering mourning for twenty-seven days appears to us inadequate and we will accordingly alter the period to 100 days for the wearing of white to be followed by 27 months of lighter mourning.

In obedience to the will of Her Majesty we shall pay careful attention to the affairs of our country and not neglect them in our grief.

The funeral ceremonies shall be arranged by Prince Shu, H. E. Yung Ching, H. E. Lu Chuan Lin, H. E. Lu Jun Hsiang the Comptroller of the Imperial Household, Kwi Cheng and H. E. Ching Hou. The ceremonial shall be carefully arranged in accordance with the ancient custom and both Chinese and foreigners shall be duly notified thereupon.

* * * *

The Emperor Hsuan Tung issued another Edict as follows:

In the thirteenth year of the Emperor Tung Chih, an Imperial Edict was issued concerning the death of the Emperor, Tung Chih, instructing the Provincial Tartar Generals, Viceroys and other officials that it was not necessary for them to come to the Capital to pay their respects to the Imperial Coffin. Now that His Majesty the Emperor has ascended to his rest, the said Provincial authorities are instructed that it is not necessary for them to send any special memorials asking that they be allowed to come to the Capital to pay their respects to the Imperial Coffin, but that they should diligently attend to their duties without regard to empty ceremonials.

HOME NEWS

SETTLEMENT OF CHIN-TAO DISPUTE.

The long Chin-Tao dispute has at last been brought to a peaceful settlement. While the official text of the treaty is still withheld by both governments, the main points are reported to be as follows:

(1) That the Japanese Government agrees to respect the Chin-Tao as Chinese territory. (2) That a separate Treaty shall be entered upon whereby the boundary between China and Korea shall be properly defined. (3) That the Korean Government shall appoint a consul to reside in Chin Tao to protect the Korean subjects. (4) That the Chinese Government has the right to participate in the Tien Pao Shan mining industry.

In the absence of official information, the above seems favorable to Chinese interests.

* * * *

OUR WELCOME TO AMERICAN FLEET.

The visit of the American Fleet to Amoy has been a subject of great rejoicing throughout the Empire. Viceroys, Governors, officials of all grades, societies of all kinds, schools and people in general have sent telegrams to Admiral Emery welcoming the fleet under his command to our shore. The Central Government was represented by His Highness Prince Pu lun and H. E. Liang Tun Yen. Entertainments and games formed part of the program for the fleet's reception. The leading Shanghai papers interviewed the officers of the fleet; and it is reported that the Americans are highly pleased with our entertainment and they assured us that the welcome is even more unique than that given by Japan.

* * * *

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

According to the "Nine Years' Program" the Provincial Assemblies are to open on the 1st of the 9th month next year, (Hsun Tung 1st Year). The provincial authorities have appointed officials to take the preliminary steps of organizing the Assemblies. In Soochow, Nanking, Wuchang, and other cities, the Bureaux of Statistics have been established for the purpose of preparing the list of qualified voters. In most provinces the plan has been successful; but in some places where the "gentry-feeling" is strong, and the political ideas undeveloped, the work of organization and investigation has not been carried out smoothly. For instance, in the district of Wuhu a hot debate, during the meeting called by the city magistrate for the purpose of organizing a local Assembly, has actually dissolved the gathering. Nothing has consequently been done.

* * * *

THE AMERICAN STUDENTS' CLUB.

The Public Opinion of Peking announced recently the formation of an American Students' Club in Peking, and says in part: "At the reception tendered by the American students of the early days to His Excellency Tong Shao-Yi, at the residence of Mr. Chun-wan Chee it was proposed to form an American Students' Club for all students who have studied abroad except those who studied in Japan. Following the suggestion of H. E. Tong, a resolution was adopted to raise a necessary fund to carry on the object in view. There and then a sum of Taels 11,000 and 1,150 dollars were subscribed, of which H. E. Tong contributed 3,000 taels. Just where the club house is going to be built and when it will be inaugurated the club has not yet made any definite decision. The object of the club, as we are told, will merely be a social one."

ABOLISHING OPIUM FROM THE ARMY.

The Board of War has despatched a communique to the various military forces stating that it is important in order to reform the army that opium smoking should be summarily abolished therefrom. A period of one month will be given in which the habit must be abolished. Any concealment of the vice, if discovered, will result in the impeachment and punishment of the senior officers, by the various Provincial Viceroys and Governors.

* * * *

OPENING OF TRADE PORTS IN MANCHURIA.

The Government has wired to the Viceroy of Chihli, H. E. Yang Shih Hsiang, and the Viceroy of Fengtien, H. E. Hsu Shih Ch'eng, requesting them to consult as to the opening of trade ports in the Three Eastern Provinces and decide upon this matter as quickly as possible.

* * * *

THE RAILWAY REDEMPTION LOAN.

The Chinese Government Railway loan of £5,000,000 for the purpose of the redemption of the bonds of the Peking Hankow Railway is to be issued in London and Paris. The loan will be issued at £98 and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. until the year 1923, thereafter at 4½per cent.

* * * *

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FOR THE CHINESE ARMY.

At a meeting held at the Lang Yuan Palace the other day the President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications pointed out the usefulness and importance of wireless telegraphy to an army and advocated that it be provided for the Chinese army. The majority of his colleagues were heartily in accord with him and decided to send more students to foreign countries to study it next year, when those who are now pursuing the subject will have completed their studies. H. E. Chen Pih is, however, not satisfied with this and has again urged the Government to send commissioners to foreign countries to make inquiries into the various systems of wireless telegraphy at once.

To Hasten Law Codification.

H. E. Ch'ien Hsun, Chinese Commissioner to the Hague Conference has asked that the codifications of China's new reformed laws which have been in hand for some time may be hurried forward so as to be ready for discussion before the next Hague Conference is held.

* * * *

Preparing for Hague Conference.

H. E. Liu Ching Chang, Minister to Holland and Commissioner to the Hague Conference, has again wired to the Government urging them to tabulate all contracts and agreements with which they are in dispute before the date set for the next conference.

* * * *

Administrative Reform.

The Constitutional Law Department has been ordered by Her Majesty the Empress Dowager of China to compile a Budget for the Chinese Empire.

* * * *

Issuing of Bank Notes.

Those who have watched closely the currency reform movement will undoubtedly be interested to note the new Policy which the Board of Finance is about to inaugurate. Instructions are sent to all Viceroys and Governors, commanding them to make investigations as to the practicability of making the Imperial Bank of China (Ta Ching Bank) a center for issuing paper money. In other words, no provincial or private bank shall issue bank notes unless it has been duly counter-signed by that Board. We understand that the new policy is to insure public confidence and we sincerely hope that it may be carried out smoothly, as it means not only the betterment of our credit system but also the elimination of foreign bank-notes from circulation in our Empire.

THE HANKOW-SZECHUEN RAILWAY.

A large mass meeting has been held in connection with the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway. The following resolutions were agreed to:

1. The railway will be constructed entirely by the merchants and gentry, without the assistance of the Government or the raising of foreign loans.
2. A petition open to signature by everyone will be sent to the Grand Council and the Native officials in Peking begging them to support this decision.
3. Shares shall be issued at Dollars five each. These shall be in two classes, those fully paid up and those payable in five instalments.
4. Natives of other provinces shall not be allowed to become shareholders.
5. The railway shall be a concession.
6. The total fund required is Dollars 30,000,000. At the meeting Dollars 3,811,895 were collected. The Chairman Mr. Liu Ching Shen has promised to collect another sum of dollars 4,000,000 to commence with.
7. The members of the Railway Company's Directorate shall be selected from the 30 largest shareholders.
8. The Business department shall be established, for the present, in Hankow.
9. The regulations of the line shall be similar to those of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Railway.
10. All initial expenses have been promised by Messrs. Tsai Fu Ching and Yih Feng Ching.

* * * *

CIGARETTE SMOKING.

In our last issue we recorded the popularity of cigarette-smoking in our large cities. Shanghai is to be congratulated by her new organization of a society, called the Society for the prevention of Cigarette-Smoking, whose purpose is to check the use of cigarettes among its members and the city populace by means of public lectures. The practicability of the plan, of course, remains yet to be seen, but the mission of the Society is certainly a noble one and should receive the people's endorsement.

LOCAL NEWS

NEWS FROM THE CHINESE STUDENTS' ALLIANCE OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

The Chicago members of the Alliance of the Middle West, and the Chinese students of the University held a banquet at the King Joy Lo restaurant on Friday evening, December 11th, in honor of Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, the head of the Department of Geology, and his son, Dr. R. T. Chamberlin, Prof. Chamberlin and his son will leave early in January, under the auspices of the University of Chicago, to conduct a geological expedition into China. The banquet was held as a farewell reception to these distinguished geologists, and at the same time served to express the Chicago Chinese students' appreciation of the interest of the University in China's natural resources.

The banquet was by far the most enjoyable and successful affair that the Alliance has ever held. Besides the guests of the evening, many distinguished members of the faculty were present, among whom were President Judson, Prof. Starr, the head of the department of Anthropology, and Prof. Salsbury, the head of the Department of Geography.

The purpose of the expedition was well explained by President Judson in his after-dinner speech. He said in substance: "The purpose of the expedition is this: We have heard much of China especially as to education. We hear various stories from the missionaries from the merchants, and from the Chinese. We want to know what has been done, what can be done, and what will be done. We want to get at first hand what is going on in all circles; among the people, the merchants, and the government, and to find out the natural resources of the country. In this way we hope to find out the educational condition in China."

Prof. Starr speaking of the recent Chinese progress, said: "Twenty years ago I made my first public lecture on the Chinese. I dared say that China was not only a nation with a past of wonderful history, but that China is a nation of the future. I still hold the same belief, and other men are believing the same. You are the men on whom the future depends.

"I give you one word of warning. Japan has gained much but has also lost much. I hope you will not lose as much as Japan. Keep up the old traditions, respect for age, integrity in business and high ideals of the past. Test the old things to see if they are bad, before you throw them away for other things, merely because they are new."

Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, after thanking the Chinese students for the honor that had been done to him, discussed the purpose of the expedition which he will conduct, and also expressed his great respect and hope for China.

The other speakers of the evening were Yinchang T. Wang, President of the Alliance of the Middle West, who acted as toastmaster; Dr. R. D. Salsbury, Mr. D. A. Robertson, secretary to the President; Dr. A. K Parker, the Recorder of the University; Mr. F. J. Gurney, the assistant recorder; Mr. J. Yinbong Lee, instructor in physics; Mr. P. H. Lo of the Law School in the University of Chicago; Mr. Y. Ching, Chicago graduate; and Dr. G. W. Chan of the city medical school.

Y. T. WANG.

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AMHERST NEWS

Recently Messrs. Chang Po Ling and Li Chin-hsiang, secretaries of Chili Provincial Educational Board, have visited Worcester, Mass., investigating the educational institutions. They were entertained most cordially by Messrs. C. S. Hieang and Y. S. Chin, two of our members in W. P. I.

Mr. Chang, a graduate of the Imp. Naval College in Tientsin, delivered a very interesting address on "The Reformed China," in the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Y. C. Liang has just returned from China and will resume his work in M. A. C. next term. His return and the arrival of Mr. K. C. Chim of Shanghai, will add two more members to our club.

On account of the recent death of Mr. S. N. Chan's father, our club has elected a committee of three to draw the following resolution:

Whereas, it has pleased the Creator in His infinite wisdom to take to Himself the father of our dear friend, Mr. S. N. Chan; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chinese Students' Club in Amherst, do extend to him and his family our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the bereaved family, that a copy be filed in the Club and that a copy be published in the Chinese Students' Monthly.

(Signed)

Y. H. TONG,
E. L. HSIEH,
JEN HUAN,
Committee on Resolution.

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COLUMBIA NOTES

On November 21, we gathered at Mr. Mei's residence for the purpose of forming a club entitled The Columbia University Chinese Students' Club. A constitution was drawn up, discussed and adopted. The Club will meet once a month, and its regular program is intended to include both literary exercises and social entertainments. The following officers were elected for the first half year's term: President, P. H. Linn; Vice President and Treasurer, H. L. Yen; and Secretary, T. H. Chow.

On December 4, the Club held its first regular meeting at the Chinese Consulate, 404 West 146th Street, City. Eleven of us were present. Among the various matters brought up was a resolution requiring a practice of fifteen minutes' duration on the Columbia songs to be added to the program at every meeting, which was passed. The literary section was successfully carried out by Messrs. H. C. Chen, W. F. Chen, T. H. Chow and W. S. Ho, who favored us with interesting and inspiring speeches. The rest of the evening was spent in social entertainments.

We are glad to welcome to our midst Mr. Chin Yin Liu, who entered the Mining School here last month. Mr. Liu is a native of Wuchang, Hupeh Province, and has been in this country five years.

New York City, December 10, 1908.

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NEWS FROM HARVARD

On the occasion of Commissioners Chang and Li's visit to Harvard, a reception was given by the Club in their honor. They made eloquent addresses, the former in English and the latter in Chinese.

Our Club has at present 29 members. The meeting is held fortnightly. At every meeting about twenty minutes are given to some informal speech. The most important is, however, the social part, which consists of refreshments, games, singing and the like. It is proved that meetings of such nature are most enjoyable.

Through the kindness of Prof. E. C. Moore, several of us have organized a class, somewhat similar to the Bible class, with the object of studying religions, especially Christianity. Whether Christianity should be encouraged in China or not is a question sure to confront us in our future career. Without studying it, how can we form a correct opinion about it? Impressions are usually inaccurate, and sometimes very contrary to facts. Any advice, based upon mistaken impressions, whether it be given to an insignificant individual or to government, would produce most serious consequences if it is followed. In order to get an accurate idea about Christianity the class on religions as above mentioned was formed. We are very fortunate to have Prof. E. C. Moore as our lecturer, who is a well-known authority on Christiantiy. In his lectures other religions are also to be discussed in order to see the merits and defects of each religion. In order to be of real value to every member in the class, every opportunity is given to ask questions and to enter into discussions. The class meets weekly. I hope such a movement will spread among Chinese students in different institutions. Every one who has time, which is only an hour every week, ought to take some interest in it; because to study Christianity as above mentioned is to know what Christianity is, to substitute correct opinion for mistaken impressions, and thus to prepare ourselves to give proper advice when asked.

Mr. L. M. Jee was elected president, not L. M. Lee.

T. C. CHU,
Secretary.

On account of the demise of Their Majesties, the Emperor and the Empress Dowager of China, a joint meeting of the Massachusetts and the Harvard Clubs was held on November 25, 1908, to which meeting all the Chinese students at Boston and Cambridge had been requested to come.

To express their sense of loss over the misfortune which had thus befallen them, the Clubs appointed a committee to draw up a set of resolutions which are as follows:

Whereas, Their Majesties, our Emperor and Empress Dowager, have ascended to Heaven, leaving their everlasting achievements to our beloved country behind them, and

Whereas, We, in behalf of the Chinese Students' Club of Massachusetts and the Chinese Students' Club of Harvard University, desire to pay a high tribute to the invaluable services of Their Majesties rendered to our country, and to perform our duty as their loyal subjects, be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest grief to our countrymen, both at home and abroad, who have enjoyed great prosperity under the late Sovereigns and who will cherish their memory forever, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in "The Chinese Students' Monthly."

For the Chinese Students' Club of Massachusetts and Chinese Students' Club of Harvard University,
(Signed)
F. CH'IN,
Y. T. TSAI,
T. C. YEH.

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YUNNAN RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS VISIT ILLINOIS.

On the 4th of December, Messrs. Wu Hsin and Ching Tou, directors of the Yunnan-Szechuen and Teng-Yueh Railway Companies, came out to the University with Mr. C. C. Wang. These gentlemen were entertained at luncheon in the University Club by Prof. David Kinley, dean of the graduate school, and were shown round the University buildings. They are making a trip of inspection of this country's administration and operation of railways. They left Urbana the next day for Chicago to inspect the Illinois Central system.

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On the 14th of December Mr. Z. T. K. Woo, M. Met. paid us a visit. For six years he studied metallurgy in England and Germany, and he came over to this country last month to inspect the steel and iron works in Pittsburg, Chicago and other industrial centres. He is now on his way home to China, and is going to join the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works.

The second regular meeting of the Chinese Students' Club was held in the Cosmopolitan Club House on the 19th of December at 8 o'clock p. m. It was a social meeting. Mr. C. C. Wang, the chairman, gave us an interesting talk on his recent trip, and in his conclusion he impressed upon us the splendid work the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States has done, is doing, and can do.

W .Y. HU.

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NEWS FROM ITHACA.

With the registration of H. K. Fung last week as a postgraduate student in the College of Agriculture, the registration of the Chinees students in Cornell for the first term of 1908-

09 is probably completed. Though we might have quite a few come to us from the group brought over by H. E. Tong Shao-Yi, we hardly think they will register before the second term.

Following the advice given in the last number of The Monthly, the members of Ithaca club are planning to spend the Christmas vacation to their best advantage. Many are going to visit their friends in large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and at the same time to study some of the pecularities of the American municipalities, while others will stay in Ithaca to enjoy skating, tobogganning and other out-door winter sports and to observe the "early to bed and early to rise" law which has been so strongly advocated by The Monthly, still others will utilize this vacation to study, to read and to write.

Information has been received here stating that H. E. Tong Shao-Yi will visit Prof. W. J. Jenks of Cornell University some time in February. Various receptions will be given in honor of Mr. Tong during his short visit here. The Chinese colony is also making arrangements for the entertainment of His Excellency. Everyone is looking forward for the occasion.

Mr. L. K. Lin is not a government student, as it was stated through mistake in our last Monthly.

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News from Massachusetts.

The first meeting of the Massachusetts Club was held on Oct. 18th. The prosperity of the Club was shown by the large number in attendance at the meeting. After the regular business transactions, election of officers took place. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Club: Mr. C. H. Liu, President; Mr. Y. T. Tsai, Vice-President and Treasurer; Mr. F. Chin, Secretary.

On the 15th of November was held the November meeting of the Massachusetts' Club, at which Mr. C. T. Li and Mr. Y. T. Tsai entertained the members with their interesting speeches. Mr. C. T. Li gave an outline of the different conceptions of "Human Self" and finally expounded his views on the well-known Idealistic Conception. "Historical Geology" was the subject of Mr. Tsai's speech, which also proved very interesting.

The Club holds regular social meetings every two weeks.

The Political Club at Harvard University, which has lost its records of proceedings through the death of its only officer, the secretary, Mr. T. C. Chen, has been recently reorganized. This Club has for its object the practice of public speaking and the exchange of knowledge not only in political, but in all branches of learning. The Club holds its meeting weekly. Its officer for the present term is Mr. T. C. Yeh, secretary.

There are twenty-seven students at Harvard University according to the most recent registration. They are distributed in the different Colleges as follows:

Harvard College, eighteen; Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, four; Graduate School of Applied Science, one; Law School, two; Medical School, one; Lawrence Scientific School, one.

F. CHIN, Secretary.

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TUNG CHUNG CHEN.

We were deeply shocked at receiving the news of the death of Tung Chung Chen after the operation of appendicitis at the Cambridge Hospital last August. While Mr. Chen had ever been particularly active in club affairs, he had won the respect and friendship of all the men who came in contact with him by his sincere and enthusiastic activities.

Mr. Chen was a student of the Junior class in Harvard. He had been deeply interested in the world affairs and especially in diplomatic questions of our country. It was expected that, with his patriotic feeling and the national welfare at his heart, his future service would be valuable to our fatherland, when death removed him from our midst.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us our beloved countryman, Tung Ching Chen, and

Whereas, the Chinese Students' Club of Massachusetts has lost by his death a member whose warm personality and sterling character, won the respect and friendship of all those about him, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the Chinese Students' Club of Massachusetts, extend our deepest sympathy to his loving bereaved family, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to his family and be published in "The Chinese Students' Monthly."

K. C. CHU,
C. H. RIN,
T. C. YEH,

For the C. S. C. Massachusetts Club.

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NEWS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mrs. Thomas Scattergood of the University Christian Association gave a reception to the Chinese students in the University of Pennsylvania on Nov. 25th. She welcomed us heartily in her speech. Mr. T. M. Li responded, expressing our deep appreciation of the hospitality shown us by the University.

After dinner, Mr. A. B. Johnson, a member of Burnham, Williams & Co., of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, spoke to us on "True Principles of Real Business Success," in which he gave us, especially our Wharton School men, some valuable instruction. Many American guests were also present at this reception.

We were all very glad to have Mr. C. C. Wang in this city, who came with two officials from Yunnan to examine the railroad system of this country. We regret they could not stay in this city longer than they did.

Messrs. In Young, Hu, and Lay of Lehigh, and Mr. Sze of Lafayette, were in Philadelphia to see the Cornell-Pennsylvania football game.

Dr. Chintao Chen was in this city to see the Army-Navy football game.

Mr. Y. C. Tung, the president of our local club, is thinking of taking his post-graduate work somewhere in the Middle-West, but we all strongly believe that our Pennsylvania spirit will retain him here. Any suggestion from his friends will be helpful to him.

During the Thanksgiving recess, Messrs. Edward Yang and C. K. Chang went to Washington, while Mr. K. S. Tsang spent a few days in Ithaca. All the rest of us had a good time in Philadelphia.

The Economic Club of the Chinese Students in the University of Pennsylvania, during this recess, held a social gathering in Mr. C. S. Liu's room, in which Messrs. C. K. Tsao, Y. C. Tung, C. S. Liu, and C. L. Yao did some wonderful and charming theatrical stunts.

The Pennsylvania Mission has done a noble work in China by establishing a Medical College in Canton. In order to show the appreciation of this work, we voluntarily contributed a handsome sum of money for the said Pennsylvania Medical College.

T. E. ING, Secretary.

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The Peiyang University Club.

This Club was organized during the Chinese Students' Conference at Ashburnham, Mass., on August 25, 1908. Its objects are (1) to improve and cultivate the fraternal relationship among those who have been members of Peiyang University; and (2) to suggest improvement for the welfare of Peiyang University.

All Peiyang men who have left the University are eligible to active membership. We have now thirty-eight active members; and Minister Wu Ting Fang has recently been elected to be our first honorary member, he being the first director of the University. All men who are eligible to the Club are hereby requested to send their names and addresses to T. C. Yeh, 59 Matthews Hall, Cambridge, Mass., so that he may mail them printed Constitution of the Club and application blanks for membership and any information regarding the Club as they may like to know.

The officers for 1908-09 are as follows:

President—P. H. Lo, Chicago University.
Chinese Secretary—K. C. Chu, Harvard University.
English Secretary—T. C. Yeh, Harvard University.
Treasurer—C. H. Liu, Harvard University.
Standing Committee on Admission of Members:
L. K. Liang (chairman), Cornell University.
C. S. Liu, University of Pennsylvania.
Y. C. Ma, Yale University.

(Signed) T. C. YEH,
English Secretary.

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News from Wisconsin.

Messrs. Kuo Fong-Ming, our Nang Yang delegate to the International Fisheries Convention at Washington, and Yeh Ko-liang, a graduate of Cornell University, visited us last month. They made some investigations in the Agricultural Department of the University of Wisconsin, and left us after one day's stay.

A smoker was given on Dec. 5th to the Chinese students in Madison, by Mr. Y. F. Sun. The plan to organize a club was discussed and Messrs. Y. F. Sun, C. T. Tsai and G. T. Chao were elected to draft a constitution for the formation of the Wisconsin Chinese Students' Club. C.

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News from Wooster.

On the 26th day of November, the entire Chinese student body was entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Wisner at their residence. After dinner, games were introduced. Everyone present enjoyed the occasion. Dr. Wisner, who is now occupying the chair of Missions in this University, was for many years president of the Christian College, Canton, China, and not a few of our students from Canton now studying in this country have received either his instruction or his influence.

Messrs. Z. T. Ing and Y. S. Sung have been selected as members of the University Choir and Oratorio chorus. The latter is also a member of the University Band.

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YALE NEWS.

Messrs. Tsur and Zee attended the Connecticut Valley meeting at Northampton, Mass., and gave a short talk to the members of the club on their return.

Dr. P. M. Jee and Messrs. T. C. Yeh, C. T. Li, C. H. Liu, W. H. Kus, D. Z. T. Yui, and L. Jee of Harvard University visited us and watched the Yale-Harvard football game. Messrs. P. H. Chang, T. H. Wang of Mass. Agricultural College, V. K. W. Koo, of Columbia University, and C. C. Wang of University of Illinois, also came here for the same purpose.

The annual picture of the members of Yale Chinese Student Club was taken on November 14th.

Mr. Z. T. Woo, M.S. of Cambridge University, England, visited us on his way to China. On the 15th ult. he addressed us on the student life in England. The following is an extract of the facts of his interesting talk:

1. Oxford's resemblance to Yale in appearance. Living in college towns in England is almost the same as in America. Oxford is different from Yale in one respect, that is, every college in Oxford is complete in itself.

2. Every proctor is supposed to know every new student three days after the latter's arrival. A student is required to wear a cap and gown of certain design when going out. No smoking is allowed in dormitories. A student is absolutely prohibited from speaking to a young lady, although he may claim her as his cousin. Visitors are not allowed to call at the dormitories after 10 o'clock p. m.

3. Chinese students are scattered in both England and Scotland, but not in Ireland.

4. Chinese students do not have such close contact with one

another as we do in America. Only twelve students out of a comparatively large number joined the students' alliance.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Woo expressed an earnest hope that the same spirit of friendship and good-will that prevails among the Chinese in America may be extended also to those across the ocean in England as well.

On Nov. 27th, a memorial service in memory of our deceased Emperor and Empress Dowager was held in our temporary club house. Members, with few exceptions, were present. First, Mr. Y. T. Tsur, the president of the club, gave an introductory talk in which he told all members to observe the prescribed rites in regard to the demise of His Majesty, the Emperor, and Her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, according to our national ritual guide.

Mr. C. T. Wang spoke in Mandarin language, urging all of us to exert our utmost for our country and for our club. Among other things, he said, in part:

"Fellow members, since we are Chinese, we must respect our national representatives. We are in a foreign country bodily, but we are in our own home country spiritually. Hearing the news recently sent from China through cablegrams, we can imagine how great an interruption has been made in reform by the deaths of Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress Dowager who had shown their strength and wisdom in governing a nation of such vast extent and immense population as ours through many difficulties."

All members listened solemnly and approvingly to Mr. Wang's speech; and before adjourning, they performed due rites in observing the National mourning.

LUCHING Y. T. LOU,

Secretary.

Magazine Section

WHY JOIN THE ALLIANCE?

(By Miss S. T. Lok.)

The fact that many of our students are still remaining outside of the Alliance is something worth our consideration and it is wotrh our effort to investigate into its causes. It seems that being in a foreign land, students would only crave to flock together under the Alliance banner. Why is it that there are still a large number "perching on the fence," as the President said? Our students are generally very public-spirited and are eager to take part in promoting public welfare; so it could not be the lack of common interest that keeps them from joining hands with their fellow countrymen. After diligent searching, it is found to be this question—"What is the use of joining the Alliance?"—that keeps many away from our happy band. They say: "We don't see much use in joining and not joining the Alliance. Being Chinese, we shall be gladly greeted by our fellow countrymen anywhere we go; being Chinese students, we shall be welcomed at the conference; we can get a copy of "The Monthly" by subscription;—what is the use of joining the Alliance?" They are acting according to common sense in not joining the Alliance until they can see some real value in becoming its members.

Is there any value in joining? Let us see. The Alliance is organized for these purposes: (1) To keep the Chinese students in America in close touch with one another; (2) to promote their common interests; (3) to labor for the general welfare of China, both at home and abroad." After reading them through, would not everyone declare: "THESE ARE EXACTLY MY HEART-FELT DESIRES!" The editorial of "The Monthly" in the November number says: "It is the Alliance which makes the publication of this magazine possible, and thereby enables us to keep in touch with one another, in spite of the distance that separates us; and it is the Alliance which makes possible the annual conferences where all our students meet, cultivate friendship, and exchange ideas." It is also evident that the Alliance is OF the Chinese students and FOR the Chinese students; therefore, every student is morally bound to support it and to promote its welfare and success.

At the sounding of the third purpose, every tissue of our loyal nerves should leap within us and prompt us to enlist in this noble organization. We all realize how the opinions of the Chinese entertained by the Americans need adjustment. For this reason as well as for the purposes mentioned above, the Alliance publishes "The Monthly" as a public mouthpiece to express our views and opinions; and the Alliance institutes the annual conferences to impress the people of the various cities where the conferences are held with better and more correct opinions of the Chinese people. In this noble work of presenting a better understanding of our race, and thus of cementing a closer friendship between the two nations, what patriotic student would not gladly take part? If larger work could be accomplished by combining heads and hands, what loyal student would turn away his head and fold his arms?

The third benefit of joining the Alliance may be stated in one sentence: By joining the Alliance we enter into the laboratory of self-government. At the end of the ninth year hence, China will have a constitutional government. At present, the mass of people barely realize that such blessing could exist, and at the end of the promised year, the mass might not yet fully know how to enjoy political rights; so as the condition stands, it falls upon every student abroad to be the future leader, in self-government. My compatriots, just consider—the glorious task of shaping our New China lies in our hands. Do we not admire Washington and his colleagues in so shaping this Republic of America that she has been prospering and growing by leaps and bounds! Such an opportunity is in our hands; and not only in our hands, it is pressing itself upon us. Our future generation will envy us for our glorious privileges, and will either thank us for sending New China along the prosperous path or complain of us for our neglect and carelessness. It is evident, that every student will be called upon to be the leader either in town self-government or in national constitutional government. therefore, the question arises: Are we making any preparations for performing this glorious task. Every alert student, whether he is preparing to be a civil engineer, a lawyer, or a doctor, would never overlook the importance of the study of political science; yet, mere book-learning is not sufficient to prepare ourselves to meet our future great responsibility—we must seek every practical means to increase our knowledge and experience. For experience, the Alliance furnishes an ideal experiment.

It is ideal, in the first place, because it contains the fundamental principles that underlie all self-governments of any form, whatsoever. It is an organization controlled by its members, who elect the executive board and set the limit of their powers, and who run the organization through the representative board whose sanction is necessary for any new actions of the executives that are not described in the constitution. In the second place, it is ideal, because, in spite of its stormy period while being threatened by the rule of a few, and in spite of its distressed financial condition, it has steadily grown until now the organization is more democratic than ever before, and its financial aspect is more prosperous every year. Its adaptability constitutes another reason for its being an ideal experiment for self-government. It manifests itself in the several revisions of the constitution, not as a sign of the poor qualification of its framers, but rather as an indication of its flexibility in meeting the unprecedented changes in the condition of affairs. The fourth attribute by means of which it is an ideal experiment, lies in the fact that this organization has been confronted even with questions of the same nature that once touched the states of the United States, the cantons of Swizerland, the kingdoms and duchies of the German Empire, and the Austria-Hungarian monarchy—whether the Alliance should be a branch of the World's Chinese Students' Federation and whether the Alliance should become a dual organization with the Pacific Coast Chinese Students' Alliance have given the Alliance such experiences as lie even beyond the sphere of self-government.

In short, glancing back through its history, tracing its strategic crisis, its marvellous adaptability, and its wonderful growth, we can only wonder at this miniature kingdom.

There are brilliant prospects for its future growth. As the Peking Government has decided to send over one hundred students every year for five years, the Alliance is looking forward to unprecedented expansion. With the increase of members and the consequent changes of conditions, the Alliance will yet have to go through its stages of development—and so this experiment of self-government will forever increase in its ideality. From such an interesting organization with such promises for usefulness, what ambitious student can afford to stand aloof?

(We invite our readers to think of the isolated condition of our student body were the Alliance not in existence.—Editors.)

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A Plea for the Study of the Situation at Home.

(By C. T. Tsai.)

To Chinese students in a foreign country the importance of studying the situation at home cannot be over-estimated. The discovery of ways and means which will enable us to push forward the reform movement without, however, causing any conflict between the old and the new is the greatest practical problem solution of which merits every effort of our students. As foreign-educated men are being summoned to assist China in her work of regeneration, they assume responsibilities seldom imposed upon such a small body of men. Whether China, under the new regime, will retain its strength and enter upon a career of a first-rate power or plunge herself into convulsion and anarchy, must, in a large measure, depend upon their ability to apply their learning to her needs; to make a proper diagnosis of her diseases; and to determine what is worth retaining in her old civilization and what should be cast away at once. They must, therefore, first of all, know the characteristics of Chinese government and society, the peculiarities of the different sections of the country, the philosophy on which the social system rests, the tendency of the public opinion, and the limits as well as the possibilities of the whole nation; for it is only with a knowledge of these things that they can direct the movement of the various forces at work and thus shape our destiny in the family of nations. Time has come when the reforms should be the outcome of a definite and carefully devised policy and are not merely due to spontaneous but ill-regulated enthusiasm. Truly as a learned Japanese professor has said in a speech delivered to some Chinese law students in Tokio: "The mission of Chinese students to a foreign land is not so much to drink in the elements of western civilization or to study the principles of a Constitutional form of government as to exert the utmost effort to investigate and discover the ways and means to reconcile the old and the new ideas and to avert or mitigate the disastrous highstrung effects of the resultant unavoidable concussion."

When we review the past eight years' history of China, we shall find that the above argument is fully justified by the present tendency of affairs in that country. Since the opening of the 20th century there has been a marked change in opinion concerning every phase of life and in attitude towards foreign civilization. From "the embodiment of Oriental passivity" China has changed to a country whose people is so thoroughly aroused that no action seems too radical to enlist a large following even among the most responsible part of the population. Eight years ago she considered that everything worth knowing had been long settled by her ancient sages or, if it had not been discovered, it could be sought within her realm. Today, there is everywhere clamoring for western ideas even at the expense of neglecting what has been proved successful in her time-honored civilization. In place of a blind indiscriminating admiration for the East, there has sprung up a blind indiscriminating admiration for the West. But such a state of things could have but one result: many of the innovations that have been made for the purpose of ameliorating the conditions of the society, are practically of no avail.

If the failure of some new methods meant only the waste of time and energy, we can easily see that it would pay for China to make experiments after experiments on foreign systems; but this is not the case. Innovations, once introduced, must have their part to play for good or for evil, and it takes enormous strength to wipe them out. When they involve sacrifice of parts of the old civilization, the risk which a society runs in adopting them is great. Should, therefore, they be attended with failure the reform movement may be affected through its enemies seizing the chance to start opposition. At present, China cannot afford to make any more wrong moves. Her path of progress is beset with many real obstacles. Who can deny that there still exists a remnant of reactionary elements which, though inert for the time being, is ready at any moment to recover its former power, should a chance occur? What can we deduce from the recent statement of Emperor William that the German fleet is intended primarily for any emergency to which the awakening of China may give rise?

Let us now take a concrete example to show that a change, however necessary in the opinion of foreigners, may do only harm to the community. For a long time, efforts are made by missionaries to abolish ancestor worship. In a country where the unifying forces are reverence for the past and for the old, such a radical change will only shake the foundation of this colossal empire. The present weakness of China is due not to the influence of such institutions but to a disorganized political system. On the contrary, there are in them elements of strength which may, even under the present circumstance, be utilized for national defence. All these but show the necessity of a wise determination as to how far the work of rejection and adoption of foreign methods should proceed.

There remains only one topic to consider, viz.: What is the method of studying the situation of China? In my opinion, the same method that is used at home can be employed elsewhere.

We can have at least the following sources of information at our command: (1) home papers and magazines, (2) correspondence with friends at home, (3) foreign magazines such as North American Review, The Contemporary, The Fortnightly, The Forum, Revue des deux Mondes and Deutsche Rundschan, etc., and (4) Authorities on the Far East such as Putman Weale, Professor Reinsch of Wisconsin and Dr. Morrison of the London Times. The importance of the last two cannot be overlooked. Foreign writers may not be able to give an exact picture of what is actually taking place and may often misrepresent the view of our people, but they are always better critics because they can see things better than those who are engaged in the game. The writer cannot tell what benefit he has received from the course of Oriental Politics which was given last year in the University of Wisconsin.

With regard to home papers and magazines great care should be taken in accepting what they give; for most of them are controlled by men of a strong partisan feeling. At all events, we must try to avoid three dangerous doctrines with which some papers are identified. Firstly, that sectionalism which is narrow and selfish in its aspiration and is ever under-rating the vital importance of national aims; secondly, that sectarianism which alienates the sympathy of Christians from the Confucians; and, thirdly, that nationalism which the true patriotic sons have repudiated as dangerous to the national existence, should it ever again come to mean a war of race—Manchus against Chinese.

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DETERMINATION AS A FACTOR OF SUCCESS.

(By Miss Gertrude M. Chew.)

Nineteen hundred and eight, with its many pleasures, has come and gone, and once more we enter upon the threshold of a new year. What has the coming year in store for us? Will it be crowned with success or not? The answer is ours. Have we each a set purpose in life toward which we are advancing as each day passes, or are we drifters? In a great measure, it is in the power of every man to make his own destiny. The issues of life depend on ourselves and we must decide whether we shall go down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung," or, with an unswerving devotion to duty, a strict regard for the right, and a determination to achieve success in our line of work, to leave behind influences that shall spread into ever-widening circles, extending to eternity.

It has been said that no one is created to go through life purposeless; that in nature's workshop there is a work for everyone, the neglect of which causes ruin to its offender. How important it is then that we should carefully study and learn to know ourselves and to know for what kind of work in life we are best fitted, and then to bend all our energies toward the accomplishment of that purpose! A decision once made, there comes to us an energy and determination of which we never thought ourselves capable.

How inspiriting are the words of Thomas Hughes: "Quit yourselfes like men; speak up, and strike out, if necessary, for whatever is true, and manly, and lovely, and of good report; never try to be popular, but only to do your duty and help others to do theirs, and wherever you are placed, you may leave the tone of feeling higher than you found it, and so be doing good, which no living soul can measure, to generations yet unborn."

The most difficult part of the battle in life, however, comes in making this decision. It is, therefore, necessary for us to be sure that we are right; after that, the end to be accomplished will summon all our latent powers. Furthermore, we must set our faces steadfastly and constantly toward the goal, turning neither to the right nor to the left, prepared for roses and thorns, having the spirit of determination that will allow no difficulties or obstacles to come between us and our duty. May we, fellow-students, in obedience to the powers within us, move steadfastly on to our destinations and leave behind well-spent lives filled with noble deeds and healthful influence which will last.

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PRESENT SITUATION OF CHINA.

(By N. Han.)

Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, formerly a commissioner of the United States in special charge of the reform of the currency system in China and now a professor of political economy and politics in Cornell, expressed his opinion in the Cornell Daily Sun on what will be the probable result of the deaths of the Chinese leading rulers. Professor Jenks thinks that the successive deaths of the two leaders will neither seriously affect the progressive movement nor stir the peaceful condition in China. He says:

"The present conditions in China seem very hopeful. The deaths of the Empress Dowager and that of the Emperor will apparently not be of serious moment. They had wisely prepared plans for the future. Apparently the progressive leaders of the safer type, especially Yuan Shi-kai and those associated with him, guided the policy of the Emperor in selecting his successor. If one may judge from the newspaper reports, there seems every reason to believe that the steps forward, taken during the last few years, will not be checked, but may perhaps be accelerated by the advent of the new infant ruler with a regent who seems to be in full sympathy with this progressive party."

As to the gradual progressive measures of reform taken by the late Empress Dowager and H. E. Yuan Shi-kai, the professor goes on to say:

"There are few instances in history of a ruler of the advanced age of the Empress Dowager, trained and set in old customs, having the flexibility of mind and character to recognize as inevitable a new movement of her people and wisely taking, in a conservative way, the headship of a movement which, without careful guidance, would be doomed to failure on account of its extreme radicalism. In this conservative move forward, probably the leading spirit has been Yuan Shi-kai, a man of great ability, indomitable will, and a determination to carry through his measures by whatever means may seem necessary to make them succeed."

Though we do not know what will be the definite result of H. E. Tong Shao-yi's mission to this country, we can predict with much confidence that the good friendship between China and America will be promoted to a closer coalition and better understanding than it has ever been. Professor Jenks, on commending the envoy's strong character and ability in tackling difficult international problems, says:

"The sending to America of the man who, for many years, has been Yuan Shih-kai's chief adviser on all foreign affairs and his chief lieutenant in local administration, Tong Shao-yi to bring thanks of the Chinese Government for the remittal of part of the Chinese indemnity, is merely one indication of China's progressive movement. China needs the sympathy and help of the United States. His Excellency Tong is one of the earlier Chinese students trained in America. He is a man who understands thoroughly the spirit of the American government and of the American people. He also, however, is a man of an independent critical spirit, who stands for China and the interests of China. He is the man who was sent to settle with Great Britain the difficulties which arose over the invasion of Thibet by the English some years ago, and perhaps better than any other Chinese he is able to discuss intelligently and boldly with our government the questions of foreign policy with which China must grapple in the near future. * * * We may expect the mission of His Excellency Tong to this country and to Europe to be fruitful of good in strengthening China's band in her foreign relations while those of his party in China are making every effort to develop her internal resources in the interests of her people.

In conclusion, he says: "Unless there comes some unexpected reaction within twenty-five years, there will be a new

China which will have become one of the leaders among the great nations."

The foregoing extracts of Prof. Jenk's opinion, which is based upon his long acquaintance with Chinese affairs, show the present situation of China.

Leading Articles of the Month Reviewed

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

The phrase "Awakening of China" has become much hackneyed from its wide and frequent use in the Occidental world. Yet the necessity for and the nature of China's awakening, together with its future effect upon the rest of the world, have seldom been stated so concisely and with such force and clearness as lately expressed in the article by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt published in the December Outlook. At the outset Mr. Roosevelt tells what he has heard from Mr. Howard Richards, Jr., and Dr. John Fox, two missionaries to China, in their appeals to the Americans. Mr. Roosevelt, in part, writes:

"Mr. Richards described his experience during the famine, when on the famine relief committee at Hsuchou, six days' journey from Shanghai. Not only he and other Episcopalians, but Presbyterians and Roman Catholics, all served together on the committee in charge of the handling and distribution of the large amount of foodstuffs and money given to the starving people. He dwelt on the way he was impressed while thus serving on the committee, by seeing Chinese students from schools carried on by each of these three churches represented on the committee. He spoke of the great amount of educational work being carried on in China, not only by the Protestant denominations, but by the different Roman Catholic orders, many of which are backed by men and money from Roman Catholics of the United States. The appeals of both Mr. Richards and Dr. Fox were made in the largest sense for Christian and humanitarian work. Dr. Fox mentioned several very striking facts to show the awakening of interest in Occidental thought and work among the people of China. how one prominent Viceroy, a very able and high-minded man, though not a professed Christian, has translated into Chinese not only certain scientific works such as the writings of Huxley, but also many chapters from the four Gospels; and how a search in the book-stalls of one Chinese city showed no less than ninety books recently published dealing with phases of Occidental thought, or giving advice by Chinese writers to their own countrymen based on Occidental experiences of all kinds, from kindergartens to Christianity.

"China is awakening. There is increasing contact with foreigners, increasing foreign trade, and a growing adoption of modern methods of communication and transportation, while some progress is being made in the introduction of labor-saving devices, with consequent industrial evolution. In over a hundred cities there is now a more or less successful effort to introduce a Western police system, and what this means for the preservation of order it is hardly necessary to point out. Much admirable evangelistic, education, and medical missionary work is being done by the missionaries; and a part of this consists in the introduction and broadcast circulation of translations of the Bible and of Western literature. The attitude of the Chinese towards learning from the West has been utterly changed ever since August, 1901, when, by an Imperial Edict, the old style literary examinations were abolished, and it was directed that future candidates, for degrees as well as for office, should write their essays on such modern topics as Western science, government and laws. In August last over a hundred Chinese students who are studying in this country met in conference at Ashburnham, Massachusetts. Such a movement as this means a shaking loose from the old superstitions which have fettered the Chinese to a degree it is hard for us to realize; and it also means the growth of a real and intelligent spirit of patriotism in all parts of China.

"Americans are doing much for securing Christian education among the Chinese. They are training many of the future leaders and thousands of the rank and file. In 1907 there were nearly thirty thousand Chinese students among the eleven hundred and fifty-three American educational institutions in China, which embraced kindergartens, primary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, normal, divinity, and trade schools. Many men who have received their early training at some of the American schools or colleges in China are now mightily influencing the industrial, political, and moral life of their land. One of the most important functions of these schools has been to supply good native teachers for China, and their graduates are in constantly increasing demand. But recently, in making such a demand, the Chinese Director General of Education at Nanking, who is not himself a Christian, stated in explanation that the old moral maxims of Chinese education, though they expressed abstract truths, had no spiritual motives behind them, and that the old and formalized religion had been divorced from morality, and concluded with these striking words:

" 'The only religion that teaches both the spiritual wants of mankind and the principles of morality also is the Christian religion. That is why we wish you to teach it in our leading schools.' The American schools stimulate and aid the best Chinese in an earnest fight against opium and kindred vices, and against political corruption, and encourage them bravely to strive for a high standard of domestic morality.

"Surely when so much is being done by brave, sincere, disinterested countrymen of ours over in China, we at home should help them with men and with money. I believe that such help would benefit us commercially, but I do not advocate it chiefly for this reason; indeed, I think the chief good to the United States would be the good always derived by a nation, as by an individual, when noble and unselfish work is done. The work of the missionaries tends to avert revolutionary disturbances in China, and to lead her into a position of power for peace and righteousness. She cannot herself at present carry on an effective educational work; in addition to the lack of teachers, the Chinese debt is too great—and incidentally Americans must feel a genuine sense of pleasure in this Nation's having returned the major part of the indemnity fund to China. The Christian educational schools in China must for the present take the leading part in the work for the uplifting of the whole Chinese character, for that depends primarily, as the character of every nation must depend, on the lives of the individual men and women.

"The awakening of China is one of the great events of our age, and the remedy for the 'yellow peril,' whatever that may be, is not the repression of life but the cultivation and direction of life. Here at home we believe that the remedy for popular discontent is not repression but justice and education. Similarly, the best way to avert possible peril, commercial or military, from the great Chinese people, is by behaving righteously toward them and by striving to inspire a righteous life among them. Our Christian missions have for their object not only the saving of souls, but the imparting of a life that makes possible the kingdom of God on the earth. It seems to me that there is no place where there is better opportunity today to do this work than in China, and I earnestly hope that we can attract the attention of the great public outside of the so-called missionary circles to the possibility and practicability, no less than to the importance, of the work. As Bishop Brent has said, *now* is the time for the West to implant its ideals in the Orient, in such fashion as to minimize the chance of a dreadful future clash between two radically different and hostile civilizations; if we wait until tomorrow, we may find that we have waited too long."

In this article our attention is specially called to the helpful service rendered by the missionaries to China. It is true that there have been some rogues and hypocrites amongst them, but this is true of every organization, no matter how honest and beneficial its motive may be. In general, however, these men have, in the great majority of cases, been types of splendid character and their work is at once noticeable in China's present medical, evangelistic, literary and educational fields. Among these men we may look up to such as Robert Morrison, Peter Parker, Dr. Griffith John and Dr. Timothy Richard whose self-denying efforts have in a great part resulted in China's present progress.

The American Spirit in the Chinese Education

One undeniable evidence of China's awakening is that the spirit of Western education has spread throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. Within the last ten years the necessity of Western education has been so deeply felt in our people's mind that at present one of the highest ambitions of a Chinese student is to complete his education in some Western country. It is impossible to predict the effect which this spirit of Western civilization will have upon China's future generation. We take the liberty to quote in part Mr. George Marvin's article in the December issue of the Outlook. Mr. Marvin has travelled quite extensively in Northern China. He tells what American education has already accomplished among those Chinese students who have studied in this country by speaking of Mr. Yen's work as an illustration:

"In the still night air, on the Great Wall, we could hear at regular intervals the ringing of electric bells, the jar and slide of a steam hoist, and the smooth rumble of dump-cars. Two hundred feet beneath the mountain and the wall Mr. Yen, a graduate of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, was cutting his tunnel on the Kalgan Railway. The black shed and the chimneys crowned the central shaft sunk to meet the cuttings driven through from north and south. * * * Mr. Yen learned how to make tunnels at Lehigh and in his practical summer work on American railways. He is only one among many of his countrymen, educated in America or in American institutions in China, who, with students from other foreign countries, are actively bringing their Western training and new ideas to the Renaissance of China."

As to what great changes have been made by the Chinese Government since it has come in contact with the West, Mr. Marvin writes as follows:

"By a succession of educationally revolutionary edicts issued by the Empress Dowager in 1901, constituting one of the most sweeping changes ever made by any government, the old examinations were finally abolished, and modern standards of Western educationa established in their stead. A Chinese Board of

Education has now been appointed, and Government schools are being rapidly organized all over the Empire. Thousands of such schools, of all grades, have been already established, and in one province alone of the eighteen provinces of China proper over one hundred thousand students are in daily attendance."

To show what the missionaries have done along the educational line, Mr. Marvin says:

"Unquestionably, in the introduction of these reforms, the American, with other foreign missionary schools, have been largely instrumental. His Excellency Viceroy Tuan-Fang, in an address at a banquet given in his honor in New York City, said:

" 'We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the part taken by American missionaries in promoting the progress of the Chinese people. They have rendered inestimable service to China by the laborious task of translating into the Chinese language the religious and scientific works of the West. They have brought the light of Western civilization into every nook and corner of the Empire.'

"In the historical volume presented in 1907 at the Shanghai Conference, Dr. Arthur H. Smith makes the following interesting comparison of the statistics presented at the three Protestant Missionary Conferences held in China in 1887, 1890, and 1907:

	1876.	1889.	1907.
Number of societies	29	41	82
Foreign teachers	473	1,296	3,833
Stations and substations	602		5,734
Pupils in schools	4,909	16,836	57,683

"The above statistics, although incomplete, do serve as an indication of the vigorous growth of Protestant missionary educational activity in China. In this work the various missionary foundations have made their most notable advance in interdenominational co-operation. In many instances several denominations have combined in union schools or colleges, and the missionaries have in this way done much to emphasize the essential unity of the educational side of missionary work. * * * No survey of missionary education in China would be complete without mention of the widespread, well-organized Roman Catholic activities. Of the eleven different Catholic orders having representatives in China, the Jesuits are carrying on the largest educational work. In 1907, in their five colleges and seventy-two schools, a total of 25,335 students were enrolled. All the Catholic orders together supervise the instruction of over 75,000 Chinese students; this total, it will be seen, being somewhat higher than that of Protestant missions."

While the missionaries were laying necessary foundations in China for educating our young folks, similar work was done in this country.

"The American share in Chinese education has already begun to bear fruit in several conspicuous instances. In 1872 the Chinese Government sent its first batch of students to America. They were young boys, entered in private schools and quartered in American families, chiefly in New England. These boys spent from ten to twelve years in America, but were recalled by China before they had received their degrees at the universities. In 1872 American education was a tentative experiment. Yet out of this Chinese advance guard nearly all the members are now in influential positions of responsibility. Most notable of them, perhaps, is Tang Shao-yi, the first Ambassador to Washington, who has just arrived in this country."

While the American missionaries and those of other nations have shown great interest in doing substantial work toward the development of the Chinese, our people themselves have also exerted no little effort. Since they have realized the importance of universal education, schools of all grades have been rapidly set up in big cities.

Since 1890 a constant stream of Chinese students has come to the United States. Their number has been rapidly increased. The Government has appreciated America's help and the students have taken up the American spirit:

"In a note to Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister at Peking, Prince Ching writes:

" 'Convinced by the happy results of past experience of the great value to China of education in American schools, the Imperial Government has the honor to state that it is its intention to send henceforth yearly to the United States a considerable number of students, there to receive their education."

The disposition on the part of the Chinese Government to send picked students to America for their education, although interrupted for many years after the first set of twenty came in 1872, has since 1890 shown a comparatively steady growth. During the past year 155 Chinese students were maintained at various educational institutions in this country on foundations provided either by the Imperial or the Provincial Governments. Out of this number seventy-one are under the charge of the Imperial Chinese Legation at Washington; twenty-seven are under the direction of Chang-Chuan, Commissioner of Education for the Viceroyalties of Hupuh and Kiangman; fifty-seven others have been during the past year under the direction of Dr. Tenny, at present Chinese Secretary of our Legation at Peking. * * * Quite apart from this official recognition of the advantages of an American education, many Chinese families send their sons at their own expense to schools and colleges in this country. It has been impossible to procure exact statistics of the number of these privately supported students, but, according to the best advices obtainable at the Chinese Legation, there are about two hundred. * * * By far the majority of these Chinese students have made creditable records at their various colleges and universities. Of the twenty-six men at Harvard, for example, all have passed their requirements, and several have won honors. Mr. Fen Ch'in has performed what is for a native Chinese in an American university the astonishing feat of achieving a place in the first group of scholars, a group made up of those undergraduates whose work in the preceding college year entitles them to the very highest academic distinction. Mr. T. C. Yeh, a Senior, has been elected Vice-President of the Cosmoplitan Club at Harvard, has served on a number of his class committees, and has become an influential and important member of his class."

America's act in returning part of the so-called "Boxer indemnity" to China is conclusive evidence of the former's good wishes toward China. China's attitude in receiving this favor is equally admirable. To devote this sum to the founding of an Educational Mission to this country is the best way, one can conceive of, for China to express her deep gratitude. In this transaction the two nations tried to mutually excel each other in doing good. Recognizing its importance, Mr. Marvin says:

"More important than anything that has yet taken place in this movement of Chinese education in America is the recent determination on the part of the Imperial Government to devote a sum equal to that placed at their disposal by the remission of the Boxer indemnity to the founding of an Educational Mission in this country. * * * This agreement to utilize an income of $500,000 annually for the education of the picked youth of China in this country is an extraordinary recognition of the respect for the work already accomplished, as well as of the cordial regard and trust which within recent years China has come to place in this Nation."

Thus it leaves us only space for quoting the writer's conclusion:

"It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this situation and the tendencies which it suggests. Through these open channels it is within our power to impress what is best in our history and institutions upon that new and awakening China which is destined to play the most important part, whether passively or aggressively, in the unsolved questions of the Far East. Secure in our present domestic markets, and in what amounts to almost a national provincialism or insularity, we do not now properly appreciate the importance of looking forward ten or twenty years. But the times and tides will not wait for us. What we expect to do in the direction of the enormous forces of the New China must be done quickly and emphatically. There must be an awakening in America as well as in China; an awakening to our destinies in the Pacific, and to the extraordinary opportunity presented in this outstretched hand from the East."

Current Events

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

After months of correspondence between Secretary Root and the Japanese Ambassador Takahira, an understanding, if not an Alliance, has been reached between the United States and Japan, in regard to their policy in the Far East. The five articles of the declaration of this policy are as follows:

1. "It is the wish of the two governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

2. "The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing Status Quo in the region above mentioned, and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

3. "They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region.

4. "They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all powers in China, by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire.

5. "Should any event occur threatening the Status Quo as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two governments to communicate with each other in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take."

GERMANY.

Intense feeling was created in Germany against the Kaiser by the publication in "The Telegraph" of an "interview" of the Emperor with an Englishman. In the conversation, the Kaiser referred to many past events to prove his friendly respect for England and explained his naval preparations by the dread of the will-be Yellow Peril. The Reichstag, indignant of the personal rule of the Kaiser in foreign affairs, for two days uttered bitter condemnations and subjected Chancellor Von Buelow to severe interpellations. After an interview of the Kaiser with Chancellor at Portsdam, an official report was issued approving the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag and promising to insure the stability of the policies of the Empire under the guardianship of Constitutional responsibilities.

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THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt has been appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of England to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford next year. This lecture, founded in 1891 from an offer from the great scientist George James Romanes, is to be delivered once a year on some subject of science, art or literature as approved by the Chancellor. President Roosevelt has also accepted the invitation to deliver the Sorbon lecture at Paris. The Sorbonne was founded in 1257 by Robert de Sorbon and has ever since been famous as a centre of learning in Europe.

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ENGLAND.

In compliance with the request of the Hague congress, a conference of powers,—the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Holland, Austria, Hungary and Spain,—has been called to convene in London, for the purpose of framing a code of laws to regulate naval warfare and to establish the international prize court.

FRANCE.

In the Budget of the Ministry of Interior for 1909, it is estimated that the sum needed for old age pension will amount to 94,000,000 francs, and the number of persons to be assisted will be 495,000. It is the result of the old age pension law passed in 1905 in the French parliament, which provides that every Frenchman who is necessitous, incapable of maintaining a living by his own work and is either 65 years of age or afflicted by an incurable disease, is entitled to receive assistance to the amount of 5 francs to 20 francs a month.

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RUSSIA.

The Russian Duma, for the first time in its history, opened for its Autumn or second session last month. The most important measures to be legislated were the dissolution of communes and reform of local courts among the peasantry.

The Russian government has recently drafted a Communique disavowing its rumored intention of intervention in Persia. No action will be taken without the concurrence of Great Britain.

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TURKEY.

The election for the Turkish parliament has been progressing. Constantinople is entitled to have ten deputies:—2 Armenians, 5 Mussulmans, 2 Greeks, and 1 Jew—to be elected by 830 Second Degree Electors. Similar apportionment is made elsewhere.

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PERSIA.

Persia is on the point of revolution. The Shah has been delaying in calling a Mejless or parliament. The revolutionary organization at Tabriz has received help from Turkish officers in fortifying the city against the forces of the Shah. It is hoped that the persistent joint efforts of the Ministers of Russia and Great Britain will before long succeed in convincing the Shah of the necessity of keeping his constitutional pledges to his people.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

An attempt was made by a young Hindoo to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in a lecture hall at Calcutta, Korea.

Japan has established a modern system of law courts, comprising a Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal, Local and District Courts.

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CHINESE STUDENTS TO AMERICA.

The Chinese Government is making arrangements for the sending of Chinese students to the American Colleges. It is proposed that China shall send students to America's universities and colleges for thirty years from 1909 in the following numbers: namely, one hundred a year for the first four year; and fifty a year for the remaining twenty-six years. The Board of Education is now considering what class of students to send to the States. It is understood that there is divergence of opinion amongst its members on the subject. Some of them hold that only returned students from Japan should be sent while others maintain that the students should be selected from the provincial Colleges.

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COLLEGE OF LAW FOR NOBLES.

Prince Ching and H. E. Teih Liang have decided to establish a College of Law for the scions of noble families. As in the case of the Aristocratic College, the sons and brothers of Imperial Princes, Nobles, Ministers of State and Manchu and Chinese officers of the first and second rank, whose education and moral character are up to the required standard, are eligible for admittance into this college. The new college will occupy the premises of the Aristocratic College when the latter has removed to its new home at the back of the offices of the Board of War.

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TO CONTROL INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS.

The Board of Education has wired to various Chinese Proctors in foreign countries requesting them to make out lists of all industrial students and to prevent such students from changing their profession when half way through their course of study.

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NEW UNIVERSITY FOR SHANTUNG.

The American Government has sent representatives to Wei Hsiang in Shantung to establish a university there. The matter has been arranged between the Wai Wu Pu and the Governor of the Province. The University is to have a few thousand of students and a staff of 35 lecturers. A fund of $400,000 has been raised for its establishment an dthe Principal has now arrived and is superintending the construction of the buildings.

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL STUDENTS TO GO ABROAD.

A Peking message to the Mainichi states that the Emperor has sanctioned a petition sent in by the Departments of Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Communications, to the effect that students should be sent abroad to study commerce and industries. The petition urged that industries are the foundation of national prosperity and suggested that from this year the Government should send graduates from the Middle schools of Peking and the Provinces who are able to understand lectures in foreign languages to various countries for the purpose of enabling them to study navigation, shipbuilding, gunnery, mining and telegraphy.

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NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

It is decided by the Board of Education that hereafter the Chinese literature and history shall constitute the principal subjects to be taught in the intermediate schools; and modern science shall be the major studies in the high schools.

STUDENTS ABROAD.

It is reported that H. E. Chang Chi-Tung has instructed the Educational Commissioners abroad to see that no student shall neglect the study of Chinese literature while abroad. Instructions have also been issued that no student shall be sent abroad unless the Government is satisfied with his or her Chinese education. The rule also applies to private students.

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A SCHOOL FOR MECHANICS.

The Board of Army has requested the Provincial Government of Nanking and Wuchang to establish a school for the studying of mechanics where the foremen and workmen (skilled) may be able to pursue the advanced theories in their profession during their unoccupied hours. The school shall also be open to other students.

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FOR CHINESE STUDENTS.

The Universal Gazette reports that H. E. Wu Ting Fang has wired to the Wai Wu Pu and the Board of Education that the U. S. Government intends to establish a "Special University" for Chinese students.

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In view of the Constitutional program which was promulgated by the Government two months ago, the Bureau of Constitution (Pie Chin Kwan) ordered the Provincial Governments to take steps at once to establish schools where the gentry may be able to acquire some knowledge of modern politics. While the studies are not compulsory, it is expected that the gentry before being elected to the office of Representatives, must thoroughly understand the principles of Constitutional Government. The Bureau has also made suggestions that the best students may be sent abroad to study or to make personal observations.

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AMBASSADOR TONG ENTERTAINS CHINESE STUDENTS AT WASHINGTON.

As the proof for this issue is going back to the press, we cannot give a full account of the entertainment given by H. E. Tong Shao-yi to a representative body of Chinese students during the Christmas vacation. Some one hundred and four students, including five young ladies, who accepted the opportune and kind invitation, registered at the Embassy and arrangements were made for their stay at the Cairo and Cochran apartment houses.

Amongst a series of dinners and entertainments at the Embassy and Legation, the students were presented to President Roosevelt at the White House by the ambassador on December 28, and on the following day the whole party visited Mount Vernon by steam launch. On account of the national mourning most of the entertainments were made informal, but no one could deny that all those present had a very delightful time.

Educational Notes

YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 1, 1909.

Dear Fellow Students:

The Chinese Students' Alliance has learned from H. E. Tang that it is the intention of our government to give to those Chinese students who were already in America before January 1, 1909, an opportunity to apply for government support arising out of the Returned Indemnity Fund from the American Government, PROVIDED that they fulfil the following requirements:

(1) The applicant must be a college student.
(2) He must be a regular student; that is, he must be a candidate for a degree.
(3) The College he attends must be of well known high standing.
(4) His work in College must be satisfactory.
(5) He must give good reasons why he needs government support.

Any Chinese student who came to America before January 1, 1909, and who thinks that he fulfils all these requirements may communicate with the undersigned for further information. The function of the Alliance is that of furnishing the necessary information to those Chinese students who wish to apply for government support on the one hand and to the proper authority in Washington, D. C., on the other hand. The matter of the acceptance or rejection of any candidate is left entirely to the Washington authority.

Yours fraternally,
C. T. WANG,
President C. S. A.

Correspondence

New Haven, Conn., December 15, 1908.

Mr. C. H. Liu, Sec'y. Repre. Board, Cambridge, Mass

Dear Sir:—It is gratifying to see the steady growth of the Alliance. Since our last conference at Ashburnham and up to the present time we have welcomed thirty-four new members to our number. In all we have on record 212 members. Much interest is shown by all the members, old as well as new. Besides, we have received public attention both at home and abroad. President Roosevelt referred to our last conference at Ashburnham in his article on the Awakening of China which appeared in The Outlook December issue this year.

With all these encouraging signs we should therefore look steadfastly forward for greater activities. I therefore suggest to the Alliance that we have one day set aside as our annual Alliance Day, on which the members of the Alliance at their respective places simultaneously celebrate in the name of the Alliance. After consulting with several members it seems that there is no other day better fitted for the occasion than the first Saturday after our New Year's day. Our joy will thus be heightened by a vivid remembrance of the new year's festival at our fatherland. If the suggestion is taken and adopted by the Alliance the Executive shall appoint a committee of five to work out an outline of the program for the occasion.

Hoping you will bring this matter to the attention of your board at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully,

C. T. WANG,

President.

Cambridge, Mass., November 22, 1908.

My Dear Mr. Liu:

I take the greatest pleasure in informing you of your election as Secretary to the Board of Representatives for 1908-09. The following shows the number of votes cast for each office:

Chairman:

K. C. Chu, 6 votes.
K. T. Tsai, 5 votes.

Secretary:

C. H. Liu, 6 votes.
C. C. Lo, 3 votes.
H. T. Shen, 2 votes.

Auditor:

F. Chin, 7 votes.
Y. S. Chin, 3 votes.
P. F. Chu, 1 vote.

The following men constitute the Board of Representatives:

K. C. Chu (chairman).
C. H. Liu (secretary).
F. Chin (auditor).
W. C. Chen.
Y. S. Chin
C. S. Chu.
P. F. Chu.
Jen Huan.
C. C. Lo.
H. T. Shin.
K. L. C. Sun.

K. T. Tsai.
N. C. Yang.
C. Young.
T. T. Lin.

Please make the result of the election known to all members of the Board. If you wish to know their addresses, you can have them from Mr. Chao, the secretary.

Accept my hearty congratulations.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) T. C. YEH,
Secretary, Retiring Board of Reps.

* * * *

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

Mr. Geo. Millard, an old resident in Japan, in regard to our students in that Empire, writes:

"Since last year the number of students has greatly decreased; at present there are certainly not more than five thousand. At the great inflow, many came thinking that in a comparatively short time they could graduate in science and arts. I understand that some independent schools, for certain financial reasons, were willing to grant diplomas for short term work, but all this is now changed, and the Chinese Government will only give the official allowance to those who pass a fixed standard. Nearly all the students, both government and private, are here for a full course. Those we now have are of a superior type. Bent on study, they work hard to meet the requirements and fit themselves for future service. The evident advancement of Japan spurs them to their best effort, and their love of country keeps them from drifting into perilous irregularities. They are well-behaved, and whilst here and there we come across a black sheep, the majority are diligent and faithful."

DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, 1907–08.

PREPARED BY MISS LOK.

Names of Institutions	Number of Chinese Students 1907-8	Number of Japanese Students 1907-8
AMHERST	5	4
BROWN	1	4
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	10	10
COLUMBIA	9	37
CORNELL	28	11
HARVARD	25	8
ILLINOIS	2	7
MICHIGAN	5	6
MISSOURI	1	2
OHIO STATE	2	3
LEHIGH	3	0
M. I. I.	9	3
UNIVERSITY OF PENN.	9	11
PURDUE	2	4
SMITH	0	1
RANDOLPH MACON, (Woman's College)	1	0
VIRGINIA	1	7
WISCONSIN	4	12
WESLEYAN	1	0
WELLESLEY	1	1
WILLIAMS	0	2
YALE	25	16
	TOTAL	TOTAL
	144	149

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IV. February, 1909 No. 4

Editorials

HIS Excellency Tang Shao Yi's visit in this country has not been as long as we expected, yet the result of it is many fold. His high rank, his American education, and his statesmanship won for our country great esteem, and his personality made for himself hosts of friends in and out of the American capital. His appointment as Special Envoy has made it clear that our Government is fully conscious of the courtesy of the American people, and his stay in Washington has further strengthened the tie of friendship between the two countries. On account of our national mourning, His Excellency is, indeed, handicapped to demonstrate the intensity of the grateful feeling of our country. Nevertheless, he has made it clearer than ever before that the Chinese are an appreciative people, and that their desire is to reciprocate America's courtesy.

His Excellency's sojourn in this country was brief, but his contact with the student-body, as outlined in the account which we publish elsewhere in this issue, was not heretofore excelled in intimacy. The courtesy of inviting all our students to be his guests during the Christmas vacation, the thoroughness of the preparations to make their visit both profitable and enjoyable, the deep interest he showed in their general welfare, and the pains he took in presenting them to President Roosevelt, made him dearer to us all than ever before. By his kindness and by his advice, he has given us inestimable inspiration and encouragement, and has won the love of the student-body.

Moreover, the significance of the presentation by His Excellency of the students to President Roosevelt is more far-reaching than we can predict. This is the first time in our history of over four thousand years that such a large number of our students are given audience by a foreign ruler at one time. It marks the beginning of an age when not only prophets and statesmen may stand before kings, but students as well; it ushers in an era when the young men's responsibilities in China are numerous and great; and it signals the approach of the time when our American-educated students are to carry across the Pacific Ocean the cordial sentiments between the great Empire and the great Republic.

His Excellency's early departure from this country is, undoubtedly, a source of regret to us all. We can only find consolation in the hope that he is needed to do greater good for our country at home. Therefore, may our best wishes be always with him.

DURING the course of last month, H. E. Yüan Shih-Kai resigned from office, Embassador Tang Shao Yi's mission to this country was recalled by the Throne, and numerous other important events took place in China. It is but natural that these events should have occasioned anxiety among many of our students. Being in a foreign land and having the welfare of our country always in our hearts, we cannot but feel uneasy over such events at home, which are of such importance and consequence as may impede the progress of the Empire. However, in the absence of accurate reports as to the true state of affairs, we are not able, nor are we called upon, to judge the significance of these events. From the outside appearance of these events, it may seem to some of our American friends that there is some tendency for reaction; but outside appearances, even when closely observed, are not always reliable for sound judgment.

Putting aside the intrinsic meaning of these events, which we as students are not in a position to determine, we cannot help deriving a new lesson from these events. They loudly call upon us to pay more attention to the numerous problems at home, and urge upon us to seek for their solution. They vividly remind us that China has not yet reached a settled state, but is still undergoing a transition, the ultimate result of which, like that of a surgical operation, cannot be foretold with certainty. Her future is great, but the road leading to it is not a paved one. She has yet her Slough of Despond to struggle over; she has her Hill of Difficulty to climb. Like pieces of ballast, like shovels-full of earth, we one and all have our share in paving her way so that she may move onward steadily and rapidly. For this we are sent over, and for this we prepare ourselves. Therefore, may these events arouse in us a deeper sense of responsibility; may they inject into our blood a greater love for our country.

ELSEWHERE we give the details of the Musical and Membership Committees. The functions of the Musical Committee do not need any explanation. Those of the Membership Committee are (1) to keep up the interest of the old members, (2) to enlist new members, and (3) to render all possible help to new arrivals.

The desirability of these two Committees is beyond question. Our experience teaches us that organization has been responsible for our present prosperity and a smooth-working machinery, with the division of labor, is essential to our future success. The Alliance has at present some two hundred members, or about two-thirds of all the Chinese students now studying in the Eastern States. We must keep up their interest. Then there are over one hundred students who have not as yet joined our ranks. Why should we not have them? Again, as new students are coming to this country in increasing numbers, it is important that we extend to them our cordial welcome and assist them in every possible way. In regard to music, it in only necessary to recall the need of improvement, as shown during our former Conferences. To the work of every individual in making all possible advancements along these lines, the concerted and concentrated efforts of the Committees will undoubtedly add a great impulse. Therefore, may every member of the Alliance bear in mind the purposes for which these two Committees are created and lend his help to the accomplishment of them, and may the Committees spare no effort in discharging their duty, so that we may have better music and a much larger attendance at our next Conference.

Business Section

Announcement. The Music Committee wishes to announce that delegates to the coming Conference of 1909 will be expected to sing their institution songs; and, therefore, urges that they will from now on learn the songs and select the best, to be presented at the summer gathering. Those who attended the Conference of 1908 will remember how they enjoyed the various songs, and how some regretted not having some to sing. This year, the announcement is made early enough for every one to begin learning the songs, so as to be able to contribute to the Conference's musical program.

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Public Opinion. This year we have not been well informed of the workings of the Alliance. We like to hear, through the MONTHLY, something about the doings of our President, Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Representatives every month.

A MEMBER OF C. S. A.

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Chairman of Representative Board. Mr. K. C. Chu resigned the chairmanship of the Board of Representatives. Mr. K. T. Tsai, who received the next highest number of votes for this office, takes up the chairmanship.

Music Committee

A. Chinese Department: T. H. Kuo (Chairman), T. L. Chao, C. H. Liu, Y. Chen, and T. C. Chu, all of Harvard.

B. Western Department: Miss S. T. Lok (Chairman). 1. Vocal: Miss L. Y. Tsao of Philadelphia, Miss Soon of Macon, Ga.; Y. S. Tsao of Yale, Mr. L. M. Jee of Harvard. 2. Instrumental: In Young of Lehigh.

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Membership Committee.

Chairman, T. L. Chao, English Secretary.

A. For Universities where there are more than 20 Chinese students: 1. Cornell, T. F. Tsen (Sub-Chairman), L. K. Liang; 2. Harvard, T. C. Chu (Sub-Chairman), K. C. Li; 3. Pennsylvania, K. P. Chen (Sub-Chairman), Y. C. Tung; 4. Yale, F. C. Yen (Sub-Chairman), H. Tang.

B. For Colleges and Schools other than the institutions above mentioned in the Eastern States: 1. Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: T. S. Lin (Sub-Chairman); 2. Massachusetts and Connecticut: T. C. Yeh (Sub-Chairman); a. Amherst: C. H. Huang, E. L. Hsieh; b. Andover: K. P. Tsai; c. Ashburnham: Y. L. Key; d. Mt. Hermon: W. N. Chu; e. New Bedford: B. E. Yee; f. Williston: L. C. Liu; g. Worcester: C. S. Huang; h. Boston Technology, T. C. Yeh. 3. Rhode Island, New Jersey and Delaware: Z. S. Bien (Sub-Chairman); 4. New York: V. K. W. Koo (Sub-Chairman); a. Columbia University; b. Cook: Miss Chu; c. New York City: W. L. Moy; d. Syracuse: Henry Sze; e. Troy: S. Y. Yung; g. New York University: V. I. Huie. 5. Pennsylvania: In Young (Sub-Chairman). 6. Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida: Miss S. T. Lok (Sub-Chairman); a. Wesleyan: Miss Soon. 7. Michigan: A. Z. Cip (Sub-Chairman). 8. Ohio: D. Tao (Sub-Chairman ; a. Wooster: P. W. Kuo; b. Wabash: S. W. Lee. 9. Indiana: L. C. Yen (Sub-Chairman); a. Simpson: C. K. Johnson. 10. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri: W. Chin (Sub-Chairman). 11. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota: C. C. Wang (Sub-Chairman); a. Chicago: P. H. Lo; b. Wisconsin: J. R. Sun.

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A Demand for Back Numbers. Several parties, including the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., have expressed their desire to our business manager for back numbers of the CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY, with the intention of keeping them on file. All members that are in possession of any old copies, beginning with Volume I of 1906, are requested to send them to Mr. Z. Z. Zee, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. Renumeration, if necessary,

News Column

Imperial Edict. An Imperial Edict was issued on Thursday, December 3, by the new Emperor, Hsuan Tung, the substance of which is as follows:

Having performed the recognized ceremonies connected with Our accession to the Throne, We desire to express Our earnest purpose to follow the example of Our Illustrious Ancestors in the governance of Our country. The method of Our Ancestors was none other than the reverence of Heaven, filial obedience, diligence in the affairs of State and love for the people. We cannot but respectfully follow Their meritorious example.

On the first day of the 8th Moon of the present year (August 27, 1908), the Late Emperor received a Decree from the Late Empress Grand Dowager, strictly enjoining all officials to make full preparations for the establishment of Constitutional Government and the institution of a Parliament within the period of the next nine years, and this Decree was published throughout the Empire, and should be reverently obeyed, not only by Us but by all officials. In accordance with this former Decree, we now proclaim the 8th year of Our present reign to be the fixed limit before which these measures shall be carried into effect, and We urgently instruct all officials to lay aside their slothful habits in order that this work may not be delayed. The spirit of patriotism should lead all to make diligent exertions in order that Constitutional Government may become an accomplished fact, thus enabling the spirits of the Late Empress Grand Dowager and the Late Emperor to repose in peace in Heaven, and also solidifying the foundations of the Empire for a million years.

HOME NEWS

New Government. The new Emperor has been proclaimed by Edict under the title Hsuan Tung. The present year will be known as Hsuan Tung Yuen Nien (first year of Hsuan Tung). The ceremony of Accession was held last month with due ceremony. The rank of all officials in the Empire has been raised by one degree. Amnesty reduces the penalties of all imprisoned criminals, and release of those who have been found guilty of minor offences. The crimes committed against the Dynasty and the Empire are, however, exempted from this pardon. All men and women of more than 90 years have been granted honorary tablets. The Machu troops have received extra pay for one month.

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Position of Prince Regent. The statutes concerning the Prince Regent's position have been drawn up and will be officially promulgated in the near future. It is learned that they will contain the following articles:

1—The Regent shall govern with the Imperial Perogative.

2—In the Imperial Household the Regent will rank after the Empress-Dowager.

3—Memorials shall be read by the Regent.

4—The Empress-Dowager shall be consulted on important affairs.

5—The Regent may decide any matter, but the Empress-Dowager must be informed.

6—The Empress-Dowager's opinion will only be asked by the Regent if he deems it necessary.

7—After the Imperial Mourning is ended the Regent will proceed to the Wu Ying Tien Throne Hall, where the ceremonies will take place.

8—When audiences are granted there will be the empty Emperor's seat, and the Regent will sit in the next seat.

9—In audiences with the Regent high officials will not be required to stand and may sit down.

10—The Grand Councillors will sit on both sides of the Regent.

11—The Regent must resign when the Emperor has completed his education and been married.

12—The Regent, after his resignation, will stay in the Palace as a member of the Imperial Household.

13—When the Regent goes out from the Palace the roads must be cleared.

* * * *

Constitutional Government. The China *Times* (*Si Pao*) discussed in one of its recent editorials the people's attitude toward the question of the Constitutional Government. After having carefully analyzed the situation, the editorial concluded in a disappointed tone, saying that there are too many elements in our population which are decidedly unfavorable to the working of a Constitutional Government. The selfish feeling is intense and harmony undeveloped. The "indifferent," "conservative," "passive" and "ignorant" are found everywhere when a meeting is called. The first class of people has absolutely refused to take any part in national or local politics. He excused himself under the disguise of being "too busy." To the second class, it is curious to note its attitude. Criticisms are given most freely at the expense of public interest. The last two classes are composed of the so-called "all-around man" and the wealthy people. Even in Shanghai the elements are remarkably shown, and therefore "we," said the editorial, "have reasons to assume that such condition is prevalent whenever and wherever the questions of public affairs are discussed."

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Yuan Shih-Kai. H. E. Yüan Shih Kai, Grand Councillor, resigned his office.

Reorganization of Navy. The War Department has completed its plan of the organization of a new navy. According to the plan there will be four naval squadrons, known as "Pe Yang," "Nan Yang," "Che Ning," and "Yu Yang" squadrons. Eight suitable naval harbors have already been selected, and four modern docks for the accommodation of the fleet have been proposed. They will be located at Chili, Kiangsu, Fu Fien and Kwangtung. The question of recruiting stations has also been exhaustively discussed. The recruiting stations shall be established practically in all coast cities of the Empire. In each of the cities a careful investigation will be made in regard to the number of population, its characteristics, standard of intelligence, and other conditions that are favorable or otherwise to the training for naval service. It is feared that the plan will not be completed, at present at least, on account of the financial difficulties. The Prince Regent is reported to be in favor of having the plan carried out within a short time.

China's New Navy. Despatches from the Chinese Ministers at London and Washington have been received stating that the countries to which they are respectively accredited have expressed their willingness to help China as much as they can to improve and strengthen her navy so as to preserve the peace of the Pacific. The Central Government, therefore, has decided not to defer the reorganization of the navy as originally intended, but to find the ways and means of proceeding with it at once.

* * * *

Nanking. The first Chinese library is to be established in Nanking, through the effort of H. E. Tuan Fang. A large tract of land in the northern part of the city has been bought to erect a suitable building, which is to be strong and artistic. The matter has been under the consideration of the authorities for some time, and their conclusion, so suddenly arrived at, was due to the sale of 600,000 volumes of rare books by a certain scholar of CheKiang Province. The library will, in addition to the books thus purchased, make an effort to procure as many old books of Chinese literature and modern books as possible. They will be classified according to the subject of the book as the modern system employed in Europe and America. The management of the library is entrusted in the hands of a Han-lin scholar. All expenses for its maintenance will be supported by the Provincial Treasury.

* * * *

Opium Traffic in Manchuria.

The progress of opium restriction has made a wonderful record so far as we are able to gather from the newspapers of different provinces. But the question has not, judging from the newspaper, received proper attention of our authorities in Manchuria and the co-operation of the Japanese and Russians there. Unfortunately, the more influential newspapers are owned by the opposing interests, namely, Japan and Russia. It is therefore that the question cannot be treated in the proper spirit of humanity. A recent issue of the "Far East," a daily of Russian origin, attacked severely the Japanese in allowing opium dens to remain unchecked within the border of the Southern Railroad line. Counter-charge was made against the Russians by the Japanese papers. Thus it looks as if our officials have fallen into the usual long sleep there.

* * * *

Opium Prohibition by Regulation.

The Board of Interior has passed a very strict regulation, controlling the opium trade in Pekin. It is provided that no opium store shall be allowed to trade without a license from the Board, and pay a tax. An opium store cannot be reopened once closed, nor can it sell opium to a non-registered opium smoker under the penalty of heavy fine. A new system has been established in Hunan to investigate the opium habit among the officials. Inspection is required of the opium-smoking official when he reports himself to office. It is very successful, and the Governor has reported the result to the Government, asking that the system be extended to other provinces.

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New System of Financing Railroad.

The Government is now considering a proposition submitted by the Viceroy of Yunan, introducing a new system of gathering capital for the construction of the Szechuan-Yunan line. It is proposed that an extra sum of money be added to the existing scale of land taxation; thus, as calculated, a sum of 1,100,000 taels would be collected yearly.

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Timber for the Railways.

With the two-fold object of developing a forest station and supplying timber for the use of the railways, H. E. Chen Pih has commissioned Mr. Tam Tien-chi, a Secretary of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, and an agriculture expert to inquire into and report upon the nature of the soil along the Peking-Hankow, Taokow-Tsinghwa, Cheng-ting-Taiyuen and other railways. Suitable trees will be ordered to be planted on either side of the railways, according to Mr. Tam's report.

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Government Management Failed.

The Provincial Government of Hupeh has withdrawn its management of the "Hupeh Telephone Company." It was reported that the company was granted with a 20 yards' exclusive right by the Province to operate the lines as a private corporation. Director Wong of the Company has introduced many new improvements, and a cable line has been installed connecting the City of Wuchang with Hankow, and has greatly increased the business of the Company. The technical works are in charge of an English engineer.

Rebellion. A small engagement was encountered between the NganKin City Garrison and mutiny soldiers during the autumn manoeuvres. The rebels carefully pre-arranged and took advantage of the unpreparedness of the city. Skirmishes were fought on the streets; but finally the rebellious forces were dispersed.

* * * *

Telegraph Tariff Reduced. Circular instruction has been issued by the Board of Communication and Post directing that on and after February 22, 1909, the existing Telegram Tariff shall be reduced by 20 per cent. The Board considers that the reduction is indispensable for the interest of the public. It is also reported that the interior provinces and cities shall be soon connected with telegraph lines, and that a large sum of money has already been appropriated from the railroad surplus for that purpose.

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Qualifications of Manchu Voters. The Bureau of Statistics has published its regulations, sanctioned by the Pei Chin Kwan, for the registration of Manchu voters. Below is an extract of the requirements.

(a) Over 25 years of age.

(b) Having served in his locality some public service, such as educational or charity works, for at least 3 years.

(c) Having graduated from the high schools.

(d) Having an official rank.

(e) Having $5,000.00 worth of property.

Opium smokers, bad characters, etc., are excluded from the privilege of voting.

* * * *

A Chinese Consul to Java. In compliance with the request of the Java Chinese Association the Wai Wu-pu has obtained the consent of the Dutch Minister in Peking to send a Consul to Java for the protection of the Chinese residents there. It is understood that the appointment will probably be made before the New Year.

The New Mongolian Telegraph.

The telegraph line from Changtu to Mengkiatiew via Tsitsihar, the establishment of which is due to the foresight and efforts of the Viceroy of Manchuria, is now completed. It is 1200 li, or a little over 360 miles, in length.

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Japan's Trade With China.

The *Osaka Asahi,* in an article on the decline in the silver market, remarks that this year everything has been inactive. The depression has affected foreign trade, and the export of goods to China has particularly suffered. Since January the value of exports to China has fallen off month by month, and a heavy depreciation is shown as compared with last year, as may be seen from the following figures:

	1908.	1907.
January	Y3,512,259	Y4,574,974
February	5,034,980	7,922,107
March	6,782,043	7,347,969
April	6,455,406	7,456,418
May	6,224,731	9,028,251
June	5,483,986	8,312,857
July	4,927,222	7,139,366

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Cause of H. E. Yuan's Resignation?

The latest home news (November 25, 1908) has practically no indication regarding H. E.'s resignation, except His Excellency's name was less connected with State affairs as compared previously. The *National Herald* of Shanghai has, however, published in its "unimportant news column" an account of the impeachment of a "certain Grand Secretary," charging him with the acceptance of valuable gifts during his birthday, and in unusual intimacy with a certain Prince. The memorial is reported to have moved the throne immensely.

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Where is Our Right?

The holding of the third annual regatta at Heuli by the Shanghai Regatta Club has become a subject of diplomatic discussion between the Shanghai Tao Tai and the consular body. Heu-li is an interior town about 100 li from Shanghai. According to the terms of our treaties with foreign nations, foreigners may go there or any other town or city within 100 li of a treaty port without passport, provided they return within five days. But the stipulation does not give them the right to organize into a large body of more than 100 foreigners and undertake any amusement which is objectionable to the town and which interferes with the river traffic. In spite of the opposition of the people at Heu-li and the change of diplomatic despatches between the Tao Tai and the consular body the Rowing Club was finally the winner of the controversy. (The Rowing Club held two previous regattas there, one in 1906 and one in 1907. H. E. Yuan, the former Tao Tai, has specially pointed out that the permission which he had granted to it did not in any way constitute a privilege in future. It is therefore surprising to see that this special permission in the course of two years has gradually developed into a right to the club. From now on the freedom of using the river or any other rivers which are near the treaty ports by this club or any other body of foreigners is assured by virtue of the decision of this controversy.—ED.)

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

The Emperor's Education. The Prince Regent spends most of his time in the Palace and rarely returns to his residence outside the Palace precincts. The Prince Regent is making provision for the education of his son, the new Emperor, and it is expected that he will select the Chinese Grand Councillor, Chang Chih-tung, and the Manchu Grand Councillor, Shih Chang, as Imperial tutors to His Majesty, Hsuan Tung.

* * * *

A New Girls' School. An English lady has rented a large house in Hangchow with the view of opening a high school for Chinese girls in the spring of next year. English lady teachers, competent Chinese teachers, will be engaged to give lessons, and the curriculum will consist of Chinese, English, music, gymnastics and such other subjects as are taught in similar schools at home. The number of students is limited to forty.

* * * *

Proposed Detective College. The President of the Ministry of the Interior has decided to open a Detective College to train men of espionage services in the Board. The students will be chosen from amongst the first class graduates of the Police Colleges.

Szechuen's Agricultural College. With a view of meeting the urgent demand of Thibet for experienced agriculturists, the Viceroy of Szechuen has decided to establish an agricultural college in Chengtu, and has requested the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to recommend competent teachers to the College.

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A Translation College for Thibet. The Board of Dependencies proposes to establish a Translation College in Thibet under similar regulations to those of the institution in Peking.

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New Universities Projected. It is reported that the British and French, hearing of the establishment of a University by Germany, in Shantung, now propose to establish two similar institutions, one in Shanghai and the other in Tientsin.

* * * *

University Professorship. It is reported that the Peking University intends to dispense with the services of all its European teachers and to fill their places with returned students after the 3rd moon next year.

The Board of Education has decided to request the provinces to contribute to the expenses of the College for Special Studies which is about to be established. For this purpose the provinces will be divided into three classes, large, medium and small. Each large province is to contribute 10,000 taels; medium, 5,000 taels; and small, 2,000 to 3,000 taels.

New College of Law and Politics. Seeing that this is an age of legal and political research and study, the Imperial Clan Court proposes to establish a college of law and political science in its Yamen and compel its officials, whether substantive, acting or expectant, to enter it for a course of study.

* * * *

Failure of Law School. Kwangsi is the first province to record in her history the failure of her effort to educate the officials in the so-called Provincial Law School. Since the education is compulsory upon those who wish to hold office, and since the official-students found this requirement unbearable, these students left there for something better or to obtain office through other means. The Provincial Authorities have made some attempts to stop it, but they were unsuccessful. It is reported that some other methods will be adopted.

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Canton Agricultural College. Word has been received at the offices of the New York State College of Agriculture that the new Canton Agricultural College, which the Chinese Government has just established, is patterned completely after the Cornell Agricultural College in Ithaca. M. H. Tong, who graduated from Cornell University last June with a master's degree, is director of this institution. There are now sixty students enrolled, although the college, with its two subsidiary branches, will not open until spring. The director has sent $3,000 to this country to be used for books and seeds that cannot be obtained in China.

Rules for Girls. The much talked of regulations for the conduct of school-girls were at last passed by the Provincial Educational Commissioner of Hupeh. They are very strict and may be enumerated as below:

(a) That the female students are not allowed to meet male students socially.

(b) That they are not allowed to fix their hair according to the "Lui Hai" style.

(c) That the free discussion of marriage is forbidden.

(d) That they are forbidden to participate in the male students' meetings.

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Statistics of School Children. The Board of Education has ordered that statistics of the school-aged children be taken in each prefect and district and that the same be reported to Pekin at once. The step has something to do with the passage of the Compulsory Education Law which has been lying in the Board for some time. The Board of Education has prepared an elaborate program for school-extension throughout the Empire, which will serve as a forerunner of the compulsory educational system.

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Technical Education. It has been decided that an Experimental Station for Agricultural Science is to be established in Huang Chun, Pekin. The Metropolitan Governor has made a special effort to procure the sanction and land for the purpose. Orders have been issued to different districts to send students to the Station.

H. E. Tieh Liang, President of the War Department, has communicated with the provincial authorities about the organization of medical corps and nurse equipment in the Army. H. E. recommended that additional medical schools be at once established in all provinces so that the efficiency of the medical service can be properly maintained and improved.

NEWS ABROAD

News from Our Students in London.

A friend in England, in his personal letter to a student in America says briefly as follows:

Nine of the twenty students who passed the examination in Chekiang Province were sent to receive higher education in Europe. Three of them have arrived in Brussels, and the other six are now in England, of whom five are admitted in the Birmingham University. They are pursuing courses in Political Economy, Commerce, Civil Engineering, etc.

The Chinese Students' Union in London has been lately removed to 56 Devonshire Street, London W.

Mr. Kwai Kwang Tien, the Director of the Chinese students in Europe, has established his headquarters at 153 Highbury New Park, Highbury, London N. The Director has eight assistants. They are kept busy every day in communicating with and looking after the students who are supported by our Government.

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Chinese Students Granted Audience.

On the 28th of December, 1908, one hundred and four Chinese students, five of whom were girls, were presented by Ambassador Tang Shao Yi to President Roosevelt in the Blue Room of the White House.

Chinese Defeat Japanese in Football.

China met Japan in a real American football game yesterday at Freeman's Park, Oakland, and the Nipponese were overwhelmed by a score of 10 to 0. It was probably the first game of the kind ever played, and the familiarity with the fine points of the game shown by the Orientals was a revelation to many of the spectators. The signals were all given in English, players were knocked out in the regulation style, and, altogether, it was a football game on the latest improved lines.

The Japanese, although heavier than their opponents, were outplayed and outgeneraled from the start. The Imperials rushed at their rivals as soon as the whistle blew and had scored their two touchdowns in the first ten minuees of play. The first touchdown was made on a cross-buck and the second on a straight line rush. The Imperials' goal was never in danger.

Early in the first half Tom Gum, quarter-back for the Chinese eleven, was compelled to leave the game owing to an injury. Gee Pont took his place and finished the game creditably.

The Fujis are from this city and were captained by H. Hirazawa, a Lowell High School student. The Imperials are all Chinese. They were under the leadership of Frank Munn, who played right half-back. Many Chinese girls and boys were on hand to cheer their team and took a keen interest in the contest.—(From San Francisco *Examiner.*)

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Chinese Students in Japan.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has consented to a proposal made by the Chinese Government to send the following number of students every year to be educated at the institutions indicated, namely, the First High School, 50; the High Normal School, 25; the High Commercial School of Yamaguchi, 25; the High Industrial School of Tokyo, 40; and the Medical School of China, 10; the total being 150. This will involve enlargement of the various schools at outlays of from 1,000 to 4,000 yen, a part, at any rate, of which is to be disbursed by China.

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Columbia Notes. On Friday evening, January 8, the Columbia University Chinese Students' Club held its regular meeting at the Chinese Consulate. In the unavoidable absence of President Linn, Vice-President Yen occupied the chair, and quickly transacted all the business. Mr. V. K. W. Koo gave the meeting a delightful talk on miscellaneous topics. Various interesting games were then indulged in, light refreshments served, and the evening passed in its usual pleasant manner.

Messrs. Mei, Koo, Chow, Yen, Linn and W. F. Chen spent their Christmas week at Washington as guests of the Chinese Embassy.

We wish to thank the following gentlemen for the kind visits they made us while they were spending their Christmas holidays in the metropolis: Messrs. Z. Z. Zee, Y. T. Tsur, P. V. Jui, and P. C. Chu of Yale; L. K. Liang and T. C. Sun of Cornell; N. Q. Wu and Y. L. Lay of Lehigh; T. C. Yeh and C. T. Li of Harvard; and C. Y. Lay of New Hampshire.

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Harvard Club. A postponed regular meeting was held on Christmas Eve. One of the interesting features was a "present pile." Each member brought some funny present, which was not to exceed ten cents in value. These presents were first collected and then distributed to each member by lot. The lot of lemons fell on Mr. Liu, the more remarkable because it was he who had brought there this extraordinary present.

On Christmas night the Club had a Chinese banquet.

The Christmas recess at Harvard extended from December

23 to January 2. Some of us made a trip to Washington; some worked hard to learn skating.

Messrs. Chin Fen and Chao Tien Lin were among the distinguished students for the year 1907-1908.

Mr. Fay, who came to this country in a party with Ambassador Tang, is studying here to prepare for Harvard.

T. C. Chu.

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Illinois Notes. Following the suggestions made by one of the contributors in the December issue of the Monthly, we all tried to spend the Christmas vacation most profitably. Three of us went up to Chicago, visiting the old friends and seeing the "Packing City"; and the rest remained at Urbana, utilizing our time intellectually and socially. We regretted that we did not go to Washington, D. C., to be the guests of His Excellency, Tang Shao-yi, and to participate in the "great time," as remarked by one of our fellow-students in the East.

In the evening of the sixteenth of January the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Illinois gave its fourth semi-annual reception in the Y. M. C. A. parlor. Students of over ten nationalities took part in the program. We, the Chinese students, played an important part. Mr. C. C. Wang, who was attired in Chinese costume and who was the chairman of the reception, gave an interesting address of welcome; and Messrs. C. P. Hsüeh and S. K. Shu entertained the guests with a Chinese instrumental duet. Our country was well represented by the appearance of the Flying Dragon everywhere in the house—in the hall, and over the entrance, on the walls and in the midst of the parlor, as well as by the part our fellows took in the program. Every one present expressed his or her enjoyment of the "novel entertainment" of the evening.

W. Y. H.

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News from Philadelphia.

All the Chinese students in this city have resumed their studies after two weeks' vacation. Messrs. H. K. Chang, Y. C. Tung, N. C. Yang, T. C. Quo, S. F. E. Yang, Y. Y. Chu, K. S. Tsang, C. K. Chang, D. M. Chung, L. C. Sze, T. M. Li, Y. H. Yang and T. E. Ing spent their vacation in the city of Washington as guests of H. E. Tang Shao-yi. Mr. K. P. Chen took a pleasant trip to Atlantic City, where he attended the Economic Association convention. The rest of us enjoyed this recess in Philadelphia.

In order to increase its efficiency, our local club has recently revised its constitution and added a treasurer. Mr. T. T. Lin was elected to fill this new office. We all thank Mr. T. H. Chu, as he alone has done much valuable work in this revision.

We are very glad to report that during the past vacation many Chinese students from other institutions passed through Philadelphia, of whom Messrs. C. T. Wang, V. K. Koo and K. K. Shen had an opportunity to address us during the social gathering of our club.

T. E. ING.

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News from Wisconsin.

December 22, 1908, was the birthday of the Chinese Students' Club in Wisconsin. The constitution and by-laws were adopted by the nine students now studying in Madison; and Mr. C. T. Tsai was elected President, Mr. G. T. Chao, Secretary, and Mr. Yet. C. Owyang, Treasurer of the Club.

Mr. T. K. Ko, a graduate of Woosung University, Shanghai, reached Madison January 3. He will study Civil Engineering in the University.

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Yale News.

All members of the Club, with the exception of Messrs. Y. C. Ma, T. C. Ma, J. H. Chen, S. Z. Nie and Y. H. Hsin, who spent their vacation in New York City, and Messrs. H. W. Ho and Y. P. Hua, who remained in New Haven, took a trip to and had a very enjoyable time in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa. They returned in time to resume their school work. Everybody seems to have enjoyed the recess and feel refreshed.

A regular meeting for electing officers of the Club for the Winter Term took place on January 16, 1909. The result was that Mr. P. C. Chu was duly elected as President, Mr. T. C. Chang, Secretary, and Mr. S. C. Chu, Treasurer.

LUCHING Y. T. LOU.

Current Events

England. In fear of a possible invasion by the Germans, the House of Lords has passed a resolution for the provision of a strong and efficient army for the defense of the nation. The Lords have also adopted measures to introduce reforms in the House. According to the plan of the committee appointed for this purpose, the House shall be composed of 400 Lords, 3 Peers of Royal Blood; 200 representatives elected by an electoral body of 665 hereditary peers, to sit for a single parliament; 130 qualified hereditary Peers who have held the positions of Cabinet Minister, Viceroy of India, Governor-General of Canada and Australia, and similar officials in other colonies, naval and military officers of high rank and men who have served 20 years in the House of Commons; 10 Spiritual Lords of Parliament; 5 Lords of Appeal in Ordinary; and an annual increment of 4 Peers for Life.

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Germany. Germany has signed a treaty with France to settle the dispute over the forcible seizure by French officers of German deserters from the French army at Casablanca, by the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

The new battleship Posen was launched at Kiel last November. The greater part of the German fleet will soon be permanently stationed at Wilhelmshaven.

France. President Fallières was seized around the throat by a fanatical Royalist, when he was taking a morning walk on last Christmas day.

A revolt of students occurred in the Medical School of the Sorbonne, on account of the adoption of a new system of examination. As a consequence, the University Council suspended the first and second year students from the school for 3 months.

Forty-eight members of the Foreign Legion in Algeria have been reported to have mutinied, deserted and held up a train in which General Vigy was one of the passengers.

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Italy. Ill feeling against Austria for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has manifested its intensity by action. Italian and Austrian students entered into a combat in the University of Vienna and a students' mob in Rome attacked the Austrian Embassy. Anti-Austrian demonstrations are in vogue in most of the Italian cities.

A terrible earthquake in Messina and Reggio caused the loss of about 115,000 lives. All nations are aiding the Italian government to alleviate the sufferings of the survivors.

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Russia. A series of combats was waged between the police and the revolutionists near Moscow, in which the chief of the secret police was killed, and two revolutionists, one dead and the other wounded, were seized.

The Jews are being persecuted in Finland in a most cruel manner.

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Turkey.

On December 17, 1908, the Turkish parliament was opened by the Sultan with a speech which assured the people of his determination to maintain the constitution.

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Austria.

In spite of the serious Turkish boycott of Austrian goods, of the hatred of Bosnians to the Austrian rule, of the objection of England, France, Russia and Italy to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of a possible alliance of Turkey, Servia and Montenegro, the Austrian Government has absolutely refused to submit the matter of annexation to the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin.

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America and Canada.

President Roosevelt has tendered an invitation to the Canadian Government to send representatives to Washington in February to confer with the representatives of the United States and the conservation commission and to deliberate upon the practicability of preparing a general plan for the conservation of natural resources in the two countries.

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America and Germany.

A penny postage system between Germany and America will be carried into effect next year.

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Germany and England.

The *Süddentche Reichscorrespondenz* published a telegram from Berlin to the effect that the Anglo-German "Yangtse Treaty" had been agreed by the negotiators to apply only to the Chinese Empire, not including Manchuria.

Turkey and England. Mr. Crawford, of the British Custom Service, will act as adviser in the reorganization of the Turkish customs.

The British Government has consented to the employment of a British admiral for the reorganization of the Turkish navy.

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India. As a result of the unrest in India, more Hindoos will be admitted to the Provincial and Central Councils, and strong measures will be enforced for the suppression of sedition; murder and rebellion.

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Venezuela. President Castro, who is travelling in Europe, has been deposed by Vice-President Gomez on the discovery of a plot to assassinate him by the President's friends. President Gomez has taken steps to resume friendly relations with other countries.

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Hayti. General Antoni Simon, leader of the successful revolution, was inaugurated as President last November.

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Ambassador for China. An amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill to raise the United States diplomatic representative to China from a minister plenipotentiary to an ambassador, was favorably reported to the Senate by Mr. Lodge, upon authority given him by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Magazine Section

THE FUTURE OF CHINA

By Charles Johnston.

(Professor Charles Johnston, some time in the Indian Civil Service, Lecturer of the Extension Department of Columbia University and Special Lecturer in Political Science in the University of Wisconsin, is a profound scholar of Oriental politics. His remarks should have the careful attention of every student interested in the subject.—Eds.)

> "Let us be reverent! Let us be reverent!"
>
> —*Shu King*.

When my good friend, Mr. C. T. Tsai, asked me to write a short article for The Chinese Students' Monthly, I consented very willingly. I have always taken a deep interest in the history of China, and have a great love for her ancient books. Of all the mighty empires of remote antiquity, the Chinese Empire is the only one which has come down to our day with an unbroken national life lasting for four milleniums; and we of the younger nations should show to China that reverence which is always due, and should always be dutifully paid, to age.

Old as China is, she is nevertheless full of life, and is entering upon a new period of growth and development, which will astonish the world, and give profound pleasure to all who, like myself, have always been warm friends of China and the genius of China. It seems to me quite certain that, within a score of years, China will have a strong, progressive government, a government of the people, for the people, by the people, supplementing, I believe, the ancient monarchical system which has so often been so truly democratic in Chinese history. In the Shu King, it is written:

"Heaven hears and sees as our people hear and see; Heaven brightly approves or displays its terrors as our people brightly approve or disapprove; such connection is there between the upper and lower worlds. How reverent aught the masters of territories to be!"

"The voice of the people is the voice of God." This has always been the principle accepted in China. Therefore the establishment of pure democracy, supplemented by monarchy, should meet with early and complete success throughout the Chinese Empire.

With a well organized democratic government, I believe that China will secure also great prosperity and progress. In resources, China is among the richest countries in the world. She has probably greater untouched riches than any other country, except, perhaps, Africa and South America. But a long time must pass, before Africa and South America are developed. Therefore China stands in a peculiarly happy position, at the beginning of this new century. And the history of China shows that her sons have always had wonderful skill in developing natural resources. In arts, manufactures and engineering, China has given many lessons, not only to the rest of Asia, but to the races of the West as well.

Therefore I am convinced that China will soon possess, not only a well-organized and progressive government, but also great material development and prosperity.

What more is needed for national happiness and greatness? I think something more is needed, and something of the highest importance. And that is a renewal of the religious and spiritual life of China. A few months ago, when I had the pleasure of talking about China, with my honored friend, Mr. Kang Yu Wei, that distinguished statesman told me that, if it were possible, he would cease from all political activities and work only for the religious renewal of China, living rather as a philosopher and religious teacher than as a politician. I think Kang Yu Wei is right. China needs a renewal of religious life, much more than she needs further material progress or political development; though she needs, and will have, both of these.

Why does China need religious life? She needs religious life because religion, truly understood, is a knowledge of the real laws of life, and only when we obey the real laws of life, are we strong, well-estabished, certain of real well-being. We of the Western nations too often forget this. We are materialistic; we worship wealth; we worship success. But just in the measure in which we forget the true laws of life, we sow the needs of national decline and death. No material development will save us, if we are neglecting the real laws of life.

This is true of nations and of individuals. Whence comes all the development and growth of the individual man? It all comes out of the hidden part of his nature, the invisible world in which our life is set, just as the life of the plant comes from the roots, which are hidden under the ground. Unless the roots are strong and well rooted in the soil, the plant will wither and die. And in the same way, unless the spiritual nature is full of life, unless the invisible man is strong and well, little or no development can come forth into the visible man. As the rivers dry up, unless fed by the rains of heaven, so man's nature dries up and withers, unless fed from within by spiritual life.

When Lord Thang ruled over China, three thousand six hundred years ago, he addressed these words to his princes: "I am fearful and trembling, as if I were in danger of falling into a deep abyss. Throughout all the regions that enter on a new life under me, do ye not follow lawless ways; make no approach to insolence and dissoluteness; let every one be careful to keep his statutes; that so he may receive the favor of Heaven. The good in you I will not dare to keep concealed, and for the evil in me, I will not dare to forgive myself. I will examine these things in harmony with the mind of God."

Now that China is once more entering on a new life, this great sentence of the Shu King should be taken as her watchword. Let everything be done "in harmony with the mind of God." Let her new life be based on spiritual laws, on the laws of real life.

What is the best way to accomplish this? That, of course, is a very difficult problem. It seems to me that by far the most powerful means would be the revival of Buddhism throughout China; a revival carried out along national lines, as a return to the light and wisdom of the great Buddhist period of Chinese history, which began nearly nineteen centuries ago. The teachings of the Buddha are full of the noblest wisdom, the purest love for mankind, the richest inspiration for spiritual life. I believe that Buddhism has conferred immense benefits on mankind. I believe that, among the great factors in the history of Asia during the last two thousand years, Buddhism is the supreme spiritual factor. But I do not believe that Buddhism has in any sense completed its work. I believe that for centuries to come, the teaching of Siddhartha the Compassionate, whom we know as the Buddha, will continue to inspire Asia; that the living spirit of the great Indian Master will give life and light to the souls of millions.

What part will China have in this revival? What part will you yourselves have? I believe that, on the answers to these two questions, depends in great measure the future life of the Chinese nation. If you stand firm in spiritual life, trying day by day to realize the ideals of the Master of Wisdom, the Buddha, then your national life will be great, of profound significance and benefit, not to China only, but to the whole world. But if you fail in spiritual life, no amount of political progress, no prosperity or material success will make you a great nation. Your national life will be like some of those rivers which, springing up in the mighty mountains on your northern frontier, flow toward the great Shamo desert, where, painfully and pitifully dwindling, they lose themselves in the sands of the wilderness. Such is the life of a nation, if it fails in spiritual life. Therefore I commend to you the study of the life, the ideals and the teaching of the great Indian Master, Gautama the Buddha, whose missionaries first came to China nearly nineteen centuries ago, and from China carried the teaching of the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path to far Eastern Korea and Japan. Strive once more to make Buddhism the living spirit of your nation, and then your nation will be truly great, firmly founded in real life.

ONE WEEK WITH OUR SPECIAL AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON

By C. T. Wang.

"Ever since my return to China from America in 1881 as a student, I have taken a lively interest in the welfare of all students, and especially those in the United States. Now that I am in this country for the second time, I am particularly desirous of meeting you." Thus began the letter of invitation which His Excellency Tang Shao Yi sent to some one hundred students to spend a week of their Christmas vacation in Washington with him as his guests. At the appointed time in the flow of the joyous Yuletide these lucky students, throwing aside all the agonies of a stiff term's work, set their faces steadfastly towards Washington, the city entitled "The Nation's Pride." Every face was wreathed with smiles as he stepped out from the Grand Union Depot, thinking of the good time that was in store for him.

The Ambassador had taken every care to make the occasion as happy and enjoyable as possible. His thoughtfulness in looking after the welfare of the students is astonishing. "The weather of Washington," he enjoined in his informal letter of invitation, "at this time of the year is very changeable, and I suggest that you bring your heavy clothing with you." Undoubtedly he did not wish any student to find himself shivering in the streets of Washington if a spell of cold weather should set in. Elaborate arrangements were made with two of the best hotels in Washington, the Cairo and the Cochran, to receive us as soon as we arrived. Everything was just as nice and pleasant as you could wish.

The program of the week included not only feasts, tea-parties and a general round of festivities, but also excursions to historical places and sight-seeing, and a visit to the White House. Due to national mourning, college songs and yells had to be suppressed, or rather, to be avoided as much as possible, at the gatherings. Sometimes the feeling of joy ran so high that it was next to impossibility to keep the audience from bursting out that popular "Chung Hua, Chung Hua" yell, which is, of course, at the end of every student's tongue and, I think, runs in his blood, too. With this single exception of refraining from singing and yelling there was nothing more for us to wish for that would tend to heighten our joys, perhaps with the only other exception that there were not enough lady students present. The five of them who responded to His Excellency's invitation monopolized not only the attention of their fellow-students of the other sex, but also that of the gentlemen and ladies of the Embassy and the Legation, the public and, finally, the President of the United States.

The round of festivities was ushered in by a grand Chinese dinner at the restaurant in the evening of the Christmas day. The Ambassador himself was not present, as it was not appropriate for him to appear at public dinners during the national mourning period, but almost his whole suite were there to entertain the student guests. At the American dinner at the Embassy on the following day His Excellency was present and made a speech of warm greetings to the students, seasoned with many helpful advices. Being a returned student himself he knows just exactly what our needs and wants are. Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo of Columbia made a fine reply in behalf of the students.

The next day being Sunday, there was nothing planned. Most students attended church services. In the evening Mr. Yung Kwei, a loyal son of Old Eli and a graduate of the early seventies, and Mrs. Kwei, his American wife, gave an informal tea-party to the Yale men at their residence. The Ambassador and his secretaries, mostly Yale men, were also present.

Monday was the day set apart for the presentation of the students to President Roosevelt. We gathered together first at the Embassy, where we were arranged according to the institutions we are attending. Mounting three motor omnibuses we were conveyed from the Embassy to the White House, our fair students having preceded us in an automobile. We lighted in front of the White House and marched, two abreast, into the Blue Room, where we were presented. Ambassador Tang introduced us with a short speech, to which the President made a short reply. Then, as we marched out in single file, we shook hands with the President. His earnestness and warm hand-shaking made a deep impression upon all of us.

We climbed up into the 'buses once more, to go sight-seeing this time. "The man with the megaphone" on our 'bus proved himself to be a great lecturer, and his remarks and descriptions of the different buildings and parks we passed by were very readily "swallowed" down.

After thus rambling about Washington for two hours, we were conveyed to our Legation, where Minister and Madame Wu had prepared another elaborate dinner for us. Dr. Wu had already endeared himself to the students at the Ashburnham conference. It was a great pleasure to them, therefore, to be able to meet him again and Madame Wu for the first time. There was much gaiety around the U-shaped tables in two opposite rooms separated only by a hallway. Minister Wu's speech of welcome was replied to by the writer and followed with several impromptu speeches.

On Tuesday afternoon we made a trip to Mount Vernon, the home of General George Washington and also the burial place of that illustrious American and his wife. Lunch was served on board the Charles Macalester. When the lunch was over and on their way back there was much singing and yelling on the steamer to let off. I suppose some of their pent-up steams which so characterize the college students. Arriving at Mount Vernon the party formed a procession to the tomb of Washington, with two beautiful wreaths carried just behind Ambassador Tang and Minister Wu, who headed the procession, and placed the wreaths on the tombs of General Washington and his wife. The party was then broken up into small groups rambling through the buildings and the adjacent grounds. After a stay of about thirty minutes we found ourselves on board the Charles Macalester steaming back to the Washington city.

As a token of our sincere thanks to Ambassador Tang for his exceedingly kind and hospitable entertainments we presented him a silver cup next morning at the Embassy. There was quite a delegation present at the presentation, which was officiated over by the writer in behalf of the students.

Having now given you a general description of our visit to Washington, I wish to call your attention to the more important phase of it, namely, the moral lessons which we can draw from this visit. The Ambassador, I believe, extended this unusually kind invitation for some good purposes. First of all, he wished to see us and make acquaintance with us and our works. This he declared both in his letter and speech. He has a keen interest in the work we are pursuing and spares no pains to find out what we are studying at the various institutions. As a result, he wishes to offer some suggestions in the election of our courses. "Some of you," he said to the writer in an interview, "should study the Spanish language. It is a good thing to study French and German, but our relations with the South American republics shall very soon require some students who have a good knowledge of Spanish. We will soon have consuls and ministers there. The engineering students should better take some academic work before they begin their technical studies, and especially they should be efficient in the English language." When asked what he thought of Latin, it was his opinion that academic students should have a working knowledge of it, say up through Virgil. He lays great emphasis on familiarizing ourselves with parliamentary terms in our own language, and urges us to have debating meetings conducted in Chinese. "By 1917," he pointed out, "we will have a parliament and some of you will have to make speeches there. Prepare yourselves, then, for it." He thinks that all the names of the Chinese students should be spelt according to Mandarin sounds, using the Wade's system, so as to be of national character, and also that the names should be spelt in full, not using single letters to stand for the name followed only with the surname in full.

I believe he had a second reason to call us together. He wishes to make us feel that China is anxiously awaiting our services, and thus gives us every encouragement to study and learn as much and as thorough as possible. "Be thorough and never skip," he remarked several times; "every line of education is needed in China. What she needs are thoroughly educated youths." But he does not emphasize on the intellectual side only, but also on the physical, social, and, above all, moral sides. He advises us to join the field and gymnasium sports, advocating strongly that we must have vigorous and healthy bodies to carry on our works. He reminds us the advantages we can get from a free mingling with the American students and learn the best that is in them.

There is a third reason for his invitation. He wishes to encourage our organization. He is pleased with our Alliance and wishes to encourage it. He therefore honors those whom the Alliance has elected as its officers, as most of the men he invited are either officers for this year or those for last year. In honoring the officers of the Alliance he is honoring every member of the Alliance. To further show his deep interest in our organization he presented to us a big national flag to adorn our summer conferences and a beautiful silver cup which he wishes us to contest for at those conferences. Furthermore, he has promised to help us financially in the form of special contributions. With all these encouragements shall we not endeavor to promote the welfare of our Alliance with our best efforts? I leave you, my dear reader and fellow member, to answer.

WHAT CHRISTIANITY HAS ACCOMPLISHED

By Harlan P. Beach.

(Professor Beach is too well known among us to need any introduction. His reputation as an authority upon religious questions, his work done as head of the Yale Divinity School, his long experience in China and his thorough knowledge of Chinese affairs, make this article especially valuable.—Eds.)

What Christianity is, important as that question must always be, we are not asked to discuss. Students desiring to find an answer to the question are referred to articles in our best encyclopedias for brief treatments of the subject; or, if they wish to know the general opinion of the foremost scholars of the Christian centuries, it is well summarized in Professor W. A. Brown's "The Essence of Christianity."

Starting from the definition of Christianity, we are asked to state some of its effects in the individual life and in that of societies and nations. It should be remembered that men and nations are subject to many influences tending toward progress and individual development,—influences which would have been to some extent operative, even if Christianity had not been present. We mention a few items which are either peculiar to Christianity, or which have been, in the opinion of scholars, mainly instrumental in ministering to human excellence and to national advancement.

And first, what has Christianity done for the individual? It has emphasized the dignity and worth of man. Jesus lived at a time when life was cheap and could be bought and sold like any other commodity. Moreover, slaves and captives in war were commonly employed to please the populace in gladiatorial combats, or were sacrificed to avert calamity from the state, or, worse still, were forced to participate in most licentious shows which exerted a very demoralizing influence upon the people.

Infants were oftentimes exposed, especially those of poor parents and female or defective children of the rich. In a Latin play which has furnished us with the saying, "I am a man, and nothing human is foreign to me," the plot turns on the wife's weakness in exposing, rather than killing, a female infant, as her husband had bidden her to do. And it is he who voices this noble utterance of humanity, which was always roundly applauded by Roman audiences! Seneca, born four years before Jesus and one of the most famous of Roman ethical writers, says of unfortunate infants: "Monstrous offspring we destroy; children, too, if weak and unnaturally formed from birth, we drown. It is not anger, but reason, thus to separate the useless from the sound." Little ones when abandoned were gathered up by witches, who used their flesh in incantations, or, more commonly, by men, who reared them as slaves or for prostitution.

Paternal authority at that early period was such that a father could put his son to death, even if of high rank. In a sense, he was worse off than a slave, for his father could sell him three times before the law regarded him as free from paternal authority. The eminent lawyer, Cicero, seems to admit that this power could be exercised even in the case of an adopted son.

Woman held a low place in public esteem. Her rights were few; her chief purpose was to minister to the convenience or passions of man. Even Cicero repudiated his wife that he might satisfy his creditors with the dowry coming from a new one, whom he also repudiated shortly thereafter. Seneca wrote of woman that she is a foolish, wild creature, unable to control her lust; of noble-born ladies, that they reckoned their years by the number of husbands that they had had; and of Maecenas, the favorite of Caesar Augustus, that she had married a thousand times.

These are but a few illustrations of many that show the depths into which manhood and womanhood had fallen, largely because of the absence of a sense of the true dignity and worth of the individual. While Jesus did not attack all the evils of His age. He made it clear through His own personality and by His teachings that all are children of a great Heavenly Father and hence are all brothers and sisters. Even the least of the little ones, He magnified before their elders. Woman found in Him her advocate. Cruelty and slavery, while not specifically denounced, were ruled out by His great law of love and His life of sympathy. His disciples and His followers of the early centuries developed His teachings and gradually gained such influence that a better legislation became possible, with the result that most of those laws and opinions which are the safeguard of personal liberty and happiness became the heritage of later generations.

In a higher sense also Christianity has benefitted the individual. Jesus always emphasized the value of the soul, that part of man which outlives death and outlasts the world itself. Men were taught that the soul is a priceless jewel, valuable beyond all the treasures of earth. Its purity was entrusted to its possessor and was dependent upon his upward strivings and upon God, who is willing to dwell in those who fully entrust themselves to Him, and whose Spirit dwelling in man can make and keep him pure. Those who have lost this purity are pictured as wanderers from the Father's home. Jesus teaches them the way back to the Father. In all the struggles of life, He declares Himself to be their rest and burden bearer, as well as their Saviour from sin.

Jesus imparted another ground of hope to the individual.

Men of all times have had an instinct for God and have desired to know Him and to come into communion with Him. Yet most religions have made this nearness of approach to God dependent upon a priesthood, or upon some great representative of the people, like the Son of Heaven at the Equinoctial Sacrifices. Jesus taught that Protestantism emphasizes, that each individual—man, woman, or child—can come directly to God the Father, and that each is individually the object of His care and amenable to His righteous and helpful laws.

But, secondly, what has Christianity done for communities and nations? A map colored variously to represent the different religions shows that Christianity of the Roman, Greek and Protestant types prevails in the two Americas, save among interior Indian tribes, in Europe except Turkey, in South Africa, and in many islands, including Australia and New Zealand. While a recent European statistician, Professor Söderblom, states that Christians of every name number only 591,000,000 of the earth's 1,630,000,000 inhabitants, yet no other religion has so many enrolled under its banners. It is significant also that those countries in which Protestantism prevails—Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Australasia, and the United States—are the lands in which progress and general communal happiness are most highly developed. In some respects the British and Americans are in advance of Germany. Now what has made these most enlightened peoples to differ so greatly from what Caesar saw in Britain before the advent of Jesus and thus described: "The Britons . . . did not break the ground for corn; they had no manufactures; they lived on meat and milk and were dressed in leather. They dyed their skins blue that they might look the more terrible. They wore their hair long and had long mustaches. In their habits they had not risen out of the lowest savagery. They had wives in common, and brothers and sisters, parents and children, lived together in promiscuous unrestraint." Their religion was a Druidism of awful rites and questionable teachings. The difference between those savage ancestors and their British and American descendants of today is the difference between the life without Christ in a nation and the life in which Christianity has done its work, in part, at least.

But we are living in a nominally Christian land. What evidence do we see around us of the power of Christianity? Education is universally obtainable and has become so widely distributed that ignorance of natural powers is rare. Superstition is accordingly little felt. This education has been partly religious, and hence a moral atmosphere is evident, and public opinion is restraining in many directions. While the public schools do not teach religion, they teach Christian ethics, and pupils hear much from the Bible. The churches, through their Sunday-schools, are annually teaching many millions of children and youths the great truths of the Christian Scriptures.

Those classes which have suffered in many non-Christian lands are cared for by Christian institutions and guarded by Christian laws. Thus children are the most tenderly cared for section of the community. From the earliest years they are taught in kindergartens, the Paradise of childhood. Societies are established to prevent cruelty to children, and state laws provide for their proper education in the case of even the poorest. Lest parents should unduly task their early strength, other laws place checks upon labor demanded from them.

In the matter of slavery, the Civil War of 1860-65, costing countless myriads of dollars and tens of thousands of precious lives, was waged on the Northern side for the sole purpose of doing away with that evil, and today some ten millions of negroes are enjoying their freedom.

As for womanhood, it has its Paradise here also. No nation has so many women of high intellectual training as the United States; and they are showing themselves man's equal in many of the higher activities of life. High as was the Teutonic ideal of woman, what she is today in America is the result of the exalted opinion of her worth which Christianity has made prevalent.

Go into our jails and prisons, and Christianity has its triumphs there also, both in the treatment accorded prisoners and in the theory which makes prison walls an enclosure for training men for better citizenship. Insane asylums, hospitals, schools for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for defectives, are other fruits of Christianity, as could be shown from history. In war times the red cross is in itself suggestive of the source of its beneficent activities. International law affects the life of other nations and is not so evident in this country because not called for. Yet this safeguard of international peace has its first great exposition in the writings of Hugo Grotius, who proclaimed that his principal book "was an endeavor to present in orderly and codified form the customs and maxims which had grown out of the appreciation of Christian principles." It was the Christian's appreciation of that law which caused John Hay, our Secretary of State, to insist in Boxer times that justice should be done to China; and it was what made President Roosevelt urge the return to that Empire millions of indemnity money.

Christianity has made this country go beyond its own bounds in the attempt to aid less favored nations. Eight years ago Christians of the United States had 4,533 representatives who were laboring in 1,116 cities and towns on some thirty non-Christian countries, and they were contributing almost six million dollars a year to the work. Why? Was it merely to proselyte the nations? It was in order to induce those nations to accept a religion which is more reasonable, more dynamic, more transforming than the religions of those countries. But these missionaries do not forget to minister to the whole man. Schools and colleges, dispensaries and hospitals, printing presses and books of all sorts, orphanages and leper asylums, work for the insane and defective, were the practical corollary of their higher teachings. We are trying to repay the debt which we owe to those ancient missionaries who came to Britain and brought to our ancestors the new life and the higher national development.

What can Christianity do for China? Already it has done a little. The Empire's highest officials have spoken of the value of educational and medical work done by the missionaries. Her Imperial Majesty, the late Empress Dowager, contributed handsomely toward the Union Medical College conducted by missionaries in Peking. Treaties have acknowledged the beneficent and helpful influence of missionary work. The work of the Christian Literature Society under Dr. Richard, and the writings of Drs. Yates, Allen, Sheffield, Faber and Martin have brought light to multitudes of China's officials and humbler folk. Tens of thousands of her lower classes have been personally blessed by accepting Jesus as their Saviour and Lord, and a few of the higher classes are now coming to feel the strength of this new religion. These are but the first fruits of a future harvest in which, if China will permit it, Christianity will bring forth in great abundance to the blessing of the Empire and of all its people.

BE HOPEFUL

By C.

In this critical moment, the only hope for China is for her to advance quickly, steadily and peacefully. Any abnormal development of events may prove to her to be a death-blow, from which she may not be able to recover, or to recover only with greater effort and pain. While we are cherishing the bright hopes for China under the sunny sky of the new Regency, dark clouds suddenly gather overhead and a thunder peal announces the downfall of Yaun Shi-Kai, the representative of the most progressive ideas of the Empire. Everyone has reason to feel disappointed; and the student body, which have China's welfare dear at heart, are naturally more sensitive to the grasp of despair. But should we not be hopeful?

The journey of a nation is always a rough one. There are in the path roses as well as thorns. The history of England tells us of the rise and decline of her parliament and of the deposition and enthronement of her kings; the annals of France record the dates of the establishment and re-establishment of the monarchy and the republic. Turkey today has a constitution which was 32 years ago overthrown in a reactionary movement. Even America had her stormy days before and after the Revolution. In the life of nations, as in the life of individuals, there are hours of joy; there are also hours of sorrow. It is natural and unavoidable that the reform movement of China, which is so enormous in momentum, so great in magnitude and so sweeping in motion, should be accompanied with counteractions and oscillations. So let us be hopeful.

The history of England has been admirably described by Macaulay as a history of action and reaction, with the motion of public mind, like that of the sea, constantly moving forward in a definite direction. So it is with the history of modern China. She had a *coup d' état* in 1898; she also had the Boxer trouble in 1900; and today she has the downfall of Yaun Shi-Kai. Each of these events, in its outside appearance, is certainly a backward wave; but the general movement of progress behind has never been backward. Is not education today more generally sought? Is not patriotism today more genuine? Is not militarism today more in vogue? Is not constitution today more popular? China is moving and moving fast. So let us be hopeful.

Human judgment is not always correct. To decide definitely whether a thing is bad or good, we should trace its ultimate, not immediate, results. The Boxers' Trouble of 1900 has been a disgrace to China, everybody admits; but who knows that it has been one of the most forcible factors in the awakening of the nation? In fact, what makes China what she is today is the numerous lessons derived from past experiences. The downfall of Yaun Shi-Kai does not necessarily mean the downfall of China. Its effects on the nation may be beneficial instead of harmful. It may teach the people to be more dependent upon their own strength and initiative and be more united in the struggle for what is good. Moreover, action does not end by its reaction; reaction produces more reactions. This law which works so consistently in nature, operates equally well in the evolution of a nation. So let us be hopeful.

What will be China's future, we need not predict. That, at all events, China will keep advancing in the forward march of progress admits no question. It would be unwise to let any accidental or incidental occurrence shake our hope. Lands may sink, mountains may subside; but our duty to serve China is invariable, immortal and unchangeable. To perform this duty, we must have a cheerful spirit; and to have a cheerful spirit, we must cherish hopes. Do not let discouragement affect our aim and determination, and do not let emotions master our sound judgment.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife.
* * * * *
Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving; still pursuing.
Learn to labor and to wait."
—*Longfellow.*

THE PRESENTATION OF THE LOVING CUP TO AMBASSADOR TONGSHOAYI

By Y. T. Tsur.

On December 30th at 11.00 P. M., the formal presentation of the silver loving cup to His Excellency Tong Shoayi, Special

Ambassador to the United States of America, took place at the Embassy at Washington, D. C. A large number of students was present. Mr. C. T. Wang, the President of the Chinese Students' Alliance, was requested to read an address prepared for the occasion to His Excellency. The loving cup not being ready, a typewritten letter with the names of the students enclosed was presented instead. In the letter was the address, which is as follows:

"YOUR EXCELLENCY:

"In behalf of the Chinese students in America, and of those here in Washington this Christmas in particular, I beg to express to you our deep appreciation and gratitude of your kindness, courtesy and hospitality. This round of festivities, without exaggeration, is one that does not happen even once in a century. We count ourselves particularly fortunate for having lived in this period and especially so for having met Your Excellency in this land. The happy memories which each one of us will bring back with him will always be green and a source of real pleasure and satisfaction for recollection in after-life. Before we bid you farewell, we wish Your Excellency every success, health, joy and satisfaction, not only in this tour around the world, but also after your return to our Homeland. As a token of our sincere appreciation and gratitude of your generosity and hospitality, in the name of the Chinese students here in Washington this Christmas, I beg to present to Your Excellency a silver loving cup which will be ready in a few days. May this cup always be to Your Excellency a memento of the happy days we spent together under your roof in Washington at Christmas, 1908."

His Excellency then responded. He said that he had been taken entirely by surprise in this matter. While appreciating our expression of regard and esteem for him, he thought the students had gone into too much expense to realize this idea. In conclusion, he thanked us for our kind consideration and deep regard for him.

The loving cup was of sterling silver, measuring 14 x 12½ inches, and standing 18¼ inches on the table. It has engraved on it both Chinese and English inscriptions.

The English inscription is:

PRESENTED
TO
SPECIAL AMBASSADOR TONGSHOAYI
BY
CHINESE STUDENTS VISITING WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHRISTMAS, 1908.

(Difficulty of the woodcut for the Chinese inscription necessitates its omission)

The following is the list of the names of the contributors of the cup:

HARVARD—C. S. Li, T. C. Yeh, C. T. Li, T. C. Chu, and P. M. Jee.

YALE—T. L. Chao, P. C. Chu, Y. S. Tsao, Y. T. Tsur, F. C. Yen, Z. Z. Zee, J. L. Kuan, S. C. Chu, T. K. Lowe, C. T. Wang, Y. Li Lou, P. V. Jui, H. Tang, W. D. Wong, and Chem W. S. Afang.

COLUMBIA—V. K. W. Koo, H. L. Yen, W. F. Chen, H. C. Mei, P. H. Linn, and T. H. Chow.

PENNSYLVANIA—Y. C. Tung, T. M. Li, Henry Chang, T. C. Francis Quo, T. E. Ing, N. C. Yang, Y. Y. Chu, C. S. Lui, and Y. H. Yang.

CORNELL—T. C. Sun, L. K. Liang, S. T. Wong, T. Y. Chen, K. L. Carlos Sun, Z. D. Lui, S. D. Shae, N. Han, H. C. Lui, P. Wang, Y. S. Wong, K. L. Yeh, K. T. Tsai, and C. K. Ou.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS—Miss L. Y. Tsao, Miss V. T. Sze, Miss Ruby Sia, Miss E. L. Soung, Miss Y. L. Chu, Daniel Cheng, C. L. Li, P. T. Tang, H. C. Tang, H. C. Sheng, K. P.

Tsai, Y. C. Chow, C. T. Chung, M. C. Tsai, Y. Y. Chen, P. Y. Lo, Y. Allan Sze, C. Carlton Sze, C. H. Lui, S. K. Huang, In Yang, N. Q. Wu, L. S. Dong, P. S. Wong, Y. L. Tang, S. Y. Yung, T. W. Ying, W. L. Ho, W. Y. Ho, M. S. Kuei, C. K. Kuei, Chen Men Chien, Henry Lee Hong, Lui Chi Yang, H. S. Foo, L. N. Tsang, L. C. Yen, Chen Huan, Y. C. Liang, Y. L. Key, K. C. Chan, Y. H. Tang, Y. J. Tang, Ton Ching, Yue Ching, D. K. Wei, C. T. Tsai.

Thanks are due Messrs. T. L. Chao of Harvard, P. C. Chu, S. C. Chu, W. D. Wong and Daniel Chung of Yale; H. C. Mei of Columbia, C. S. Lui and C. S. Li of Pennsylvania, P. Wang of Cornell, for collecting the cup fund. The cup fund amounted to $95.00. Expenditure is as follows:

1 Silver Loving Cup, with Chinese Inscription, . . .	$90.00
Typewriting for letter and names, ...	.50
	$90.00
Balance, ...	$4.50

The balance of $4.50 and the bills are turned over to the Treasurer of the ALLIANCE, seeing to no better purpose could the money be devoted.

The contributors will have to take the spelling of their names indulgently, as errors of spelling and transposition of initials are possible.

Personal Mention

Miss Matilda Woo and Mr. Tszkeung Fooshen Hallo, one of our students in Columbia, were married in Brooklyn on New Year's Day. Our best congratulations be with them.

A returned student at Shanghai, on receipt of the MONTHLY, writes: "My, it was such a pleasure to see it, it seemed to me like getting a piece of home and I did not drop it until I had read it from cover to cover, advertisements included."

Mr. William H. Chow, Secretary of the C. U. C. S. Club, writes: "It will not be out of place here to mention the fact that some song-books have recently been bought. It is the intention to our club that, before long, all our members will be able to sing excellently, so that when the next conference comes we can contribute most towards the vitality of our Alliance.

Dr. E. M. Bok, in writing to a friend, says: "Last week we had quite a reunion of American students, and it seemed for a little while that we were all back to dear old Brooklyn, where we always had such jolly times. Mr. Theodore Hu from Zechnan, Mr. C. Y. Wang and two nieces, Mr. S. T. Kong from

Hunan, Mr. Fong Sec, Mr. Joe Lee from Canton, Dr. Kingman and his sisters, Dr. Sia and wife, Dr. Heuie from Canton, and several other students from Tientsin University were present."

How Some Girls at Home Feel.

(An extract from a letter by a girl at home.)

"We are wearing the national mourning color. Oh! it is sad that no red is to be seen anywhere—no red on sign-boards, notices or bills. Everybody has to wear simple colors. Women cannot wear jewelry during the first twenty-seven days of deep mourning. All the shops and stores put up the white and blue "tse-jen," the decoration-balls, in the show windows. Our school closed for three days in memory of the deceased. I am deeply mourning, too—for our country rather. I am feeling so depressed, not for those that have passed away, but for the present condition of China. She is just like a victim in the midst of the ferocious animals; with the least relaxation or vigilance she will be torn to pieces under the fierce claws."

Mr. Chung Y. Wang, '05 Columbia, has returned to Hunan and is now engaged in the mining business in that province.

In Yang made a flying visit to Philadelphia during the Pennsylvania-Cornell football game. He was shown around by Y. T. Chu of Pennsylvania while he was in the city. He was especially interested in seeing the U. S. Mint of Philadelphia, and he said that he is going to make a special study of gold-mining.

Dr. Chin Tao Chen, accompanied by Mr. Tsai, a chemical engineer, visited Philadelphia last month on their way to Washington, D. C.

C. K. Johnson, the well-known "Musician," is still studying in Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and is very popular among the students of both sexes.

P. H. Lo, ex-Vice-President of the Alliance, is now taking a post-graduate course at Chicago University. It is said that he is very much interested in the co-educational system of this country. This will perhaps explain his going to Chicago.

P. H. Linn, ex-President of the Alliance, is now engaged partly in educational work in New York.

Correspondence

IMPERIAL CHINESE SPECIAL EMBASSY,

WASHINGTON.

January 7, 1909.

Mr. C. T. Wang,

Yale Station,

New Haven, Connecticut.

MY DEAR WANG:—I have made arrangements to leave New York on the 19th of this month for Europe. This change of plans has cut short the work that I had intended to do for the students in this country. I have to leave what remains to be done to the man whom the Waiwu Pu will appoint for the purpose.

As to the applications for government scholarships I have received, I will send a list of the applicants to Minister Wu for transmission to our Government.

I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to see you again before I leave this country, but I hope that you will give me that pleasure when you return to China.

Wishing you and all the students in this country success and happiness, I am

Yours sincerely,

TONG SHOAYI.

* * * *

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 7. We regret exceedingly to learn of the change of your plans which necessitated your departure from this country earlier than you had intended. The work which you have started out to do for us has led us to expect great things for the welfare of us all while we are in this country. We hope, however, that the man whom the Waiwu Pu is to appoint will accomplish what you have in mind.

We certainly appreciate the honor and pleasure you gave us in inviting so many of us to spend part of our Christmas vacation with you, the memory of the good time we had in Washington with you we shall cherish all the days of our lives. In behalf of the Alliance, I wish to thank you for your rich and much esteemed gifts of a national flag and a silver cup, the former of which shall adorn our summer conferences and the latter to encourage intellectual achievement. I wish also to thank you for your generous contribution to the Alliance which you have kindly promised us. In case you wish to send in your contribution before your departure for Europe, please remit it to me, and I shall refer it to the Reserved Fund Committee for safekeeping. Otherwise, will you kindly let me know the amount of it so that I may announce it in the February issue of our MONTHLY, which shall contain a detailed account of our visit to Washington? I may add that the Alliance shall report you from time to time as to how the money is used.

There are yet more applications for government scholarships to be handed in. The Alliance is now ascertaining exact facts concerning these applicants. Shall I hand in those applications to Minister Wu? Anyhow, I will send you a list of their names.

We wish you a very safe and pleasant voyage. May your efforts to uplift our national honor and glory be crowned with great success.

In behalf of the Chinese Students' Alliance,

Yours very respectfully,

C. T. WANG,

President.

* * * *

MY DEAR FELLOW-STUDENTS:

I beg to announce that only half of the members of the Alliance are represented in the Board of Representatives. Members who have not yet been represented in the Board will please send in the names of representatives as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. LIU,

Secretary Board of Rep.

19 Irving St., Cambridge, January 14, 1909.

Mr. C. T. Wang,

President of the Alliance.

Dear Sir:—I beg to inform you that your recommendation of having an Alliance Day is turned down in the Board of Representatives. Four members are in favor of this motion and fourteen against.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. Liu,

Secretary of B. of R.

* * * *

New Haven, Conn., January 19, 1909.

Mr. C. H. Liu,

Sec'y, Rep. Board,

Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:—"Were I President, I should desire the legislation of the country to rest with Congress, uninfluenced by the executive in its origin or progress, and undisturbed by the veto unless in very special and clear cases." Such was the conception of Lincoln before he became the President of the United States concerning the importance of Congress. The Representative Board is the miniature Congress of our Alliance, and my conception of it is in the same trend.

I regret to learn that my recommendation to your Board of having an Alliance Day is not carried. Apparently the representatives do not see the importance of having united and simultaneous activities of the different groups of the Alliance members as I do. I have nothing further to say, but with this request, that you will kindly notify the different representatives to vote upon the other measures that are already referred and that may be referred later to your Board as speedily as possible.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. T. Wang,
President.

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NEW MEMBERS

Y. C. Owyang, 617 State Street, Madison, Wis.
K. T. Ho, 827 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
K. H. King, 3441 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa

Our resolve for the year 1909

WE have resolved to be of greater service to students. Perhaps it is a case of the students helping themselves. We serve the students. We sell what they want. We sell at a fair price and pay the profits to students. Are you receiving your share?

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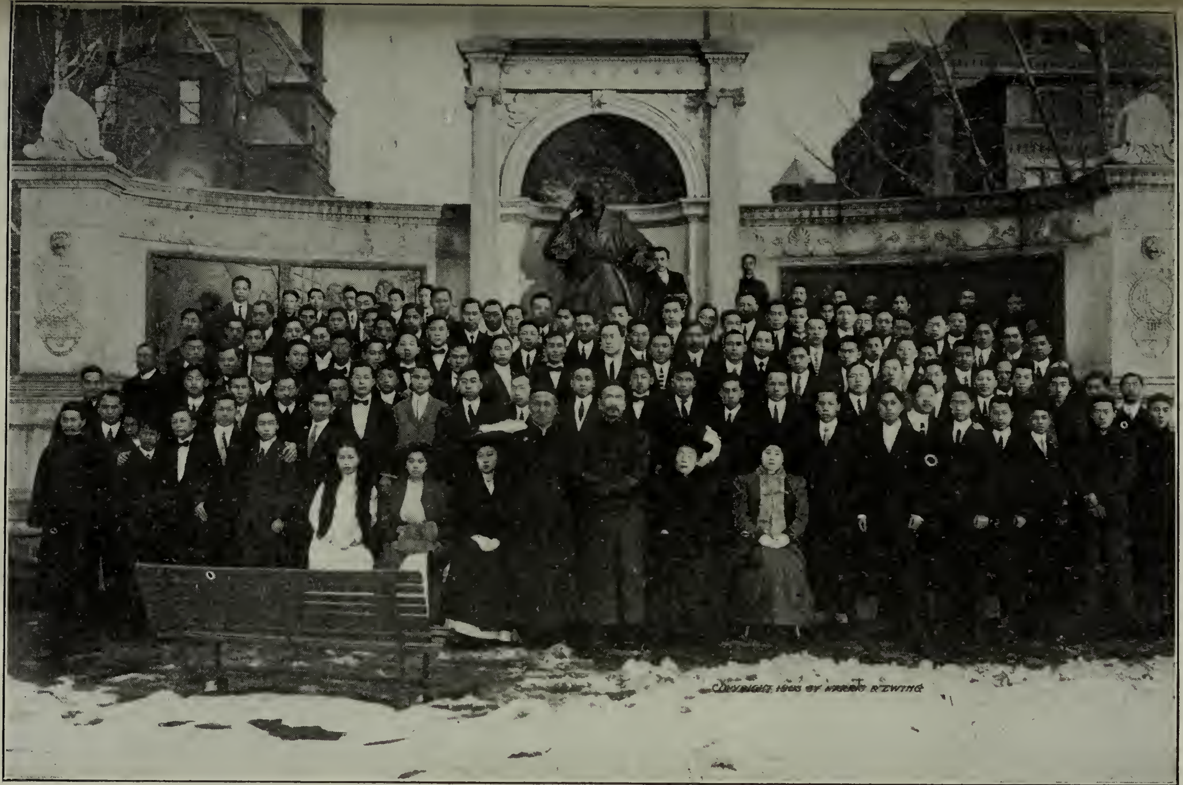

AMBASSADOR TANG SHAO-YI, MINISTER WU TING-FANG AND THE STUDENTS
Taken before the Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C., December, 1908

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IV. March, 1909 No. 5

Editorials

THE common saying that a strong mind dwells in a strong body is not merely a theoretical deduction, but an established fact. The conclusion arrived at by Prof. D. A. Sargent of Harvard, after a series of exhaustive investigations, as published in the *Popular Science Monthly* for September, 1908, makes this fact undeniable. He said: "If there is any truth in statistics, the world's work and great achievements are to be attained by the men as a class who have the best brains in the best bodies." This statistical conclusion makes it vividly plain that the body and the mind are of equal importance in a man's achievements and must receive equal attention.

Even without the help of Prof. Sargent's study, one can see for himself, as clearly shown by history, that a man has to have a strong mind and a strong body in order to do great things. If one looks over the list of the world's great men, he can point out some of them at random to find that they were all gifted with strong bodies. During the present age, the demand for a strong body is even more imperative. The strenuous life of this century makes it impossible for those with weak bodies to compete—yea, to exist!

It is, indeed, an interesting coincidence that the progress and strength of the leading natoins to-day seem to correspond with the physical excellence of their respective rulers. There is the vigorous Mikado at the head of thriving Japan; there is the anxious Czar leading the tottering Russia. We have the ambitious William holding the helm of the German Empire; we have the energetic Roosevelt steering the American Republic. The old gentleman, Edward, represents the steadiness of England; the leisure-loving Fallières portrays the easy-going France. Aside from all these, we have our young Emperor Hsuan Tung, who typifies the youthful and rapidly growing China.

That great men always have strong bodies is not an accident. It is in accordance with the laws of nature. Survival of the fittest is also the underlying secret of great achievements. A mind, no matter how strong, is of no practical value when the body gives way. Hence, it is safe to say that a fair mind with a fair body may have a fair chance for great achievements, while a perfect mind with a poor body is comparatively hopeless.

After seeing clearly that a strong body is of equal importance with a strong mind in one's achievements, may we turn our attention to what immediately concerns us students. We may well feel proud of the scholastic achievements of our students as a whole; but we have not so much justification for such a feeling over our physical development. Honors in scholarship won by our students are commonplace; while distinctions in athletics are rare news. This fact and the frequent reports of illness of our students make the MONTHLY feel its eminent duty to appeal to our students to take steps to improve this condition.

As a people, we are more enduring; but we must admit that we are handicapped by our early training. Climatic differences and the change of food and clothing while in this country make it imperative for us to take more care of our health. In addition we may remember that our future work is not without trials and anxieties. We may further keep in mind that with a strong body we can already and always do something for our country; but with a poor body, we cannot do anything for her. Thus, to pay proper attention to physical training is not only essential to our future success, but a loyal duty to our country. The importance of such physical training will become more vivid if we recall that Their Excellencies Tang Shaoyi and Wu Tingfang in their fatherly talks with us invariably emphasized this point.

Besides appealing to all our students in general to take more interest and spend more time in outdoor exercises and gymnasium drills, we suggest that the local clubs take steps to encourage such by the offering of prizes for regularity as well as excellence in such exercises, by the formation of physical culture leagues, or by any other means which they may deem best to create enthusiasm and to insure regularity in this much needed culture. The MONTHLY keenly feels the need of such movements, and it hopes that this suggestion will be sufficient to break the ice.

ELSEWHERE we publish a letter from His Excellency Minister Wu Tingfang to Mr. C. T. Wang, President of the Alliance. The points suggested in the letter are, briefly: (1) to spell our names out in full instead of using initials; (2) to put our surnames first, according to our way in China, and (3) to spell the names "according to the dialects of the provinces or towns where the writers have been brought up."*

The first suggestion of our Minister is no more timely than it is practical. The reasons and facts which lead our Minister to make the suggestion and the arguments in support of the point suggested are so convincing that the MONTHLY deems it unnecessary to dwell upon them further. By carefully reading them over, one cannot fail to notice that they are the result of experience and a thorough knowledge of the situation. If we turn to page 249 of the MONTHLY for February, we shall find Ambassador Tang Shaoyi also as being in favor of this point. That these suggestions by our Ambassador and by our

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* To insure uniformity, the Wade's system as universally adopted in China, is advised.—EDS.

Minister demand careful consideration, none of us can deny.

We call Minister Wu's suggestion timely, for we believe now is the transitional period between the two eras of limited and enlarged number of our students to this country. When there are but a few students, the confusion resulting from using initials, as mentioned in the letter, is not so great; but when the number swells to thousands, as it is going to be in the near future, we can readily see that the confusion will be intolerable. Therefore, it is but proper for those who live in this transitional period to set the precedence correcely for those to come. If they fail to do this now, it will prove much harder for those who come later.

It is practical, for it will bring about much benefit with practically little trouble. Even if there is any disadvantage for those who are already well known by their initials, such disadvantage will soon disappear. The removal of numerous embarrassments by such a change far outweighs the troubles incurred. One of the editors of the MONTHLY was once "called down" by one of his friends in New York City for not calling upon that friend while in town; but that friend later found out that the accused was not in the city at that time at all. It was only another man by the same name and the same initials who was there. Similar incidents undoubtedly have happened elsewhere. That such identity of names and initials is the source of much confusion, no one can doubt; that such confusion will become worse as the number of our students multiplies, it is inevitable; and that such confusion can be greatly eliminated by observing this suggestion of our Minister, there is little room for question. The fact that in several cases there are even now some three or four of our students by the same name and the same initials makes this change imperative!

In regard to the second and third points, we feel that their usefulness depends upon uniformity both in opinion and in action of our students. Without such uniformity, any change is liable to result even in greater confusion. We, therefore, suggest that the matter be taken up in our coming Conference. By a careful consideration and a thorough discussion, we may once for all settle the whole question. In the meantime, we hope all our students will give our Minister's advice close attention, and write our names in full.

Business Section

YALE STATION,

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 15, 1909.

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

It is my happy duty to announce to you the good news that Ambassador Tang has very generously headed the list of Special Reserve Fund Contributions which the Alliance is endeavoring to secure with the sum of $500 (Five Hundred Dollars Gold). We are certainly very grateful for such interest in and substantial help to our organization. I believe there will be other contributions added to that Fund before very long.

In order that the Alliance may be in a better position to handle such fund I have conferred with my colleagues very carefully and we jointly drew up a plan which we have recommended to the Representative Board and which appears here below. I hope you will give to it some of your thoughts and communicate your suggestions to your representatives.

It is also my happy duty to announce that the Committee on Joint Council has already drawn up a plan which has proved satisfactory to the Western Alliance. The Committee begs now to submit it to the Alliance for ratification. The plan, if approved and ratified by both Alliances, will be put into operation at the next Summer Conference.

Yours respectfully,

CHENGTING T. WANG.

PROPOSED PLAN AS REGARDS THE COMPOSITION AND FUNCTION ON THE RESERVE FUND COMMITTEE

1. The Reserve Fund Committee shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be an associate (non-active) member living in China; the second, an American honorary member living in the United States, and the third, the Treasurer of the Alliance, *ex-officio.*

2. The said committee shall be the custodian of all funds which come into the possession of the Alliance through contributions only, either from the honorary and associate (non-active) members or from interested friends.

All other items of money as outlined in Article 5, Section 2, Paragraph E of the constitution shall be still in charge of the Treasurer of the Alliance.

3. The said committee shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Representative Board for a term of three years, except the ex-officio member of the committee, who, being Treasurer of the Alliance, shall be elected annually. In case of any vacancy before the term expires, with the exception of the ex-officio member, the President shall appoint another one in his place, with the approval of the Representative Board.

4. The associate (non-active) member in China shall take care of the fund which, at the discretion of the Representative Board, is to be deposited in deposited in China. The American honorary member shall take care of the fund which, at the discretion of the same Board, is to be deposited in the United States.

5. No member of the said committee shall part with any part or whole of the fund in his trust unless he shall receive a written request to that effect, which request is to be duly signed by the President of the Alliance, and countersigned by the President and Secretary of the Representative Board. The request may be duly signed and countersigned by the said officers only after the act of appropriation has been voted by the Board of Representatives.

6. The said committee shall through its American honorary member make an annual report at the Summer Conference of the Alliance. This report shall be audited by the auditor of the Representative Board.

FINAL DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED PLAN OF THE JOINT COUNCIL

I. Name.

The name shall be the Joint Council of the Chinese Students' Alliances in the United States of America.

II. Object.

The object of the Joint Council shall be to unite the various organizations of the Chinese students in America, known as the Chinese Students' Alliance of a certain location, under one Joint Confederation so as to bring about joint actions on matters that affect the common interests of the Chinese student body in America.

III. Membership.

An organization of the Chinese students in America in good standing with an enrollment of at least fifty members is entitled to become a member of the Joint Council, subject to the approval of a two-thirds vote of the said Council.

IV. Representation.

Each organization is to be represented by the following persons:

A. President of the Executive Board.

B. Chinese Editor-in-Chief (or Editor, if there is only one editor).

C. English Editor-in-Chief (or Editor, if there is only one editor).

D. *One* Councilman-at-large for every *fifty* members of the respective Alliances.

V. OFFICERS.

The Council shall have a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

VI. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the election of the respective representatives, as each organization shall be entitled under Article IV of this Constitution, the English Secretaries of the respective Alliances shall as soon as possible report the names of the newly-elected Representatives to one another. They shall then furnish each of these Representatives representing the respective Alliances with a complete list of all the Representatives thus elected. On the first Monday of October all the Representatives shall cast their votes for the officers of the Council and forward them to the Secretary of the retiring Council. This Secretary shall at the end of ten days from the first Monday of October open and count all the votes. The respective person for each of the four offices who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be elected.

The old Council shall retire when the new is formed.

Each Representative in forwarding the votes he has cast to the Secretary of the retiring Council shall mark clearly on the envelope the two words, "New Officers."

For the first year let the Secretary of that Alliance which has the largest membership assume the function of the Secretary of the retiring Council.

VII. DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS.

A. The President shall direct the affairs of the Joint Council and shall represent the whole student body in America on matters of general concern.

B. In case the President is incapacitated by reason of sickness or resignation so that the presidency becomes vacant, the duties of the President shall then devolve upon the Vice-President.

C. The Secretary shall keep all the records and correspondence of the Council.

D. The Treasurer shall keep an account of all the receipts and expenditures of the Council.

VIII. FINANCE.

Each organization shall contribute towards the expenses of the Joint Council in proportion to the number of Councilmen-at-large it has in the Council, but the amount asked for by the Council shall be voted for and consented to by the proper authority of each Alliance.

IX. FUNCTIONS.

The functions of the Council shall be:

A. To decide and take action upon questions that affect the whole student body in America.

B. To unify the system of management in the affairs of the various Alliances.

C. To co-operate between the various organizations.

D. To make an annual report of the work of the Council to the various Summer Conferences, which report shall be published by the Council after it was accepted by them.

X. AMENDMENTS.

Any part of this Constitution could be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Council, provided that such amendments are ratified by the respective Alliances at their annual conferences before taking effect.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

(from Aug. 27 to Dec. 31, 1908).

Balance on hand, Aug. 27, 1908	$ 30.86	
Membership fee received up to date	102.00	
President's bill		$24.25
English Secretary's bill		29.00
Treasurer's bill		19.98
Alliance's floral tribute to T. C. Chen		4.00
Bill of ex-Chairman of the Board of Representatives		2.74
Bill for printing constitution		14.00
	$132.86	$93.97
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1908		38.89
	$132.86	$132.86

Respectfully submitted,
C. S. Liu,
Treasurer.

A DEMAND FOR BACK NUMBERS

Several parties, including the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., have expressed their desire to our business manager for back numbers of the Chinese Students' Monthly, with the intention of keeping them on file. All members that are in possession of any old copies, beginning with Volume I of 1906, are requested to send them to Mr. Z. Z. Zee, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. Renumeration, if necessary.

News Column

Imperial Edicts. A few days ago We referred the memorial of the Board of Finance on the re-adjustment of the national finances and the Commission of Constitutional Reform's report thereon to the said Board for further consideration, as the subject they deal with is of far-reaching importance. Now the said Board has memorialized Us that the proposals made by the said Commission, supplementing the regulations drawn up by the Board, are sound and should be carried into effect. The country is in serious financial difficulties and it is imperative to remove all abuses in the appropriation of the public funds and to have the national revenue and expenditure previously estimated every year. Therefore, We command Our Ministers of the Principal Government Departments and in the provinces to co-operate with one another in enforcing the new financial regulations and instruct their subordinates to do the same so as to assist the Government to put the nation's finances on a sound basis."

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"Yuan Shih-kai, a Grand Councillor and President of the Wai Wu-pu, was given many high and important offices by the late Emperor and We hoped to do the same on account of his great ability and talent. But unfortunately he is prevented from walking by a disease in the feet and is therefore not equal to his duties. We therefore instruct him to resign and return to his home to have his illness attended to as a mark of Our sympathy."

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"The Southern part of Italy having suffered severely from an earthquake, the Throne feels much pity for the sufferers and hereby orders that 50,000 taels be sent through the Wai Wu-pu to the Italian Minister to be forwarded as a donation towards the relief of the sufferers; as well as to show our friendliness with his country."

HOME NEWS

Constitutional Government. Owing to the approaching election for members of the provincial House of Commons the Legislative Council has requested the Provincial Governments to send their recommendations to the Central Government.

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The Provincial Councils. The Prince Regent has requested the Grand Council to instruct the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces to open the Provincial Councils within a year's time so as to carry out the wish of the late Emperor.

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The Currency Question. The Board of Finance has drawn up the following regulations in regard to the currency of the new reign, namely: 1, the provincial mints be instructed to strike coins of Hsuan Tung; 2, the new coins to be without the head of the Emperor on them; 3, the new coins to be of better quality; 4, more ten and twenty cent pieces and copper cash be minted; 5, from the second moon of next year all dues and official salaries be paid with the new currency; 6, from the beginning of the next year all Kwang Hsu coins be gradually melted; and, 7, the question of putting the currency on a gold basis be considered by the Council of State Affairs.

Officials Dismissed.

Several hundred incompetent officials have been dismissed from the Government offices in Tientsin.

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Policy of the Regent.

The Prince Regent said in conversation with the Grand Councillors that ever since he was appointed Regent he had been trying day and night to think out a definite policy in the governance of the Empire and had come to the conclusion that in these hard times the best domestic policy was to adjust the finance of the country and improving the condition of the people. As regards foreign policy, His Imperial Highness said that his conviction was that China should remain friendly with all other nations and at the same time jealously guard her own rights and interests.

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The Emperor's Allowance.

In view of the promulgation of a Constitution the Government has proposed to fix the annual allowance to the Emperor and instructed the Ministers accredited to the foreign countries to enquire into and report upon the law relating to the matter in those countries respectively. The Minister to Japan has already reported by telegram.

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Expenses of Imperial Household.

These expenses amount to 500,000 taels, and are apportioned as follows: Shantung, Honan, Shansi, Kiangsu, Kwantung, Szechuen, Shensi, Kiangsi, Chehkiang, 20,000 each; Changlu, Salt tax, Shantung, Salt tax, 10,000 each; Fohkien, Hupeh, Honan, Anhui, 10,000 each; Wuhu, Customs, 10,00; Shanghai Customs, Canton Customs, Chingwantao Customs, Ichang Customs, Fohkien Customs, Chinkiang Customs, 20,000 each.

Liangkiang salt tax, 20,000; Liang Che salt tax, 20,000, and Ho Tung new salt tax, 40,000 taels.

Retrenchment of Palace Expenses. The Prince Regent has petitioned the Empress Dowager that the country is very badly in need of money to carry out the various reforms and that therefore the Palace Expenses should be cut down. The Imperial Household and the Grand Council have been ordered to submit a scheme to Her Majesty for approval.

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Cost of the Summer Palace. The Imperial Household officials have now computed the expenses of the Summer Palace, which were estimated to amount to about two million taels per annum, and which will now be reduced.

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Splendid Example Set by Regent. The Board of Ceremonies has stated that the annual expense required by the Regent would be Taels 500,000. The Regent, however, objected to this. The Grand Council has now reduced the amount to Taels 200,000. The Regent stated that as China is now in need of funds some of this even had better be reserved for public purposes, and he decided that Taels 150,000 would be sufficient.

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Allowance of Ministers Abroad. At a recent interview with the Ministers of State, the Prince Regent said that the Chinese Diplomatic Representatives abroad are severely handicapped owing to the fact that their allowances do not permit them to do much entertaining and proposed that the salaries of all ministers should be increased.

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Diplomats Decorated. An edict confers the Order of the Double Dragon upon all officials of the Wai Wu-pu, as well as all our diplomats now abroad. This decoration was created for foreigners, and up to the present time has been given to them alone.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Commissioners for Mining Affairs. In view of the increasing importance of mining the Government has decided to create the post of a commissioner of mining affairs. Sheng Kung-pao, Yang Hang-cheng and Cheng Yen-meu are mentioned as likely to become the first commissioners.

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Prison Reform. The Government intends to establish prisons throughout the Empire on Western lines and has, with that object in view, instructed the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces to send two officials each to the West to investigate their prisons and the administration thereof. It has also requested the Wai Wu pu to wire the Ministers abroad to ask the countries to which they are respectively accredited to give the Commissioners their assistance.

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Banner Organization. The members of the Grand Secretariat have unanimously decided to abolish the post of Tartar General and those of Military and Deputy Lieutenant Governors in two or three years' time in all the provinces.

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Mongolia. The Government proposes to carry out the necessary Mongolian reforms in four years as follows: 1st year, the establishment of Mongolian Elementary Schools; 2nd year, development of agricultural and mining industries; 3rd year, reorganization of the Army, and, 4th year, reform of the official system. The Throne will be memorialized to sanction the above proposal in due course.

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The Thibetan Army. The Board of War is taking great interest in the reorganization of the Thibetan Army and intends to place a few graduates from the foreign Military Academies at the disposal of the Imperial Agent at Lhassa as military instructors.

Reforms for Thibet. Duke Tsai Tze has drawn up a record outlining a scheme for raising funds for Thibetan reforms. The Government proposes to establish a Chamber of Commerce in Thibet and has ordered H. E. Chow Ehr Feng to institute the same.

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Post Office for Thibet. H. E. Cheng Li, President of the Board ed the foreign Postmaster-General to send a of Posts and Communications, has instruct- postal officer to Thibet for the purpose of establishing the Imperial Chinese Post Office there.

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Mongolian and Thibetan Treaties. The Wai Wu-pu has decided that no treaty or agreement can be legally entered into by Mongolia or Thibet with any foreign country without the knowledge and consent of the Central Government and that no such treaty or agreement will be recognized unless it is signed by the Board. The Diplomatic Corps, the Imperial Agent at Lhassa, and the Mongolian Princes will be notified of this soon.

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The Dalai Lama. The Wai Wu-pu has notified the Representatives of the Powers in Peking that China will not recognize any loan which the Dalai Lama may contract with foreigners unless it is done with the knowledge and consent of the Chinese Government.

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The Chino-Japanese Telegraph Convention. The Wai Wu-pu and the Board of Posts and Communications have finally settled the Telegraph Convention between China and Japan with the Japanese Minister in Peking and will submit it to the Throne for approval. It is understood that it provides, among other things, that China is to lay a submarine cable between Chefoo and a certain point in Kwantung and that Japan is at liberty to establish a telegraph along the Eastern Chinese Railway at her own expense.

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China and Greece.

The Wai Wu-pu has submitted to the Government a proposal that Greece be invited to send commissioners to China to discuss the question of the two countries entering into diplomatic relations.

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The Anti-Opium Conference.

The Wai Wu-pu on Christmas Day appointed His Excellency Jui Chen, Provincial Treasurer at Soochow and formerly Taotai at Shanghai, and His Excellency Tsai Nai-huang, present Taotai of Shanghai, to represent China at the Anti-Opium Conferenue to be opened in Shanghai on February 1, in addition to the three representatives already appointed.

On the occasion of the opening of the Conference a high official from Peking will be sent as an additional mark of China's interest in the proceedings. The Wai Wu-pu has appointed H. E. Viceroy Tuan Fang as the representative of the Government to attend the opening, and the Viceroy will therefore come to Shanghai at the end of the month.

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The International Railway Conference.

In response to the Belgian Minister in Peking the Wai Wu-pu has requested the Ministry of Posts and Communications to appoint commissioners to attend the International Railway Conference to be held in Belgium in 1910, and to fix the amount of China's contribution towards the expenses of the same. Five commissioners have now been appointed, one of whom is Mr. Jim Tien-yu, Chief Engineer of the Peking-Kalgan Railway; and their names are being sent to the secretary of the Conference.

Proposed Exhibition at Nanking. H. E. Tuan Fang is reported to be contemplating the opening of an Industrial Exhibition in Nanking in the 4th moon, 2nd year of Hsuan Tung, for the purpose of encouraging home industries. The estimated cost of five hundred thousand taels is to be defrayed partly by the officials and partly by the merchants.

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The Szechuen Mining Company. The Viceroy of Szechuen has recently obtained the Imperial sanction to floating a company with a capital of 4,000,000 taels to develop the rich mineral resources of the province. The company is to be under the joint control of the officials and merchants. Its capital is to be divided into shares of $50 and $5 each, which are now offered to the public.

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Importation of Morphia. The Commissioner of the Amoy Customs has issued a proclamation to the effect that he has been instructed by the Board of Justice to strictly prohibit the importation of morphia and all appliances for injecting the same; that any one smuggling them into China will be punished as if he were guilty of murder by poisoning; and that chemists wishing to import morphia for medicinal purposes must first apply for permission.

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An Ammunition Exhibition. The Board of War proposes to establish an ammunition exhibition department in the Capital. Orders have been issued by the President of the Board, H. E. Tieh Liang, to the members thereof to collect specimens.

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National Railway Association. The Board of Posts and Communications has drawn up the regulations for the National Railway Associations. The following are the most important: (1) There shall be a President and two Vice-Presidents to be elected by ballot of the constituent companies who are entitled to one vote each; (2) the Directors General, Deputy Directors General and Chinese Engineers-in-chief of the Constituent Companies are eligible for election as President; (3) the Board shall appoint an official to superintend the election of Presidents on the 1st day of the 8th moon every year, who are to hold office for one year only; (4) the Association shall consider and decide on the engagement of all officials and the purchase of materials; (5) the Constituent Companies shall contribute towards the expenses of the Association according to the length of their railways, as fallows: 100 to 500 li, $500 per annum; 1000 li, $1,000 per annum, and so on proportionately, and (6) the Headquarters of the Association shall be situated in Shanghai.

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China Tea. The British Board of Trade Returns, for the nine months to Sept. 30 last, show that the amount of China tea imported into the United Kingdom exceeds that for the corresponding period of last year. Consumption figures show an increase of 70 per cent. over 1906, and of 75 per cent. over the amount for 1907.

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The Yalu Timber-Felling Industry. Major-General Kojima has just returned from the Yalu, where he has for some time been in charge of the lumber operations. He is quoted by Tokyo papers as saying that during the season about a million and a half trees can be felled and rafted. Only seven months in the year are available for the work, the remaining five months being a time of snow and ice. During the summer, about 1000 Japanese workmen are employed, but their number dwindles to 200 when winter sets in. The Koreans in the region prefer Chinese jurisdiction to Japanese, and not infrequently they cross the Yalu and settle on the north bank for the express purpose of coming under Chinese sway. The Major-General says nothing about the financial results of the enterprise, but we learn from an independent source that they have been much better than were originally estimated.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

Nature of the Emperor's Education.

The Prince Regent and H. E. Chang Chih-tung have recently discussed the question of the Emperor's education and arrived at the conclusion that it is best for His Majesty to begin with the Chinese classics and be taught special subjects afterwards.

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Compulsory Education.

The Board of Education has decided to have compulsory education in the Empire and has drawn up the following regulations: 1, That a kindergarten be established in each district and that children reaching the age of four must be sent there; 2, that in the kindergarten boys and girls be allowed to mix together, as is done in Japan; 3, that children of between seven and eight are to go to the elementary schools and that boys and girls af that age are to be separated; 4, that elementary schools for girls are to be established by the Government; 5, that heads of families are to be held responsible for sending the children to schools; and, 6, that the Ministry of the Interior is to be requested to take a census of the children in the Empire.

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H. E. Chang Chih-tung on Education.

When discussing educational matters with the Prince Regent the other day, H. E. Chang-tung expressed the opinion that the present policy of the schools of only attaching importance to foreign learning and neglecting the Chinese literature is most deplorable and largely responsible for the enormous number of students be- classics should be made compulsory and foreign languages optional in all schools. The Regent said that he entirely agrees with His Excellency and would instruct the Board of Education to modify the School Regulations accordingly.

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College of Literature.

The Government has decided to open a College of Chinese Literature. H. E. Chang Chih-tung is attaching great importance to this and intends to draw up the regulations himself.

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Constitutional Law Colleges.

The Officers of the Eight Banners have petitioned the President of the Board of War to establish a College of Constitutional Law in each Banner Regiment out of the funds of the different Yamens and the salaries of the officials. H. E. Tieh Liang is rather in favor of the idea and has ordered the matter to be considered.

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A new College of Finance in Peking.

The Board of Finance has given orders for the institution of a Financial College. Work thereon has been commenced and the buildings should be complete by February. The College will accommodate about 130 students.

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A New Girls' Normal School.

A girls' college has been founded in Peking for the purpose of training teachers. Competitive examinations will be given in all the Provinces, and only those who are able to pass them will be privileged to enter this institution.

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Schools for Princes.

His Highness Prince Yu Lung has been appointed Chief Comptroller of the higher and primary schools for princes of the royal blood.

Edited by Women.

The latest thing in Chinese vernacular journalism is the appearance of a periodical, edited by women, at Shanghai. The promoters announce that it was to appear on the fifteenth day of the first month in this year, and is to be published monthly for the present.

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Schools for Prisoners.

The President of the Board of Justice, H. E. Tai Hung-tzu, has proposed to the Board of Education that schools be established in all prisons for the purpose of reforming the prisoners' character and fitting them to exercise their rights and perform their duties under a constitutional Government. H. E. Jung Ching heartily supports the proposal and a scheme is being prepared. It is expected that it will be an accomplished fact next year.

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A New College.

Seeing that the lack of colonizers has left extensive tracts of land in Mongolia, Thibet and with the Tsinghai (Kuku Nor Lake) uncultivated to tempt foreigners to make demands for their concession, Prince Na and Duke Potisu propose to establish a College in the West of Peking with their own money for the purpose of training men to develop the said land. Deputies have been appointed to arrange the preliminaries and the College will probably be opened this Spring. The Throne will be memorialized to give graduates from this College high ranks.

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Christian University for China.

"At the instance of an influential committee composed of graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, Lord William Cecil is proceeding to China to study the means of establishing an International University in China with the co-operation of American Missions, thus replacing numerous smaller missionary establishments. The idea is to be able to train Chinese who will eventually fill the chairs in the University and replace foreigners in the various services of the Chinese Government."—*Reuter.*

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Educating Students in Japan for the Navy.

The Board of War has wired to the Chinese Minister to Japan requesting him to place 25 students under instruction in navigation. The Minister has negotiated accordingly with the Japanese Naval College authorities.

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Naval Students to Go Abroad.

The students of the Noble's School who are to be sent abroad to study for the Navy will be sent to England, Germany and France.

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Prohibiting Juvenile Cigarette Smoking.

The Board of Education has sent despatches to the Commissioners of Education in the different Provinces ordering them to strictly prohibit the smoking of cigarettes by students of the schools lower than the Middle School standard.

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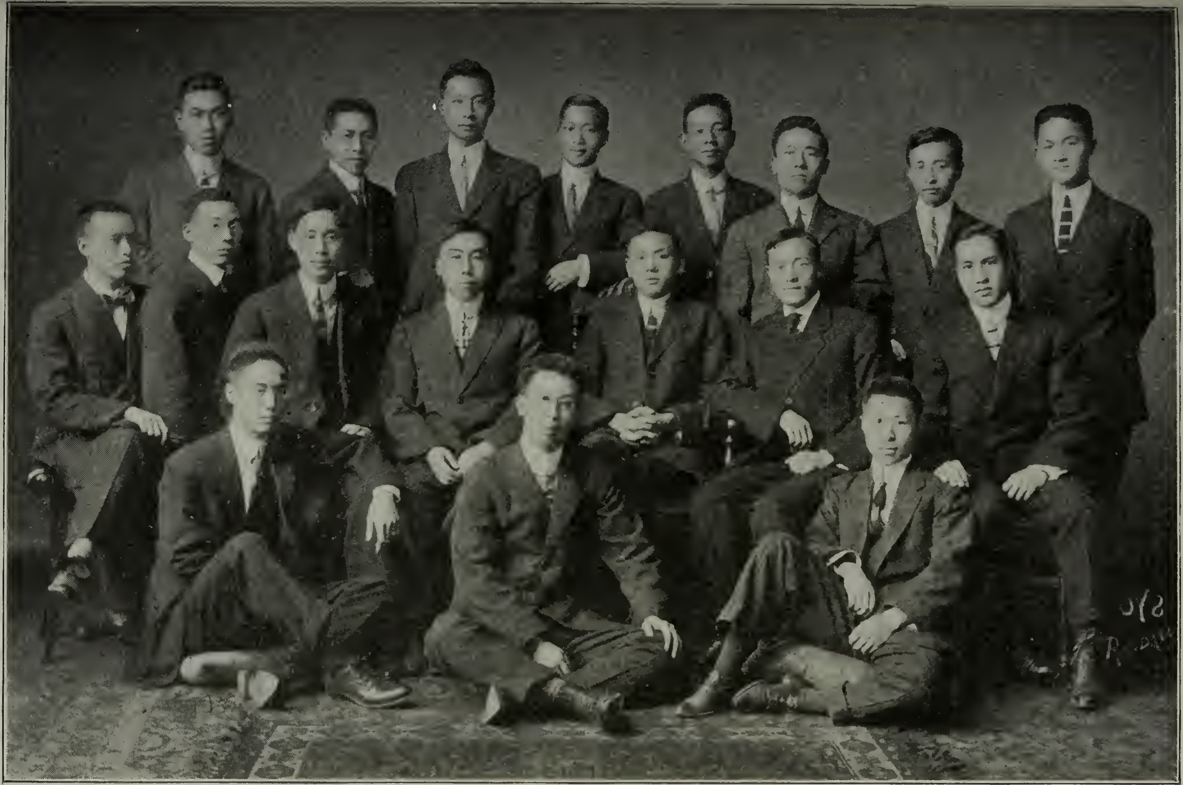

THE YALE CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

NEWS ABROAD

Columbia Notes. Young Lee Tong has joined us at Columbia this second semester. Mr. Tong was transferred from Renesselaer Institute of Technology, Troy, and registered here as a second year mining student. His presence makes a total number of fourteen Chinese students at Columbia, distributed as follows: Academic department, two; Pedagogic, one; Law, four; Political Science, three, and Mining, four.

The C. U. C. S. Club held an interesting and significant meeting at the Chinese Consulate on the evening of February 5th. In the song practice the members showed marked interest, and some proved themselves possessed of unusual musical talent. Mr. Ching Yue of Chicago University, who was visiting us and was the guest of the evening, addressed the meeting. His topic was on student life at Chicago, and was thoroughly enjoyed by those present. Mr. Young Lee Tong was admitted to membership, and made an initiation speech which also proved very interesting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: V. K. W. Koo, President; H. L. Yen, Vice-President and Treasurer; H. C. Mei, Secretary.

At a special meeting held on February 12, Messrs. V. K. W. Koo and W. F. Chen were chosen representatives from Columbia to the Representative Board of the Alliance.

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Ithaca Notes. Following the heels of those fleeting happy hours of Christmas vacation came some long, tedious days of rigid mental discipline. As a result, not a single chance was offered Cornell to issue a "bust" card to any of us.

During black week we were visited by Mr. Y. R. Sun from Lehigh, nephew of Mr. T. C. Sun. He attended our local club meeting and gave us an address well filled with enthusiasm.

Our local election of officers for the second term took place on February 13th. The meeting was held in Barnes Hall, the headquarters of the Cornell Christian Association. The following are the results of that meeting: President, N. Han; Secretary, S. Y. Shae; Treasurer, S. T. Wang; Committee of the Loan Club Fund, C. C. Lo and Y. S. Wong.

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Illinois Notes. We are glad to announce that the last meeting of the Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Illinois, held on the thirteenth of January, Mr. C. C. Wang was unanimously elected president of the club.

On Saturday evening, January 23, we gave an informal social in the Cosmopolitan Club house to celebrate our New Year, and the following account which appeared on the next morning in the *Daily Illini,* the student paper of the University of Illinois, may be interesting to the readers of this paper:

"On Saturday evening, January 23rd, the Chinese students in the University celebrated their New Year by giving a social party in the Cosmopolitan Club house. A large number of students and faculty members of the Cosmopolitan Club took part in the celebration and enjoyed it as much as their Chinese friends."

On February 13 the Chinese Students' Club of the University of Illinois held its third regular meeting in the Cosmopolitan Club house for the election of officers for the second semester of the academic year, and Messrs. J. T. Zhen, K. S. Tsiang and C. P. Hsüeh were elected President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. W. Y. H.

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News from Michigan Club. A dinner was given by the Michigan Club, Friday evening, January 22, for the celebration of our New Year. About forty invited guests, friends of the club members, attended, including President Angell, and many prominent persons connected with the University. The dinner was served in the parlor of the Methodist Church, with Mr. Chen receiving the guests, assisted by other members of the club. A menu, consisting of a variety of Chinese dishes, was well prepared. Following the dinner, Mr. Chen, acting as chairman for the club, welcomed our guests, and then he called upon Dr. Stalker to act as toastmaster for the evening. The following persons responded: President Angell, Dr. Breakey, Mr. Wong, and Mr. Chen. President Angell spoke with much feeling of China's possibilities, and of his experience with our people when he was the American representative to China some years ago. He was very earnestly applauded. The music for the evening was well taken care of by Miss Jones, Miss Phelps and Miss Shuster. The decorations were very neat, for which we are indebted to Mr. Franking and Mr. Chen. Immediately after the dinner a picture was taken of the group as a remembrance of the first New Year of our new Emperor.

J. G. WONG, *Secretary.*

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News from Philadelphia.

On the evening of January 29, we had a New Year banquet at "Far East." This was our third and most successful New Year celebration. At the first banquet in 1907 we had only five or six members present, but this year we had more than twenty. During the banquet Mr. K. S. Tsang acted as toastmaster. Several speeches and songs were given. Mr. C. Young delivered an eloquent speech, in which he explained the close relationship between our club and the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Eastern States of the U. S. A., and hoped every one of us will be present during the next Conference. The banquet lasted three hours and the members exchanged New Year congratulations.

As many of us will graduate and leave Philadelphia next summer, we took a club picture last week for memory.

We are glad and proud to record that Mr. T. C. Francis Quo was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Freshman debating team, and he is now also the star in our Economic Club.

A smoker was given on Friday evening, February 22. This was the most successful social gathering that we have ever had. The number of the members present was more than usual. Before games and refreshments, Mr. Y. C. Tung, our President, gave a short talk. Messrs. Y. Y. Chu and C. L. Yao gave us an interesting "act" which created much laughter.

Messrs. T. M. Li, H. Y. Hu, D. O. Sze and J. K. Shen have recently joined our club. T. E. Ing, *Secretary.*

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New Year Celebration in Purdue. F. K. Sah, L. C. Yen and V. L. Wong entertained the members of the Cosmopolitan Club on the evening of January 22 at the Canton Café with a typical Chinese supper in honor of Chinese New Year's ere. Twenty-five guests, including the president of the Cosmopolitan Club and several members of the faculty, partook of the unpronounceable menu by means of chop-sticks.

Mr. Sah spoke on the origin and meaning of the Chinese calendar, explaining the difference in dates between the Chinese and Gregorian New Year, and telling of many interesting feasts and holidays of the year. A delightful talk on Chinese customs, rites and methods of celebrating the New Year was given by L. C. Yen.

V. L. Wong acted as toastmaster.

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News from Wisconsin. The first regular meeting of the club was held in the afternoon on January 16. After one hour's business discussion, Mr. C. T. Tsai, our President, gave us a talk on his Christmas trip to Washington. The meeting was closed with a light refreshment served by Mr. W. S. Woo.

In the preliminary Freshman declamatory contest held on January 16, Mr. K. T. Ho was chosen as one of the successful contestants to compete in the final. His subject was, "Spartans and the Gladiators." The judges commented very highly on the way it was rendered.

Mr. W. S. Tsu, a graduate of Soochow Provincial College, arrived here January 10, from China, to study pure science in the University. The home news he brought with him is exceedingly interesting to our members.

Soon after Mr. Tsu's arrival, Mr. N. T. Woo, a Chinese master of arts and a California graduate of 1909, came to Madison. He will take post-graduate work in Economics in the University next semester.

If no more come, we shall have twelve Chinese students to register for the next semester.

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News from Wooster.

Mr. Louie Wong spent his Chinese New Year's Day in Cleveland, where he assisted his father in entertaining over a hundred leading men of the city at an annual banquet.

On January 27, Mr. C. Z. T. Ing gave an address in the First Presbyterian Church, which was greatly appreciated.

Mr. P. W. Kuo won the first honor in a preliminary oratorical contest held here on February 12, and will represent the University of Wooster in two big contests, one intercollegiate and the other interstate.

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Yale News.

On Saturday, January 23, a Chinese dinner was given to members by the Executive Committee in celebration of our New Year. In addition to this a social gathering took place at 311 Crown Street, Mr. Y. S. Tsao's place. The most enjoyable feature of the evening was the playing on different kinds of Chinese musical instruments by some members who are experts in music. Though we were at such a vast distance from our dear native land the vivid recollection of our home festival did not fail to present itself before us. Only by such social meeting of our fellow countrymen we were able to cure our *"mal du pays."*

Mr. T. Chang, 1909 S., has been elected to the Scientific honor society, Sigma Xi.

Mr. P. C. Chu, 1909, has been voted by his class the best dresser. His number of votes nearly doubled that of his American rival.

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Harvard News, The Harvard Club, in conjunction with the Massachusetts Club, held a Chinese banquet on January 23 for the celebration of the Chinese New Year. The attendance was large. Several speeches were made, some being instructive and some humorous. In every way the banquet proved a success.

Mr. T. L. Chao was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society.

A few men intend to return to China this summer. While we are sorry that they should leave us, we are glad that their return means an increase of that force in China which represents integrity, efficiency, and, above all, patriotism.

President C. W. Eliot resigned as head of Harvard. He will retire on May 19, the 40th anniversary of his election. During these forty years the growth of Harvard has been phenomenal. When he became president in 1869 there were in Harvard a little more than 1,000 students. To-day there are nearly 6,000. The officers of instruction then numbered 58, now the total is 580. Then the invested funds were roughly a million and a quarter. The latest estimate is about twenty millions.

T. C. Chu, *Sec.*

Current Events

Great Britain.

The International Aeronautic Federation met in London last month and awarded the Gordon Bennett prize to the Swiss balloon, Helvetia.

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Great Britain and Tibet.

According to what the great explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, has said, the Tibetans, since the expedition to Lhasa, are quite hostile to Great Britain, while Chinese influence is increasing.

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Great Britain and Russia.

National indignation against the Shah of Persia for the delay to recall a national assembly has been gaining strength. To prevent undesirable uprisings, the Russian government has made suggestions to Great Britain of an intervention to the Persian administration for the introduction of reform.

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France.

The use of the guillotine has been restored and four murderers have been executed.

Official statistics show an increase of birth rate for the first six months of 1908, by 11,000.

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Germany.

In an address to the generals of the army, Emperor William expressed his approval of an article in the *Deutsche Revue* advocating the enlargement of present German isolation, both politically and militarily.

Enthusiastic celebrations throughout the empire of the fiftieth birthday of the Kaiser show that he is still the idol of the people.

Germany and France. It is reported that there are hopeful signs of an amicable understanding between France and Germany in regard to Moroccan questions.

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Russia. The total amount of the Russian loan is £56,000,000 to be raised in England, France and Holland.

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Italy. A sum of £1,200,000 has been voted by the Italian Parliament for the relief of the earthquake districts. Schemes for building new Messina and Reggio are in contemplation.

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Turkey and Austria. Turkey has accepted the offer of Austria of $11,000,000 for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other compensations, such as the abandonment of Austrian rights in Novi-Bazar; the consent to the increase of custom duties to 15 per cent.; the abolition of Austrian postal agency in Turkey and the abrogation of certain privileges over the Albanian Catholics.

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Turkey. During a banquet given by the Sultan to the Turkish Deputies at Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan in a speech delivered by his first secretary, expressed his great pleasure in dining with the Deputies of the Empire and assured them that both as Khalif and as Sovereign he would safeguard and maintain the constitution.

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India and Turkey. Out of sympathy for the Mohammedan Turks, the Indian Mohammedans have boycotted Austrian goads against the forcible annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

America. Two bills, one for the construction of two first-class battleships, and the other for an appropriation of $500,000 for the use of balloons and airships in the army have been passed at Washington.

Three anti-Japanese bills to authorize municipalities to establish Oriental quarters for the Japanese, to exclude Japanese from public schools and to prohibit Japanese to be directors of corporations were introduced into the Californian Legislature. Thrugh the efforts of both national and state executives, these bills have been temporarily suppressed; but the anti-Japanese feeling is reported to be increasing in California.

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America and Venezuela. An agreement has been concluded between the United States and Venezuela, to refer all pending disputes to The Hague Tribunal.

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America and Liberia. Liberia, a little republic on the west coast of Africa, founded by America in 1822 for the settlement of free negroes and declared in 1847 as an independent state, has never been able to free itself from financial distress. It is now hard up and President Roosevelt asks Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 to be given to the Republic and the power to appoint a commission to confer with the representatives of other powers to recommend effective measures for its relief.

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Venezuela and European Powers. Dr. Paul, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been despatched by the Venezuelan government to settle all disputes with European Powers.

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Brazil. Anti-British feeling has developed into a strike of the Brazilian employees of the Great Western Railway. Several of the company's officers have been raided by the strikers

China and Japan. A telegraph treaty by which Japan agrees to transmit to China all telegraph lines in Manchuria outside the railway zone, has been ratified by both governments.

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Canada. Disputes with the United States on the boundary waters have been settled in a treaty signed at Ottawa.

Chinese immigration, in spite of $500.00 tax per capita, is said to be increasing.

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Morocco. The body of the late Foreign Minister, Ben Sliman, has been disinterred by some fanatic, and its head has been exposed on the walls of Fez to chastise the dead for bringing Europeans to the country.

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Straits Settlement. The report of the Straits Settlements and Malay Sates Opium Commission is unanimous that hasty prohibition of opium would be disastrous to the finances of the colonies and that the registration of smokers would check the inflow of the indispensable Chinese labor.

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Chinese Orator Wins Gold Medal. A. L. Tan, a Chinese student of the University of Southern California Academy, won the annual interscholastic oratorical contest held at the Polytechnic High School February 20, defeating representatives of Occidental Academy, Los Angeles High School and the Polytechnic High School. His topic was "China's Call for Service," and the theme was treated in an instructive and interesting manner.

Tan has been in this country two years only. He is a very bright student and speaks English fluently. A gold medal was awarded the winner, and the oratory banner was transferred to the University of Southern California from Occidental, which won it last year.

Magazine Section

IS THE REFORM OF CHINA SINCERE?

By C.

Five years ago, any reform movement in China might be rightfully deemed as a flash-light. It could not last, either because the government was not sincere or because the people were indifferent. The conservative party was too powerful; and it is no wonder that there should be reactions and deadlocks. But, today, China assumes a different aspect. She is young, active, cheerful and hopeful. Throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, a genuine and sincere wish for reform is predominant. Even the anti-Manchurian party, which has hitherto ruthlessly condemned the government as treacherous and murderous to the nation is satisfied with the wonderful changes promulgated by the government; even the over-enthusiastic party, which has been driven into despair by the passivity of the people, is again feeling hopeful with the rapid progress of the country; even the conservative party, which were ready to die for the old traditions and corrupted social institutions, is realizing the necessity of reform and has become strong advocates of new measures. In short, from the highest circle to the lowest class, from the most radical party to the most conservative, the whole Chinese nation has plunged into the wave of a great reform movement. If there could be any doubt as to the sincerity of reform in China, it must be a question of the past, and surely not of the present. To prove the validity of this proposition, we will discuss the various reforms, first of the government and then of the people.

The most important reform advanced by the government is the grant of the establishment of a responsible constitutional government within nine years. It has been the result of the mission of the five commissioners appointed two years ago to study the representative governments of Europe and America, and it was the voluntary will of the late Empress Dowager and late Emperor Kuangsu. In view that all local self-government is the foundation of constitution and that the people must be gradually prepared to assume heavier duties and greater responsibilities, the government has wisely postponed the establishment of a national parliament at the end of nine years and has ordered the immediate formation of elective provincial councils, which forms the first item of the political program for the next nine years.. Co-relative with the preparation of a constitutional government, the Court has devoted itself to the revision and modification of the Chinese law and the organization of a modern system of law courts. When we remember that constitution is a thing to be bought with blood, and that a constitution means limitations of the royal prerogatives of the monarch, we cannot but admit that the Throne has been willing to sacrifice its own interests for the welfare of the nation. Is the erform of the Chinese government not sincere?

The next reform of the government is the educational movement. In order that the whole educational system of China may be modernized, the government has by a single blow abolished the antique institution of Imperial examination, by which our old scholars obtained their position of rank and power. Now, any student of modern science can be admitted to the governmental service. Whether he is a Confucian or a Christian, whether he is of low birth or of high birth, he finds himself entirely free from all traditional obstacles and is readily listened to by our government. Its policy is to smooth the way for the advancement of useful men and to utilize any one of talent and ability. But this is not all. Our government is equally energetic in educating men. To accomplish this purpose, thousands of students have been sent to study abroad and thousands of schools and colleges have been established at home. A few years ago we counted the number of schools by "tens" but today we can only do justice by saying "thousands." Nor does our government pay less attention to female education. The late Empress Dowager did time and again contribute money from her own purse to patronize female education. Judging from all the foregoing, we can safely say that our government has fully realized the truth that China needs men. Is the reform of the Chinese government not sincere?

The third great reform of the government is the abolition of opium. This social evil which has paralyzed millions of our people is forever doomed. Despite the opposition offered by those high officials who take this "black food" themselves, the government has determinedly enforced the rules of prohibition. All opium dens must close; all cultivation of poppy must decrease; all trade in the drug must take license; and all importation of morphia must cease. Moreover, no official will be allowed to hold any governmental office, no teacher to teach in schools and no soldier to enlist in the army, if they are found to indulge in it. With such determination, such zeal and such humane spirit, this reform ought to receive support and co-operation of all civilized nations. We hope that the British will give more help to our government to have this social curse eliminated and that the coming international opium conference at Shanghai will put a final touch to this achievement. With the abolition of opium, the Chinese people will be enriched by a new energy which will better fit them to the task of China's regeneration. Is the reform of the government not sincere?

Lastly, the present reign gives a new impetus to the reform movement in China. Prince Chun, the Regent, is a young man of high spirit and lofty ideas. He has been in the Regency only a few months, and signs of quicker progress are already seen. He has caused himself to be appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army and Navy. As this title was never before assumed by any preceding Chinese ruler, clearly indicates his conviction of the importance of militarism in China. He is also determined that the young Emperor shall be educated in Western ideas of government. Again, he has expressed the intention that the Emperor shall be married to a "Han," or Chinese, girl, thus uniting the Chinese and Manchura into one compact body for the uplifting of the nation, and thus avoiding all undesirable conflicts between the two elements which may retard progress. Lastly, he is more anxious than the most radical to see China governed by the people, this being his wish, a constitution will surely be adopted within less than nine years. Reports are now current that he will reorganize the Chinese navy and abolish the "Kou tow" custom next Chinese year. Considering the importance of these measures, we can no longer question the wisdom and enthusiasm of the new Regency, which policy is to lead China peacefully in the forward march of progress. Is the reform of the government not sincere?

Having enumerated a few instances to prove the sincerity of the Chinese government in the reform movement, we will proceed to discuss a few reforms promoted by the people who are equally enthusiastic, if not more. The first event is the abolition of footbinding. This custom, though more harmful than any other social evil, is not less tenacious. It requires tremendous efforts to break it. The various forces at work toward the destruction of footbinding are numerous and complicated. The most important of these are, first, prohibition by the government; secondly, the effort of anti-footbinding societies; thirdly, the voluntary action of our women to loose their bound feet or to preserve their natural ones; and lastly, the effect of the refusal to marry girls with small feet on the part of young men. Thus the natural foot has become the the fashion of to-day. In connection with the betterment of woman's conditions, we may here state that free marriage is being gradually adopted; and the social standing of our women today is much higher than before, though not so high as that of their sisters in Western countries. As a rule, man is selfish in all ages and in all countries, in dealing with women. It is encouraging to note that our men are not slow to see their own selfish follies and the detrimental effects of footbinding both upon the nation and upon the race. Thank God, our country will hereafter be free from the scourge of this inhuman custom. Is the reform of the people not sincere?

The second great movement of the people is the voluntary contributions towards central government. China has incurred heavy national debts to meet the payment of indemnities and the expenditure of reforms. For fear that financial distress of the government may open a new channel to foreign intervention, our people have liberally opened their purses to contribute to the general exchequer to pay our national debts. A teacher will give up one month's salary; a carpenter will offer a day's wages, and women have shown their patriotism by offering their personal ornaments. Besides contributions to the national debt, our people, being convinced of the necessity for the reorganization of a navy, have voluntarily raised funds for this purpose. Both in China and abroad we find the "Naval Contribution Clubs" enthusiastically collecting money with a spirit which would even turn sneer into admiration; and our emigrants in foreign lands show still greater activity in this undertaking. Though impoverished by indemnities, by the fluctuations of the exchange value and by the small amount of exportation as against importation, our people are making gifts to the government. Is the reform of the people not sincere?

The third movement of the people is the eagerness for learning. England is strong and China is weak, why? America is rich and China is poor, why? These questions make every body in China anxious to learn. Some Shanghai publishers told the writer that the number of books sold last year was ten times greater than the preceding year, and that the circulation of newspapers had increased to a still greater amount, fifteen times. Our ambitious youths, in spite of all hardships, are seeking after truth throughout the world. To meet this great demand for education, numerous schools have been founded by private efforts to supplement those established by the government. The actors' guilds, the barbers' guilds, the merchants' guilds and hundreds of other guilds have been founding schools in various localities; the Political Study Societies, the educational societies, the ant-footbinding societies and hundreds of other miscellaneous societies have been founding schools in different provinces; individuals who have public spirit or money, are also founding schools all over the Empire. With the eagerness of the masses for education on one hand and with the efforts of private persons or bodies to provide for the same on the other hand, China today is in an age of renaissance similar only to that of the Middle Ages. Is the reform of the people not sincere?

The last great movement of the people is the so-called "Recovery Movement." This means to take back from foreign syndicates railroads or mining concessions obtained from the Chinese government either by force, intrigue or threat. It is well known today that foreign policy in China is a policy of railroads. To take hold of one mile of railroad is to take hold of a strip of land with its forests, mines, telegraphs, commerce and whatnot. That our people when they are awakened to this fact, should take steps to redeem back these concessions, is but natural and rightful. The latest "recovery movement" is that of last year. When the government was known to have contracted a loan with the British to build the Chekiang railroads, the whole province was enraged to such a point that revolution was almost expected. Bold remonstrances were directed against the government; mass meetings were held everywhere where there were representatives from Chikiang; and millions of railroad bonds were sold in a day or two. But their efforts were defeated because of the policy of the government. However, they at least succeeded in warning the government of the strength of the people. To the last analysis, the "recovery movement" means nothing more than prevention of evil, struggle for existence and preservation of national life. With pressure from above and pressure from without, our people are thus struggling for the salvation of their country. Is the reform of the people not sincere?

There are other instances which can well serve as a proof of the sincerity of the Chinese people in the reform movement, but space will not permit discussion. Suffice it to say that both the Chinese government and the Chinese people, that is, the whole nation, is truly and sincerely working for the regeneration of the country. Undoubtedly, its work is enormous, considering the difficulties incidental to any reform movement and the vast number of things to be reformed. Perhaps no people on the globe to-day have so great a task as the Chinese. They would have, however, a loghter burden and a smoother path, if there were no external interferences to fetter their actions and divert their attention. We feel deeply grateful to America, China's most sincere friend, for the valuable help she has given in the square deal and fair play of her policies in the Far East. Friends on rough days will not, and never can, be forgotten.

THE TASK BEFORE CHINA'S STUDENTS TODAY

(A speech delivered by V. K. W. Koo, Editor-in-Chief of ''Columbia Spectator'' at the China Banquet held under the auspices of the Foreign Missions Boards of America and Canada, in Hotel Astor, January 14, 1909.)

The task before the Chinese students today is, in brief, the building up of a new, strong and powerful nation out of the old, tottering China, a nation which will be able to defend her own rights, whenever necessary, and ready to assist in upholding justice and peace throughout the world. And that task is at once a manifold, difficult and enormous one. It is manifold because today the Chinese students, being needed everywhere in China and in every walk of life, have to supply not a single class of workers but men of all branches of learning and profession. From them must be chosen the future leaders of China; her statesmen and diplomats; her lawyers and doctors; her teachers and professors; and her engineers and scientists of all kinds.

It will be the duty of Chinese students to protect and promote the prestige of China without and to evolve a modern state within. As messengers of China's good-will and friendly feeling toward the world, they must struggle to remove every trace of misunderstanding existing between her people and the people of the West, and, by their amicable words and good conduct, seek to establish an enviable reputation for her among her sister nations. As champions of the "new learning" and advocates of reform, they must undertake to transport to their country Western thought and Western ideals, and introduce modern sciences and modern scientific appliances. They must see to it that in the midst of the struggle and excitement for a constitution, China does not fail to secure that form of constitutional government which will work for the greatest happiness of the greatest number of people. They must awaken among their fellow-countrymen a deep interest in the affairs of the nation, quicken their social understanding, and arouse in them a sound sense of individual responsibility toward their country. It also behooves Chinese students to sweep away permanently such injurious social customs as opium-smoking and foot-binding, and substitute in their places wholesome ways of living and enjoyment. Nor can they escape the responsibility of creating a sane, thoughtful and judicious public opinion which will serve as a check to the practices of corruption among the public servants of China, and guide the country in the path of reform.

This program of reform seems to be difficult enough for Chinese students to carry out. Yet the real difficulty lies not so much in the number of things to be done as in the manner in which they are to be done. While introducing changes and formulating plans of improvement, the future leaders of China must not overlook the fact that radical measures cannot win the support of the people; nor should they forget that reform cannot be accomplished in a day. They must pay due regard to the traditions which the people cherish and the sentiments they entertain. China is not like the potter's clay which will yield to any form that may be applied to it. She has been a nation for fifty centuries, possessing customs and a civilization of her own. That, therefore, in their attempt to reform the country, they should not abolish everything Chinese is self-evident; they must decide with a judicious care what old features should be done away with and what should remain. That in their effort to introduce new modes of living and new methods of conduct, they should see that not everything foreign or western is needed in China is equally obvious: they must sift off cautiously what are apt to prove subversive of China's good institutions and adopt only those new things which will be really beneficial to the people. And as to the speed at which they ought to steer the ship of the Chinese state, so to speak, they must be their own pilots: they should not, on one hand, rush it along too fast as to wreck it on some fatal rock ahead of her course, nor must they, on the other, steam it so slowly as to find it too late, in the end, to reach their destination. They must be sure before making each advancing step, yet they must not set such a slow pace as to fail to arrive at their goal on time.

With all the multiplicity and difficulties of the task, there is yet another element to be considered. The task, as I have said already, is an enormous one, and this is a phase of the problem which will take the patience of the most patient. When George Washington shook off the burdensome English yoke and made up his mind to build a country of his own, he had only thirteen states to unite and some four million people to serve. When Napoleon undertook to develop the modern France, he was confronted by a problem no larger than that of twenty-five million souls and two hundred thousand square miles. The masses of people whom Bismarck had to face in Germany, Count Cavour had in Italy, and Marquis Ito had in Japan appear to be but a handful when compared to the swarming, teeming millions of China, and the country which each of these noted statesmen had to reform becomes but insignificant when placed side by side with the vast area of the Chinese empire. Four hundred millions count more than a quarter of the whole human race, and four million square miles cover a larger area than one-twelfth of the entire inhabitable surface of the globe. To reform China means to shape the destiny of a quarter of the living, breathing world, and to transform the appearances of one-twelfth of the earth's arable surface.

Such is the task before Chinese students to-day. Yet manifold, difficult, and enormous as it is, they will not shrink from it; with a firm resolution on their part, and with co-operation from within and encouragement from without, they are sure to do it, bravely and energetically. The moral and active support which the United States through her enterprising, zealous and well-meaning missionaries is giving to China in her effort to reform herself cannot fail to hasten the result of the great reform movement which is now spreading throughout the empire. China is indeed happy and fortunate in having the greatest republic of the world as her most cordial friend and most ardent supporter of her epoch-making reforms. I cannot but congratulate you, ladies and gentlemen, on maintaining such a fair and sympathetic attitude toward the awakening of my country, for in so doing you have exhibited a degree of wisdom and foresight which will surely inspire respect and admiration from the four corners of the earth. For the regeneration of China is not only a Chinese problem, but a world problem, the solution of which means a permanent guarantee for the peace of the world.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A NAVY

By T. Y. C.

Since the great struggle in the East, extensive changes have taken place in the relative naval strength of the leading nations. The older vessels which have been rendered obsolete, on account of their small size and inferior offensive and defensive powers, have been gradually displaced by new ones of larger displacement and heavier armament. Each nation is showing progressive activities in the endeavor to secure naval supremacy. From one end of the world to the other, tens of thousands of mechanics are occupied with the same tasks. There they manufacture guns and shells, here they make steel plates and armors, and elsewhere they construct engines and boilers. They patiently rivet plate to plate, and they rear structures of steel which float on the water as movable fortresses.

As a result of this rivalry, shipbuilding has developed with unparalleled rapidity. The increasing demand for larger warships of heavier armament and greater speed cannot be better represented, than by the vessels of the Dreadnought Class, which have brought about very notable changes in the naval programmes of the different nations.

It is the determination of England to-day, as it has been for years past, to possess a navy fully equal to that of any other two nations combined. For centuries England has been able to rule over the seas through her naval superiority. Her national existence, her commercial prosperity, her territorial expansion, and above all, her prestige as the greatest power of the world have undoubtedly been gained through her unequalled sea-power. Although every nation is striving with her best

The United States, as the second naval power, possesses the most up-to-date navy. None of her vessels are older than effort England will probably still remain the leader for the next two decades.

eighteen to twenty years. The movement of her magnificent armada around the globe has attracted world-wide attention. It has brought about a better realization of the importance of naval strength. Though America is a strong advocate of the "World Peace," she still professes that a nation can hope for the maintainance of peace on only one condition, and that is by the building and maintaining of a first-class navy. She believes that if a nation desires peace, it must be known that she is at all times ready for war, and that if she desires to avoid insult, she must be able to repel it.

The launching of the new battleship North Dakota, the

American Dreadnought, represents the wish of the people as well as that of the President. Because of the recognition of the importance of the naval supremacy of the Pacific and of the future commercial rivalry in Asia, the growth of the American navy is progressing with unsurpassed rapidity. The two future American Dreadnoughts, the Florida and the Utah, will be equipped with 14-inch instead of 12-inch guns. Before long the American navy will double her present strength.

Next to the United States is Germany. She is the chief advocate of the recent naval expansion. Her immense naval increase has aroused the attention of every power. Her chief rival is, of course, England, who has the "two-power standard" policy, that is for every vessel added to the German navy, two even of greater size and heavier armament will be added to that of England. Since the launching of the Dreadnought, Germany has realized the defect of her navy, and noticed that not the small but the large caliber guns constitute the main division of the fighting power of a vessel. Since then she has displayed wonderful rapidity in her shipbuilding, which fact is shown by the recent launching of her two Dreadnoughts. It is the national spirit of the Deutchlander that has made it possible for her to possess a navy outranked by only two other powers.

Leaving France behind as an old naval expert, who has, due to her lack of competitive spirit, passed to the fourth place, Japan is the next power that attracts the world's attention. Through her naval superiority, she has won her position amongst the first class powers. Her progress has been and is remarkable. Within the last five years she has been able to build her warships with her own workmen and her own material. Armor plates, shells and guns are manufactured in immense quantities by her private and public factories. Shipbuilding has been developed to a great degree of efficiency and is regarded as the chief industry in the Island Empire. Her naval expansion has certainly made a record, as shown by the fallowing table:

	1888	1895	1904	1907
Battleships	2	5	8	15
Armored cruisers	4	1	9	12
Protected cruisers	21	28	31	30
Torpedo boats	22	29	93	113
Tonnage	41,309	95,947	246,667	370,881

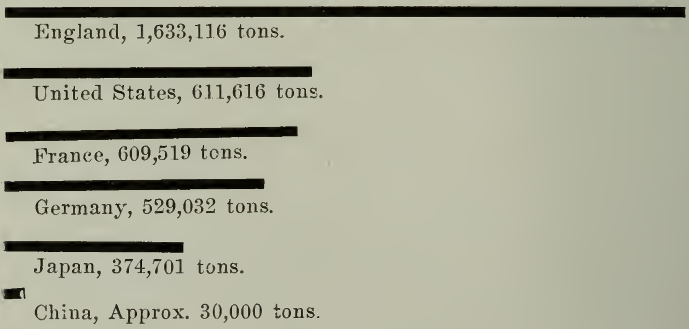
Her navy is not only up to date, but the size and armament of the new ships are equal to that of the Dreadnought class, if not larger and heavier. Submarines as well as torpedo crafts are built in large numbers. The skill that has been developed from the combination of Oriental and Occidental ideas and training, and the cheapness of her labor might lead her to compete with the West. Her present naval possession is not less than four hundred thousand tons. This newly-developed naval strength is growing by leaps and bounds. In the next decade she might be, judging from her present activities, the mistress of the Pacific. Sooner or later we shall be compelled to realize the importance of such a sea-power which is only a few hundred miles from us.

Now China has been claimed as the richest old country. She possesses a population of more than four hundred millions and an immense undeveloped wealth. In spite of her resources, China's present condition is far from being prosperous. On the one hand, she is weak in defending her rights, and on the other, she cannot take the fullest share in the advancement of the world's civilization. A nation can not have prosperity if she has no peace. A nation can not have peace if she has not the power to defend herself. China has never had a real strong army or navy. She had a few foreign-built vessels before the Japanese war; but now she has practically nothing. She has not even one armored cruiser that exceeds five thousand tons displacement, while other nations possess warships of twenty thousand tons. During the last several years she has suffered more than enough through her weakness. Not only every important available naval base has been concessioned to foreigners, but even the privileges of developing her own resources

TABULATION AND GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF LEADING POWERS OF THE WORLD.

	*Battleships.	Armored Cruisers.	†Cruisers.	Destroyers.	Torpedo Boats.	Submarines.	‡Coast Defense	Vessels. Tonnage.	Enlisted Men.
England	52	32	90	142	47	39	0	1,633,116	98,973
France	19	19	28	35	257	41	12	609,519	51,926
United States ..	22	10	41	16	32	12	11	611,616	34,062
Germany	22	8	38	60	48	1	8	529,032	42,400
Japan	11	11	19	54	77	7	3	374,701	41,070
Russia	5	4	15	93	57	25	4		
Italy	10	6	11	13	66	3	0		
Austria	3	3	5	4	36	0	6		

* Battleships; first class, about or over 10,000 tons displacement.
‡ Include small battleships and monitors. No more of this class is
† Include all unarmored cruisers above 1,000 tons displacement.
to be build by the great powers.



are being partly snatched away. The silent tragedy will never cease if she does not qualify herself to defend her wealth and protect her existence. Therefore it is for her loyal sons to lift her to a position equal to that of any other nation, and to create for her, means of protection. The most important of these means of protection which China needs urgently is, undoubtedly, a first-class navy. But we must know how to build and care for our own ships before we can have a navy profitably. No nation will sell her latest invention or her best knowledge and experience to other nations who may turn around to fight herself.

It is certainly impossible to ignore any longer the progress which has already been made by the different nations. Shall China stand where she has been in the past: Certainly not. Then let all of us who have any inclination toward naval science and engineering, take up that profession so that in due time our country may be able to build and man her own vessels without asking any aid from other nations. May our American students, particularly the engineering students, ponder seriously over this before they choose their profession. Let our motto be, "Our country first, ourselves last."

ARTICLES ON CHINA

SAVE OUR FOREST AND SOIL

President Roosevelt in his message to Congress puts great emphasize upon the necessity of saving the forest in this country. As the President's message is based upon a thorough and expert investigation of the conditions in China, it becomes just as instructive to us as to the Americans. Therefore, it is hoped that all of our student and other readers who care to follow Mr. Tsai's suggestion of studying the conditions at home as set forth in the last issue will pay special attention to this abstract and bear the lesson in mind. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once, it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are of course two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion; this is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use; the soil, the rivers, and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will so use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future.

* * * * *

"All serious students of the question are aware of the great damage that has been done in the Mediterranean countries of Europe, Asia and Africa by deforestation. The similar damage has been made in Eastern Asia is less well known. A recent investigation into conditions in North China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has incidentally furnished in very striking fashion proof of the ruin that comes from reckless deforestation of mountains, and of the further fact that the damage once done may prove practically irreparable. * * * Not many centuries ago the country of Northern China was one of the most fertile and beautiful spots in the entire world, and was heavily forested. We know this not only from the old Chinese records but from the accounts given by the traveler, Marco Polo. He, for instance, mentions that in visiting the provinces of Shansi and Shensi he observed many plantations of mulberry trees. Now there is hardly a single mulberry tree in either of these provinces, and the culture of the silk-worm has moved farther south, to regions of atmospheric moisture. As an illustration of the complete change in the rivers, we may take Polo's statement that a certain river, the Hun Ho, was so large and deep that merchants ascended it from the sea with heavily laden boats; to-day this river is simply a broad sandy bed, with shallow, rapid currents wandering hither and thither across it, absolutely unnavigable. But we do not have to depend upon written records. The dry wells, and the wells with water far below the former watermark, bear testimony to the good days of the past and the evil days of the present. Wherever the native vegetation has been allowed to remain, as, for instance, here and there around a sacred temple or imperial burying ground, there are still huge trees and tangled jungle, fragments of the glorious ancient forests. The thick, matted forest growth formerly covered the mountains to their summits. All natural factors favored this dense forest growth, and as long as it was permitted to exist, the plains at the foot of the mountains were among the most fertile on the globe, and the whole country was a garden. Not the slightest effort was made, hawever, to prevent the unchecked cutting of the trees, or to secure reforestation. Doubtless for many centuries the tree-cutting by the inhabitants of the mountains worked but slowly in bringing about the changes that have now come to pass; doubtless for generations the inroads were scarcely noticeable. But there came a time when the forest had shrunk sufficiently to make each year's cutting a serious matter, and from that time on the destruction proceeded with appalling rapidity; for of course each year of destruction rendered the forest less able to recuperate, less able to resist next year's inroad. Mr. Meyer describes the careless progress of the destruction even now, when there is so little left to destroy. Every morning men and boys go out armed with mattox or axe, scale the steepest mountain sides, and cut down and grub out, root and branch, the small trees and shrubs still to be found. The big trees disappeared centuries ago, so that now one of these is never seen save in the neighborhood of temples, where they are artificially protected; and even here it takes all the watch and care of the tree-loving priests to prevent their destruction. Each family, each community, where there is no common care exercised in the interest of all of them to prevent deforestation, finds its profit in the immediate use of the fuel which would otherwise be used by some other family or some other community. In the total absence of regulation of the matter in the interest of the whole people, each small group is inevitably pushed into a policy of destruction which cannot afford to take thought for the morrow. This is just one of those matters which it is fatal to leave to unsupervised individual control. The forest can only be protected by the State, by the nation; and the liberty of action of individuals must be conditioned upon what the State or nation determines to be necessary for the common safety.

"The lesson of deforestation in China is a lesson which mankind should have learned many times already from what has occurred in other places. Denudation leaves naked soil; then gullying cuts down to the bare rock; and meanwhile the rock-waste buries the bottomlands. When the soil is gone, men must go; and the process does not take long. This ruthless destruction of the forests in northern China has brought about, or has aided in bringing about, desolation, just as the destruction of the forests in Central Asia aid in bringing ruin to the once rich Central Asian cities; just as the destruction of the forests in northern Africa helped towards the ruin of a region that was a fertile granary in Roman days. Shortsighted man, whether barbaric, semi-civilized, or what he mistakenly regards as fully civilized, when he has destroyed the forests, has rendered certain the ultimate destruction of the land itself. In northern China the mountains are now such as are shown in the accompanying photographs, absolutely barren peaks. Not only have the forests been destroyed, but because of their destruction the soil has been washed off the naked rock. The terrible consequence is that it is impossible now to undo the damage that has been done. Many centuries would have to pass before soil would again collect, or could be made to collect, in sufficient quantity once more to support the old-time forest growth. In consequence, the Mongol Desert is practically extending eastward over northern China. The climate has changed and is still changing. It has changed even within the last half-century, as the work of tree destruction has been consummated. The great masses of arboreal vegetation on the mountains formerly absorbed the heat of the sun and sent up currents of cool air which brought the moisture-laden clouds lower and forced them to precipitate in rain a part of their burden of water. Now that there is no vegetation, the barren mountains, scorched by the sun, send up currents of heated air which drive away instead of attracting the rain clouds, and cause their moisture to be disseminated. In consequence, instead of the regular and plentiful rains which existed in these regions of China when the forests were still in evidence, the unfortunate inhabitants of the deforested lands now see their crops wither for lack of rainfall, while the seasons grow more and more irregular; and as the air becomes dryer certain crops refused longer to grow at all. That everything dries out faster than formerly is shown by the fact that the level of the wells all over the land has sunk perceptiby, many of them having become totally dry. In addition to the resulting agricultural distress, the watercourses have changed. Formerly they were narrow and deep, with an abundance of clear water the year around; for the roots and humus of the forests caught the rainwater and let it escape by slow, regular seepage. They have now become broad, shallow stream beds, into which muddy water trickles in slender currents during the dry seasons, while when it rains there are freshets, and roaring muddy torrents come tearing down, bringing disaster and destruction everywhere. Moreover, these floods and freshets, which diversify the general dryness, wash away from the mountain sides, and either wash away or cover in the valleys, the rich fertile soil which it took tens of thousands of years for Nature to form; and it is lost forever, and until the forests grow again it cannot be replaced. The sand and stones from the mountain sides are washed loose and come rolling down to cover the arable lands, and in consequence, throughout this part of China, many formerly rich districts are now sandy wastes, useless for human cultivation and even for pasture. The cities have been of course seriously affected, for the streams have gradually ceased to be navigable. There is testimony that even within the memory of men now living there has been a serious diminution of the rainfall of northeastern China. The level of the Sungari River in northern Manchuria has been sensibly lowered during the last fifty years, at least partly as the result of the indiscriminate cutting of the forests forming its watershed. Almost all the rivers of northern China have become uncontrollable, and very dangerous to the dwellers along their banks, as a direct result of the destruction of the forests. The journey from Pekin to Jesol shows in melancholy fashion how the soil has been washed away from the whole valleys, so that they have been converted into deserts.

"In northern China this disastrous process has gone on so long and has proceeded so far that no complete remedy could be applied. There are certain mountains in China from which the soil is gone so utterly that only the slow action of the ages could again restore it; although, of course, much could be done to prevent the still further eastward extension of the Mongolian Desert if the Chinese Government would act at once."

SIR ROBERT HART'S BOOK ON CHINA

In the January issue of *The Outlook* is an editorial on Sir Robert Hart's recent prediction in regard to China which is, as the editor puts it, "well worth the consideration of sanguinary editors, breeders of race antagonisms, and military men who live in constant apprehension of the Yellow Peril." The naive attitude of the Chinese, as representative by that noted English diplomat, is, "If right is right, it ought to be recognized by everybody and we ought not to be required to fight to support it." He predicts that China will be great in arms, both individually and nationally, but when that stage is arrived, she, instead of taking advantage of her ponderous strength to realize the so-called "Yellow Peril," would simply follow out her instinctive propensity towards peace by exterminating the business of war altogether and bringing about the reign of peace. That China would be in an authoritative position to do so is, Sir Robert Hart says, in virtue of her unexcelled population who in course of time would likewise be surpassing in force of arms. While we agree with the majority that the realization of this prediction, if it will be realized at all, is yet dimly at the distant horizon, at the same time we cannot fail to note that it reveals on the part of the predictor an amount of insight into and knowledge of the real nature of the Chinese nation seldom attained by any outsiders. We have only to add that the fact that the traditional ideal of the Chinese has been the *gentleman* with literary efficiency and moral excellence rather than the Spartan one of the warrior with physical valor and martial competence speaks sufficient towards proving Sir Robert Hart's statement. Let the promoters of the "Yellow Peril" raise whatever outcry they raise, but whether it is a perpetual-moving-machine matter or not, time will show. K. Y. C. C.

TO SYSTEMIZE NEW WORDS

The Outlook of January 30 records the news that the Throne has been recently petitioned for the appointment of a commission to systemize the thousands of new words that have gushed into China since her contact with Western science and civilization. To anyone who entertains some familiarity with the present-day literature of China such a step must seem not only decidedly advisable but peremptorily necessary. In the matter of scientific nomenclature and terminology, she is extremely deplorable, and such a move to methodize the introduced terms cannot but result in the elimination of widely diversified names which are certainly detrimental to further progress of scientific education. China's heterogeneity of language has been fortunately counteracted by a unified system of literature; but when elements come in to sunder the literature, would not then the question of national union be a thing in the air?

K. Y. C. C.

AN OCCIDENTAL VIEW OF THE ORIENTAL POET, LI TAI PEH

We cull from the February issue of the *Sunset* an interesting short sketch of one of our greatest poets, in which the writer has modernized the great poetical genius, Li Tai Peh, by titling him "The Wordsworth of the Flowery Kingdom."

"Li Tai Peh (850 A. D.) is the great romantic poet of China. Of all their poets he is the most studied by the Chinese students, who call him lovingly the Spirit of Poetry. He had the rare gift of perfect expresnion of what he saw and felt and the deeper sense to see and feel the mystical symbolism of nature. To find his counterpart among the English poets we should go best to Wordsworth for an equal love of the beauty of nature and for such spiritual discernment of its meaning. The life of Tai Peh was in itself a romantic poem. His mother dreamed that at his birth the evening star fell into her home and she gave him the name of the star, Tai Peh. The emperor would have made him poet laureate, but Tai Peh was as independent in his nature as in his poetry and he lost favor at court because he would not take the pains to keep it. He made a pretense of madness to send himself into voluntary exile and then, foot free, he wandered at his own sweet will about his native land, seeking the romantic scenes of his sequestered life and memorializing their beauty and appeal to him. The great principle of his poetry, in the matter of composition, was to make expression true to experience. Chinese composition, particularly poetical writing, is bound by rules stricter than the strictest of those which govern classic French or English art. But Tai Peh knew no rules; poetry was his natural expression and he spoke in it as no other poet has spoken in China. * * * Li Tai Peh lived his natural life in the latter part of the ninth century of our era, but he lives on in the history of Chinese poetry as the first of its immortals."

THE LILY OF THE WILDERNESS.*

A lily of a desert well,
In lonely sunshine liveth well;
Its blossoms float on water green,
Its leaves in Fall keep glossy sheen.
In vain all fair it doth defeat;
None carrieth its odor sweet.
Time turneth toward the Winter frost,
When crimson will go lost.
No home it hath for comfort's sake;
O, let it trust the Flowery Lake!

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[*] Taken from the "Lyrics of Li Tai Peh" by M. Hisa and W. W. Newell.

Personal Mention

Mr. F. Chin and Mr. T. L. Chao have again obtained honorary scholarships from Harvard this year.

* * * *

Mr. L. N. Tsang is elected Secretary-Treasurer of the newly-organized Cosmopolitan Club in the University of Virginia.

* * * *

Mr. J. L. Lee, of the University of Indiana, visited friends in the University of Illinois and had a "great time." He is thinking of coming to Urbana next year.

* * * *

Mr. Tsao Yun-siang won the first prize in the Sophomore Oratorical Contest at Yale on Lincoln's hundredth anniversary by giving the first inaugural speech.

* * * *

Messrs. T. L. Chao of Harvard and Tonfu Wu of Cornell were lately elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. This is the highest honor obtainable for scholarship in the academic course—a stand of 3.5 out of 4 being necessary for two years running.

Correspondence

Mr. Fong Sec, Columbia M. A., writes:

"I am getting along nicely in my work. I wrote a book on Conversation, one on Composition, and have just finished one on Language Lessons, somewhat after the style of Tenney's 'English Lessons.' I am enjoying life in Shanghai in many respects, though we find living here too expensive for anything, things being about twice as dear as in Canton. We are living fine weather, with cold, crisp air and bright sunshine. You will be interested in knowing that a baby girl came to gladden our little home on the 12th of October. She knows how to laugh now, and is getting to be more interesting day by day. We think she is all right.

"Messrs. Kong and Joe Lee were here not long ago. You probably have heard that Kong passed the Imperial Examinations for Returned Students this year and landed on the seventh place of the chinshihs. He has gone back to Changsha, and is doing well, I believe, with his work. Poor Mr. Lee did not succeed in getting his degree, but he bore his disappointment bravely. He has resumed his work in Canton. Messrs. C. Y. Wang, K. L. Wu and T. C. Hu also came through here recently. Wang is now also in Changsha, opening mining operations for some companies. Dr. Yen also passed through here a short time ago. He seemed to take a gloomy view of the situation in China and was planning to return to America. When Kong, Wang and Lee were here we exchanged reminiscences of our life in New York, and, of course, we talked of you a great deal. Wang now sports a Kaiser mustache, while Kong is getting to be broad-shouldered and fat."

IMPERIAL CHINESE LEGATION,

WASHINGTON.

Feb. 13, 1909.

Mr. C. T. Wang, Pres. C. S. A.,
Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

MY DEAR MR. WANG:—As you know, I have to pay the Government allowances to many of the students who are being educated in America, but in doing so my secretary has, in several instances, sent my checks to wrong students. This was due to the practice of the students initialing their personal names and not writing them in full.

I am fully aware that students in transposing their names, and putting initials for their personal names, are following the general practice of Americans and Europeans, but it should be noted that there are reasons why we should not blindly follow their custom in this respect.

1. Our universal custom in putting our surnames before our personal names is to show respect to our ancestors, from whom we have received our surnames, and we should not change them without having strong and convincing grounds for doing so.

2. Our language is different from the English and other European languages in one essential respect. It is monosyllabic while theirs are polysyllabic. Hence American and European names are generally found to consist of more than one syllable, such as Washington, Henderson, Nicholson, Mattingly, McKinley, McNamara, and their Christian names such as Frederick, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Josephine. For Americans to sign their names in full, would, perhaps, be too long, especially as many of them have each two or three Christian names. With us it is not so. When we write our names in full, it takes only two, three, or at most, four characters or syllables, so there is no good reason on our part to abridge them.

3. There are a limited number of Christian names for Americans and Europeans, so that it is not difficult to make them out when initialed, such as W. for William or Walter, J. for James or John, and R. for Robert; whereas, if we put initials for our personal names, there is no means of guessing what they stand for, as we choose them from a dictionary of over 40,000 characters. If I were to initial T. or T. F. for my name, Tingfang, nobody would know who was meant except those who know me and my signature.

4. Again, if you put initials for your personal names, it is not easy to see by what dialect you write them, as there are so many dialects in China. Take, for instance, the name of your popular predecessor in office, Mr. C. C. Wang. According to Peking dialect, it is pronounced Wang Ching-chun, and, as I understand, he signs it C. C. Wang. But the Southern Chinese would call him Wang King-tsun, and by reading the signature, C. C. Wang, many Chinese would not be able to identify him. I could quote many other students, who, by initialing their names, are not only not recognized easily by their American friends and acquaintances, but are also unintelligible to the Chinese who see their signatures.

5. When our personal names consist of two characters, they should not be separated, but should be written together, forming one name, and not as two separate words. Take my name, Tingfang,—if I were to divide it into two words, Ting Fang, Americans would be led to think they meant two names like William and Henry, which would be misleading, for it is only one name. And, if I should have occasion to put my initials, I would write W. T. and not W. T. F.

6. Names are used to identify people and not to conceal them, and in all cases, if they are not too long, in my opinion, they should be written in full. There is a student who signs his name P. Wang. Now, P. may mean Poh, Ping, Pong, Pang, and a thousand other words beginning with P. So it may stand for any Wang who happens to have his personal name commencing with P.

For these reasons, I would strongly advise all our students and other Chinese, that in writing their names in a European language, care should be taken to spell them in full, as they are generally spelled according to the dialects of the provinces or towns where the writers have been brought up, so as to ensure identification.

With regard to transposing our names, that is, put our personal names before our surnames, following the custom adopted in America, I have to say that in some countries in Europe and South America, there are persons who have their names in the middle; for instance, Almada e Castro, who is known by the name of Mr. Almada and not Mr. Castro.

Thus it will be seen that even in European countries the surname is not always and invariably put at the end. I find that there is no uniformity amongst foreign educated Chinese in this respect. Some adopt the American way, while many others adhere to the Chinese method as I do, so it is not strange that we are frequently addressed by the Americans in a wrong manner. I would therefore suggest that our names should not be transposed, but written in our usual style. By doing this it will soon be known by the American people and they will understand to address us by our surnames.

I fear, however, that there are some who still think that as they have been well known to sign their names according to the American way, they would rather continue what they have been doing; in that case I would at least suggest to them not to initial their personal names, so as to avoid confusion, but write them in full. With regard to new students, I earnestly hope they will adopt my suggestions.

I write this letter to you as you are the President of the Chinese Students' Alliance, and I request you to lay the matter before your Association for their consideration.

Believe me

Very truly yours,

WU TINGFANG.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS' UNION

56 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, W.

Ftbruary 1, 1909.

Dear Sir:—We have duly received your monthly magazine No. 3 through Mr. L. Y. Hsu, our ex-chairman; also two other copies through Mr. C. S. Ke, a secretary of H. E. Tang Sao Ye, the Chinese Special Envoy, for which we all warmly thank you. But our best thanks are due to your kind message which Mr. Ke has conveyed us, that you wished Chinese students in the United Kingdom and in the United States would communicate with each other and that you would like to have some contributions to your magazine from among us. I am empowered to tell you that we are only too glad to accept your suggestions and will hereafter try to carry them out as far as possible.

Meanwhile, limited by the space of this letter, I am not able to give you even a short account of our Union, but so far as I know, I can assure you that Chinese students on this side of the Atlantic Ocean have just as much contact with one another as those on the other side. There are now more than 90 members joining the Union and constant literary and social meetings have been held by which means students other than members are, too, kept in touch. I admit that we have not yet published a periodical of one kind or other, but this delay will not be prolongtd when the time comes.

Perhaps you will see that I am telling you this in order to correct a statement of the Yale News Report which appears in pp. 168-9 in the last month's Monthly. Mr. Z. T. Woo is a graduate of Sheffield University (not Cambridge), and an old member of us. He might have admired your energy at a little expense of us, but the sentence, "only 12 students * * * joined the Students' Alliance * * * " has caused much misunderstanding and uneasiness. If this "alliance" means our Union, then there are 90 members—not 12. If it means C. S. Alliance in America, then the fact that only few men join a body outside the country where they study, is not a sufficient reason of their apathy, because it is unreasonable, for instance, to ask every Chinese student in the United States to join our Union in England. We doubt whether the above is a true report of Mr. Woo's speech. Even if it is, I should think he meant the C. S. Alliance in America, as people here do not apply this word to any students' society, nor could Mr. Woo have forgotten the approximate number of our members during the last year.

I should be very much obliged if you would publish my letter in the next issue of your magazine so that the impression that our Union have a rather weak spirit, given by Mr. Woo's speech, or by the speech which is supposed to be his, may be removed.

With very kind regards, I remain, dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. F. Pan, *Hon. Sec.*

To C. C. Wang, Esq.,

Editor-in-Chief, The C. S. Monthly.

Mr. Y. T. Tsur begs to acknowledge the receipt of $1.00 from Mr. K. S. Tseng for the loving cup. The sum has been duly turned over to the Treasurer of the Alliance.

Dr. W. H. CRAWSHAW,
President of Colgate University.

Colgate University Campus, Hamilton, N Y.

The Chinese Students' Monthly

VOL. IV. APRIL, 1909 NO. 6

Editorials

ELSEWHERE we publish a description of Hamilton, N. Y., which place is selected for our annual gathering of 1909. The selection of Hamilton, a center of education, a place for summer resort and a town full of "natural beauty," is indeed an ideal choice. Its location, its surroundings, its traditions, all seem to make it a most suitable place for our purpose. In addition, the facilities afforded by the University make it doubly sure that it is a place where we may enjoy and learn to our utmost capacity.

It is indeed our good fortune to be able to solicit the sympathy of the authorities of Colgate University with our movement. Their courtesy in welcoming us speaks volumes for the hospitality and ideals of the institution, and arouses in our hearts a deep sense of indebtedness which we shall endeavor to repay. It is by having a large delegation to take advantage of such courtesy we may partially demonstrate our deep appreciation; it is by our good conduct during our stay there, we may prove that the University is justified in opening her doors to us. Therefore, besides endeavoring to reciprocate the courtesy of our Hamilton friends in the future, let us all go to enjoy, as Chinese gentlemen, their hospitality, so as to show our appreciation at the present.

A PROSPECTUS OF THE CONFERENCE OF 1909 AT COLGATE UNIVERSITY HAMILTON, N. Y.

By Y. T. TSUR, Chairman of the Conference Committee.

A Summer Conference is an unique occasion, a rare opportunity, and a supremely important affair. Our students in America are widely scattered, and acting on our individual initiatives, we can never simultaneously draw each other together to one place. Many of us would probably never meet in this country, were it not for the Conference; and most of us will find it hard to gather together, when once we are in harness at home. Unless we see each other now, the future possibility of such a gathering is meagre indeed. Then we can never interchange views and ideals (not to say the inspiration we get from it), unless we meet; and we can never coöperate, organize and promote our common interests, unless we meet, discuss and band together. It should be the ambition and duty of every Chinese student, be it he or she, to make some sacrifice from now on to August so that finance may not deter any from enjoying the few sweet occasions Life affords us.

Those who have been to a Conference of the Alliance know how enjoyable an affair the Conference is, how swiftly the time flies, and how every one leaves it with a leaden heart. To these same is promised and assured an equally, if not more enjoyable program at the coming Conference. To those who have never been to any of these Conferences, and will be there this year for the first time, be it said that the program is entirely social and educational, and is full of speeches and entertainments, the former by prominent guests and the latter by young ladies and gentlemen. Naught is required of them except "Come and let us enjoy!" If they will not be convinced, then let them ask those who have attended it, and they will appreciate what is said in this article. The Conference Committee will spare no pains this year to make the program lively, attractive and entertaining, and will try to reduce the expenses as far as possible, so that no one will be hampered by finance from attending.

The various committees have been formed and have pledged to use their ingenuity to make this Conference a success. Success needs hearty coōperation. The committees will do their best, but the members must do the rest. That the Conference may be more enjoyable, the Conference Committee invites suggestions for the program in the way of modifications, improvements and new features from all clubs and members. As the Conference is made up, more or less, of local clubs, these same are requested to furnish their quota, and to submit their programs to Mr. N. Han, 704 E. Buffalo Street, Ithaca, N. Y., or Mr. Y. T. Tsur, 689 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn., as soon as possible. The success of the Conference is the success of the clubs. What the Conference achieves, is achieved by the clubs. What the clubs are able to achieve is achieved by the individual members coōperating together. Therefore, let the members individually and collectively labor together to make the coming Conference a grand success, and a most enjoyable occasion.

The program of the coming Conference will be announced later in the MONTHLY. The Conference will be held at Colgate University, Hamilton, from August 25-31, inclusive. The following is a description of the place written, at special request, by Mr. C. T. Wang, the President of the Alliance, who has visited it:

"Hamilton is the county seat of the Madison County of the State of New York. It is about thirty miles to the south of Utica, the home of Vice-President Sherman. As this latter city is situated on the main line of the New York Central, delegates to the 1909 Conference will find it easy to make connections. It is 232 miles from Buffalo, 270 from New York City, and 326 from Boston. These numbers significantly reveal its central location.

"Nestling among pretty little hills with an elevation of over 1,100 feet above sea level, the town of Hamilton is one of the chosen Summer resorts for people who wish to be away from the busy world for a while either for recreation or for recuperation. The gentle breeze that glides over the brows of those hills is laden with nature's precious invigorating power. Every glance of your eyes brings you quiet and soothing feelings, whether at the gentle slopes of the hills covered with green plants and variegated flowers, or at the neat little homesteads clustering round the church buildings, or at the tiny riverlets trickling down the hills, or at the leisurely strolling of friends over the winding parts of those hills. In short, the place is full of "the natural beauty" which the delegates of last year's Conference enjoyed so much at Ashburnham, Mass.

"On the slopes of one of these hills stand the buildings of the Colgate University, through whose courtesies we are able to hold our next Conference there. Colgate is one of those endowed universities which enjoy the reputation of high grade work. It has three departments — classics, science and theology — with a total enrollment of over 600 students. On the Campus, so richly and beautifully decorated by nature herself, are scattered here and there over a dozen buildings, comprising a library, a museum, a gymnasium and several recitation rooms and hard by the Campus is an unusually fine athletic field."

We are indeed fortunate to have such an ideal place for our annual gathering. Shall we not make up our mind and start preparations to be present, so as to contribute and get our share?

COLGATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

Business Section

Conference Notes. The 1909 Conference will be held in Hamilton, N. Y., from August 25 to 31. The Alliance has duly appointed a Conference Committee which shall have general supervision of the arrangements and program of the whole Conference. Other committees in charge of various carefully divided functions of the Conference will be appointed later and announced in the next issue of THE MONTHLY.

Personnel of the 1909 Conference Committee: Y. T. Tsur, Yale, Chairman; N. Han, Cornell, Secretary; C. S. Liu, Pennsylvania, Treasurer; C. H. Liu, Harvard; T. H. Chou, Columbia; G. T. Chao, Wisconsin; Y. S. Chin, Worcester Technology.

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Pictures for The Monthly. In addition to our circular to the different Local Club Secretaries, we wish to announce that THE MONTHLY will be delighted to publish, when it sees fit, all such group or other pictures, of clubs, etc., provided such clubs will pay for, or make their own "cuts." As the cost for making cuts is only about fifteen cents per square inch, we hope no club will hesitate to have its picture appear in THE MONTHLY. Experience tells that the insertion of such pictures not only makes the magazine a thousand times dearer to those who have their pictures in, but brings delight to many of their friends in other places.

Representative of Columbia. Mr. V. K. W. Koo has been elected by the members of the Alliance in Columbia University, as a representative.

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Membership Fees. The membership dues for any person joining the Alliance on and after March 1, is $1.00 (one dollar gold) for the remaining months of the 1908-1909 college year.

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Chicago Joins Hands. The Chinese students at the University of Chicago have, by a unanimous vote, decided to enroll themselves as members of the Eastern Alliance. They constitute, therefore, the Chinese Student Club of Chicago. This decision shows their wisdom and their keen desire for union. We therefore extend to them a warm and cordial reception.

This union, together with the preliminary agreement to the Joint Council Plan between the Eastern and Western Alliances, as announced in the last issue, has at last brought all the Chinese students in this country into one co-ordinated organization. As the mid-Western States are quite a distance away from the Eastern States, it has been deemed wise to organize a mid-Western Alliance. According to the Joint Council Plan, any Alliance having an enrollment of over fifty members may be admitted to the Council. As there are over fifty Chinese students in these mid-Western States already, it is quite possible that such an Alliance could be organized. However, it would be wise to discuss this question at the next Summer Conference. We invite all our members to consider its feasibility in the meanwhile.

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Announcement. The Music Committee wishes to notify all Clubs who expect to be represented at the Conference of 1909, to get up a program of songs and other features of music as soon as possible. In the February issue of THE MONTHLY, you will notice that some Club in New York City has already bought a song book, and has begun practicing the songs to be contributed to the music program at the Conference.

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Committee Changes.

Mr. Z. T. Yui of Harvard and Miss N. T. Lee of La Grange College, La Grange, Ga., have been added to the Western Music Committee. Mr. Y. T. Tsai of Boston Technology has been added to the Membership Committee, and Mr. T. Y. Chen of Cornell has replaced Mr. L. K. Liang, who has left for England.

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For Statistical Facts.

The Alliance is endeavoring to bring out a complete set of statistical facts of all the Chinese students now studying in the Eastern States through its Membership Committee. We call upon every member of the Alliance to aid the committee by informing the respective sub-Chairmen of *any* Chinese student whose name is not found on the Directory according to the "territorial divisions," as outlined in the February issue on page 216.

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Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Expenditures

(From August 27, 1908, to February 28, 1909).

Balance on hand, Aug. 27, 1908......	$ 30.86	
Membership fee received up to date...	268.00	
Contribution from Cup Fund balance..	4.50	
Appropriation made to the business manager of the Chinese Students' Monthly for the purchase of a typewriter.....................		$45.00
President's bill..................		49.50
English Secretary's bill............		41.28
Treasurer's bill..................		34.98
Bill of chairman of Board of Representatives.....................		9.59
Bill for printing constitution........		14.00

Bill for printing application blanks....		2.50
Alliance floral tribute to T. C. Chen...		4.00
	$303.36	$200.85
Balance on hand, Feb. 28, 1909..		102.51
	$303.36	$303.36

Respectfully submitted,
C. S. Liu, *Treasurer.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The managers of the monthly wish to thank Messrs Y. R. Sun and Y. J. Sun for the back numbers received. The complete set of Vols. II and III of the former gentleman has been presented to the Congressional Library of Washington, D. C.

News Column

January 18.

Imperial Edicts. The Board of Constitutional Affairs has memorialized its views regarding the memorial of the Board of Civil Administration on the local self-government of cities, towns and villages and also regarding regulations of elections therefor. Local self-government is the basis of constitutional administration and the cities, towns and villages are the basis of local self-government and it is necessary to have local self-government in each city, town and village. Therefore, We hereby order the Board of Civil Administration and Viceroys and Governors of provinces to instruct the local officials concerned to select competent gentry in accordance with the said regulations for election and to attend to local self-government speedily to meet Our wishes to see officials and people help one another mutually in having proper administration in local affairs by telling the people the principle that local self-government is to help the official administration and not a separate affair at all, similar to the systems in the Chou dynasty and Han dynasty. From ancient times local self-administration has been entrusted to the department and district magistrates and the selection of the magistrates has been entrusted to Viceroys and Governors. If thus once officials and gentry who attend to public affairs are properly selected there will be no abuses.

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The Board of Constitutional Affairs has also memorialized regarding the affairs to be carried out in the first year of preparation of constitutional government system and We hereby order all the yamens in Peking and provinces to carry them out accordingly and the said yamens should carry them out earnestly from the beginning to the last without any mistake or delay so as to make themselves ready to meet the time when constitutional government system will be enforced and at the same time to gain the confidence of the public and tranquilize the minds of the people.

HOME NEWS

The Prince Regent's Statement of Policy.

The Prince Regent granted an interview to Censor Chao Chi-ling in the Yang Hsing Palace in the 12th Moon, last year, and told him that the Government had not decided upon the promulgation of a Constitution for the sake of its high-sounding name and would not consider its obligation in this respect fulfilled by merely allowing the officials to draw salaries for doing nothing. The readjustment of the national finances was the foundation for the future budget of the Empire's revenue and expenditure which would entirely be in the hands of the Houses of Parliament. The people paid the taxes and expected the officials to carry out their duties properly. But in late years there was much corruption in the handling of public moneys in the provinces and not only the people dared not protest against it but the Central Government found it well nigh impossible to find out the guilty persons. This surely could not be constitutionalism. Since their late Majesties entrusted me with the administration of the empire, I had been most careful in the performance of my important duties, always fearing that I could not satisfy the Souls of their late Majesties and the people. Fortunately I knew the hardship of the people and sympathized with them and always endeavored to improve their lot. Mencius said that the Government should protect the people and I would never lose sight of this great saying. I do not possess any extraordinary talent, but I hope that my officials and the people would help me in the governance of the Empire and the removal of abuses and corruption. If they would do that the Empire would be safe.

Censor Chao Chi-ling replied that that being the policy of His Imperial Highness, the country was indeed lucky.

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Abolition of Extraterritoriality.

It is reported that the American Minister in Peking heartily welcomes the appointment of H. E. Liang Tun-yen as President of the Wai Wu-pu, and has expressed the hope that if China continued on her present lines of reform extraterritoriality might be abolished within a few years.

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A Government Organ.

The Prince Regent is considering the newspaper in Peking so as to find out the advisability of establishing a Government opinion of the public on the policy of the Government from time to time.

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Chinese Ministers Abroad.

The Prince Regent attaches the greatest importance to the appointment of Diplomatic Representatives to foreign countries and in future will appoint only those officials who are conversant with one or more of the foreign languages to such positions.

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Reorganization of the Navy. The Government has decided, after repeated discussions with the Board of War, to send special Commissioners to foreign countries to study the methods of the ship-building yards and factories and gun-making, and to raise funds to establish Naval Colleges.

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Army Reform. In view of the reorganization of the Army, the President of the Board of War has issued a circular order to the Viceroys and Governors of the Yangtze Provinces to the effect that all uneducated officers should be dismissed from the Army at once.

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New Policy for Tibetan Government. In view of the looseness in our Government of Tibet, the Grand Council is now considering a plan to adopt a more strict policy to control the internal affairs there. The change, as reported, will be a radical one. The present system was left over by the Ming Dynasty, which is based on the principal of "non-interference." The frequent internal disturbances have made such policy not only unwise from the standpoint of moral duty that China owes to Tibet, but also impractical in view of the recent British intercourse. One of the features of the contemplated policy will be the separation of religion from politics. Our Government shall have the sole control of both internal and foreign policies of Tibet, but religious matters are to be left entirely with the Lama.

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Reforms Come With New Year.

The New Year commenced with the passing of many new laws which, if carried out, will be of great importance to our political and social life. The Municipal Corporation Law has been sanctioned by a special edict giving the cities and towns the power of self-government. The law consists of nine sections, which define the system of government and the duties of Councillors. Another important reform is the order for the investigation of and to improve the national and provincial finance. The object of the investigation is to ascertain the present system of making the budget. The Peking Government shall hereafter send to each province two auditors to assist the provincial authorities to adjust the financial matters.

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H. E. Tuan Fong's Speech Before the Opium Conference.

His Excellency Tuan Fong made a long and forcible speech before the International Opium Conference at Shanghai. His Excellency dwelt at length on the difficulty confronting our Government in solving the opium problem. First, the treaty obligations which the Chinese Government are bound to observe and fulfil are very burdensome. Unless with some modifications of the treaty clauses, the obstacle to the eradication of the opium traffic is an enormous one. Secondly, the financial burden of the Government to carry out an effective program is great. Formosa, Indo-China, Philippines, and Java, have all successfully solved the question by having a Government monopoly established. Such a system has not only replaced the deficiency of revenue receipts, but also rendered the proper registration of opium smokers possible. To do so, His Excellency urged the powers to co-operate with our Government. In another part of the speech the proof of the Chinese Government's sincerity in her effort to stamp out the evil was statistically presented. Shansi, Yuan-Nan, Anhiu, Honan, and Manchuria, have been ordered to sweep out the poppy cultivation within this year. Finally, His Excellency strongly assured the foreign delegates that the Chinese Government will carry out the prohibition program with all her power and to live up faithfully to her pledges. His Excellency requested, in conclusion, that the Conference shall devote a part of its time to consider the importance of the treaty obstacles. The Chinese delegation is headed by H. E. Tuan Fong, the Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsu, the Shanghai-Taotai, four metropolitan officers from Peking, and Messrs. Carl and Chalmer of the Imperial Customs Service. The following countries are represented in the Conference: United States of America, France, Germany, England, Japan, Holland, Persia, Italy, Russia, Austria, and Siam.

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Opium Suppression. The Grand Council has notified the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces that if any of them can suppress the cultivation and smoking of the drug in his Province within the present year, without causing any trouble, he and his assistants will be handsomely rewarded.

Under Germany's Regime.

A Chinese college called "Tsen Tan," situated in Tsingtau (leased to Germany in 1898), has been forced to close its door by the order of the German Governor. The college was organized in 1905 by a group of distinguished and public-spirited gentries. Among the members of the Board of Trustees there is a Mr. Chen, who has been accused by the German authorities as being involved in the recent boycott against the Germans in Shangtung. During the trial Mr. Chen made no attempt whatever to deny the interest which he had taken in the boycott. He said that the sense of loyalty, duty and love for his country forbid him to remain passive and silent. But he pointed out that he acted in the capacity as a private individual and not as a trustee of the college. He is willing to accept whatever penalty the Germans may see fit to impose upon him, but the college should not in any way be involved because of his mere connection. In spite of his pleading, the German authorities ordered that the college be closed.

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Peking-Hankow Railroad.

The redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railroad bonds by the Board of Communication has resulted in some changes in the administration of the road. The Board finds that there are about two hundred foreign employees attached to the service whose salaries are usually high, and who, as a rule, fill responsible offices. In order to economize the general expenses and to reorganize the service, the Board has sent deputies to Hankow to obtain the necessary information as to what positions which these foreign employees now occupy may be suitably taken up by our own people.

Resignation of Sir Liang.

Sir Liang, ex-Minister to Washington, President of the Canton-Hankow Railroad for the last two years, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors. His Excellency is reported to wish to present himself to Peking for Government service.

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Putting the Wai Wu-pu in Order.

H. E. Liang Tun-yen has been attending at the Wai Wu-pu every day and arranging all outstanding matters in order according to their importance. They will be dealt with in their proper order after the opening of the Seal. His Excellency has also given instructions to all members of the staff to come to work early in the morning and to deal with the diplomatic communications and telegrams as they come. Every day after work His Excellency will discuss international affairs with his staff so as to increase their knowledge.

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Anti-Bribery Laws.

In consequence of the Censor's impeachment of the Judges of the High Courts for accepting bribes, and the receipt of anonymous letters from the people complaining of the same corrupt practice, the President of the Board of Justice has decided to consult with the High Commissioner for the revision and compilation of laws as to enact stringent laws to stamp out this evil at once. It is expected to put the said laws in force throughout the eighteen provinces before the end of this year, and under them all who are found guilty of accepting bribes will be condignly punished.

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H. E. Tang Shao-yi's Mission.

Three memorials from H. E. Tang Shao-yi have been received by the Central Government. They are:

1.—Regarding the Japanese-American Treaty. His Excellency says that this agreement is not very advantageous to China, but its character is not so dangerous.

2.—Regarding his mission in Japan. His Excellency says that great assistance was received from the Emperor of Japan on his investigating the Japanese financial system. The Minister of Finance assisted him in every way to investigate the principal points of the Japanese finance. Copies of regulations governing the financial system of the Japanese Empire were provided by the Minister of Finance.

3.—Regarding the audience in the White House when he was in Washington. His Excellency says that President Roosevelt sympathizes deeply with the loss of the two Rulers of China. The President congratulates the New Emperor on his accession. Judging from the present relations between China and the United States diplomatic questions should be easily settled by these two countries in the future.

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Russians in Manchuria.

Recently the Russian authorities closed all the Chinese stores and warehouses at the principal points in the railroad zone westward of Harbin because of the refusal of the proprietors of these establishments to pay taxes imposed by the railroad authorities. This attitude of Russia to administer the local municipal government on account of her extensive railroad interest brought about some active diplomatic controversies between the Wai Wu-pu and the Russian Minister at Peking. In the meantime we take the liberty to invite our students' attention to this undesirable situation.

EDUCATONAL NOTES

Educational Commissioner to America. H. E. Chung Chih Tung felt, as reported, the need of a centralized Educational Commissioner for the Government students in the United States. As the Board of Education is now preparing to send students over, such need has become more apparent and urgent. H. E. Young, ex-Minister to Japan and a former student of Peking Tung Wen Kwan, is said to be a possible candidate for the post. It is further reported that when the Commission is organized all other provincial and ministerial educational commissions in America shall be withdrawn. The Commissioner shall not only supervise the students in the matter concerning education, but also investigate the American educational system.

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Educating the Princes. The Prince Regent has proposed to establish Primary Schools for sons of Nobles in Peking. A meeting of the clansmen has been held at which a resolution was passed recommending that all Princes of the Imperial Blood should be instructed to send those of their children who are over seven years old to the schools. After finishing the primary course they will be sent to the Nobles' College in Peking to complete their education.

Students Going Abroad.

A Peking message states that the Board of War has wired the provincial authorities to select a few intelligent students from the Military Colleges as companions to the students of the Nobles College who are going to Europe and America in the 3rd moon to be trained for the Navy.

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Examination of Returned Students.

The Board of Education has wired to the Ministers abroad saying that it has decided to examine returned students as they come back and requesting them to acquaint their directors of studies of the fact.

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Success of the Chi Nan College.

As a reward for the patriotism of the Chinese abroad H. E. Tuan Fang established last year the Chi Nan College in Nanking for their children. It has proved to be a great success from the beginning and a batch of 50 students has just arrived from the South Pacific Islands.

Top Row: S. F. Fay, H T. Chien, S. C. Yen, S. M. Chung, T. L. Chao, H. Y. Feng, E. T. Wong, Y. Chen.
Middle Row: T. C. Lu, J. H. Liu, T. Chin, K. C. Chu, K. C. Li, D. Z. T. Yui, S. P. M. Jee, T. K. Kuo.
Bottom Row: E. M. Ho, J. H. Ju, F. Chin, T. C. Chu, Sec'y, S. L. M. Jee, Pres., C. H. Liu, Vice-Pres., F. S. Chien, Treas., S. C. Li, C. A. Wong.

NEWS ABROAD

Columbia Notes. At the meeting of the C. U. C. S. Club held on March 5, the new officers for the term entered their offices with due ceremonies. Mr. Hong Yen Chang, who was graduated from Columbia Law School twenty years ago and is now a Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, was our guest and was made an honorary member of the Club. At our request Mr. Chang gave us a talk on present conditions in China, which was very enjoyable and instructive. Extemporaneous speeches on interesting subjects were then made by all the members present.

On March 4, Dr. H. C. Chen and Mr. W. S. Shan were at Washington to witness President Taft's inauguration and had a "delightful" time there.

On March 6, Messrs. Y. H. Wen and T. C. Chen of West Point were in the city on their way back to West Point. They returned from Washington after attending the presidential inauguration with their fellow-cadets. While here, Mr. Chen visited Columbia and had luncheon with some of us.

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Illinois News. On Saturday evening, March 6, we gave an entertainment under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Club. A large audience closely packed the hall, which is big enough to accommodate 600 people. Every guest enjoyed our novel program. The night, we are glad to note, was a pronounced success. In addition to the program, we had a unique decoration for the occasion. Our national emblem was the main feature in the hall and our Dragon was seen flying under the radiant lights everywhere. Beautiful silk embroideries, fancy lanterns and pots of lovely flowers and plants added to the perfection of the decoration. Chinese atmosphere entirely ruled that evening, and the audience, one and all, felt as if they were really in China.

The purpose of this happy gathering was to establish a better mutual understanding and a closer friendship between "the new republic and the old empire," as was well remarked by Mr. W. Y. Hu in his highly appreciated speech.

Before concluding, we sincerely wish to express our heartfelt thanks to our fellow-students in the East for their kind help in lending us the things that made our entertainment a real success.

KHOODIN S. TSIANG, *Secretary.*

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News from Ithaca Club.

At a regular meeting held Saturday evening, March 6, the members of the Ithaca Chinese Students' Club were entertained by Messrs. K. L. C. Sun, K. L. Yih and P. Wang. After the transaction of the regular business short speeches were delivered by the three hosts. Mr. Yih gave a brief talk on the study of forestry, which was interesting and instructive.

The Chinese Night of the Cornell Cosmopolitan Club took place in Barnes Hall, Saturday evening, March 13. Owing to the illness of Mr. K. T. Tsai, Mr. T. C. Sun acted as chairman of the evening. Shortly after 8 o'clock the hall was overcrowded with an audience of more than five hundred guests. The program was opened by an address from Dr. W. W. Yen, Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Legation, Washington, D. C. Dr. Yen spoke on the inventions of China. His "remarkable command of English" and his witty jokes delighted the audience, among which were President J. G. Schurman and many prominent faculty members of Cornell University, who made prolonged applause. Dr. Yen said: "Two weeks ago an American friend told me at a dinner that the Americans are greatly indebted to the Orient for their comforts in traveling. The jinrikshas, which were invented by the Orientals, are very commonly used in Japan and in China. This word, jinriksha, means man-pull-car. It was with this idea in view that the Americans invented the Pullman car."

Dr. Yen was followed by a Chinese instrumental duet by Messrs. S. T. Wang and K. Y. Char. Their musical talent was proved by the repeated encores of the audience. Messrs. Z. D. Liu and K. Y. Char did the third part of the program, entitled, "The Silenlogue." Many of the audience were so deceived by the unique feature of the stunt that they could not tell who was the actual speaker. The program ended with a general social gathering, when typical Chinese refreshments were served. The delight displayed by the guests proved that the entertainment was a great success.

We were much pleased to have Miss Y. J. Chang of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., present at the entertainment. Miss Chang was accompanied by Miss Keeler, Dean of Wells College.

S. Y. D. SHAE.

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Harvard News. During February and March we held several meetings. At one meeting a mock parliament was held, and we succeeded in presenting the scenes of a party strife in a modern legislature. At another meeting a mock court was held. It was a miniature American court, illustrating the trial by jury and the conducting of the case by lawyers.

Mr. E. P. Allen, formerly professor of law at Pei-Yang University, paid us a visit during his short stay at Boston.

Mr. F. Chin received the degree of A. B. *magna cum laude*, and Mr. T. L. Chao, A. B. *cum laude*.

Professor A. L. Lowell, President-elect of Harvard University, will assume the duty of that office at the retirement of President Eliot on May 19. The President-elect is professor of the science of government, and president of the American Political Association. His latest work, "The Government of England," has been hailed by critics of keen judgment as the equal of Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth."

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Wisconsin News. Mr. Y. L. Sun, Vice-Treasurer of the U. W. International Club and father of the Chinese students' colony in Madison, discontinued his work in the University and went to Chicago to study in the School of Milling and Baking Technology there. He will start for China next June. On account of his short stay in this country, he has thus decided to spend the few months to gain some practical training in Chicago. We are sorry to miss him.

Fortunately, the loss to our number has been made up by the arrival of Mr. K. T. Lane from Chicago. He is now taking up the second year work in the Letters and Science department.

On March 3, Mr. C. D. Wong of Canton paid us a visit. Mr. Wong has spent several months in this country to investigate the commercial conditions and is now on his way to make a tour in Europe.

Mr. G. T. Chao is elected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Y. L. Sun.

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YALE NEWS

At a meeting of the Yale Chinese Students Club, the officers for the third term were elected, with Mr. P. V. Jui as president, Mr. Tsao Yunsiang as secretary and Mr. H. Tang as treasurer. In consideration of the coming conference, a motion was made and passed that a sum of $10.00 be appropriated from the treasury to furnish a gold medal for the oratorial contest in Chinese.

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In connection with the Cosmopolitan Club, most the Students here attended the last two monthly socials given at the University Club. Mr. P. C. Chu as treasurer, is the representative Chinese Student on the Executive Committee. At the first meeting Dr. Kan-Ichi Asakawa, instructor in Japanese history and Mr. Y. T. Tsur spoke on the Japanese and Chinese college life, respectively. At the second social Mr. Barclay and Mr. Tsao Yun-siang spoke on the Canadian and Chinese conception of Yale spirit, respectively.

Current Events

Great Britain. The defenceless condition of England and a possible invasion by the Germans, which were the warnings of Lord Roberts and Mr. Haldane, have been presented to the people by a play called "An Englishman's Home." Its influence in London and elsewhere is said to be enormous.

The English Cabinet has agreed on the construction of six "Dreadnoughts."

The Parliament was opened by King and Queen on Feb. 16. Both the Suffragettes and the unemployed made attempts to influence the Parliament on that day.

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Germany. Chancellor Von Buelow has lost the support of the Conservative party.

Great floods of the German and Austrian rivers as a result of a sudden thaw and several days' heavy rain, have caused damages in many places.

King Edward's visit to the Kaiser was received with enthusiasm and splendor in Berlin.

France. The riots caused by Thalamis' rationalistic views of Joan of Arc, of the Clerical and Royalist students at the Sorbonne have been quieted by Premier Clemenceau and M. Lepine. Many arrests have been made; and M. Thalamis continues lecturing under the protection of police.

Two bills aiming to prevent interference of public instruction by the Catholics,—one forbidding parents or guardians to bring charges against teachers, such charges are to be heard by the educational, and not legal, authorities, and the other forbidding Catholic parents to keep their children from schools on account of objection to text-books or the methods of instruction—have been introduced by the Educational Committee in the Chamber of Deputies.

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Germany and France. The Morocco dispute between Germany and France has been settled by an agreement between these two countries, which acknowledges political interests to France and commercial equality to Germany and other Powers.

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Austria. The Austrian Diet was closed with disorderly conflicts between the German and Czech Deputies. The combats are accompanied with an exchange of blows and use of weapons.

The re-establishment of the Italian school of law which was destroyed by a racial riot of the students, at Vienna instead of Trieste, a city of Italian Austria, has further created bad feeling in Italy.

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Austria and Turkey.

Mohammedans in Bosnia and Herzgovina will be given political rights on the same footing as the rest of the population.

Austria's offer of $11,000,000 for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzgovina has been accepted by Turkey.

* * * *

Turkey.

Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha's administration was overthrown by a vote of lack of confidence in the Chamber, owing to his opposition to the Pan-Islamic movement. Hilmi Pasha has been appointed by the Sultan as Grand Vizier to organize a new cabinet.

* * * *

Turkey and Bulgaria.

In consideration of $20,000,000 Turkey will abandon her suzerainty over Bulgaria.

Sweden.

A bill was passed in the Parliament allowing all persons over the age of 24 to have the right to vote without distinction of sex. Sweden is thus added to the list of countries or states where women have suffrage, such as Norway, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, and the American states of Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah.

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Russia and Manchuria.

Regardless of the Treaty of Portsmouth, the Russian railway authorities have levied taxes on both Chinese and foreigners in Harbin.

* * * *

China and America.

Prince Chun, the Regent, despatched a private letter to President Taft some time ago, saying that the dismissal of Yuan Shi-kai was a personal and private matter and would not affect the present policy, both internal and external, of the government, and that the Chinese Government appreciated America's aid in the opium crusade.

* * * *

Persia.

Revolutionary movement has been gaining strength, and the Shah's government is in danger of destruction.

India. The Mohammedans have sent representatives to the Viceroy of India and Lord Morley in London, demanding for a modification of the electoral system formulated by the latter so as to give representation to Mohammedans in districts where they are in a minority.

* * * *

New Zealand. The anti-saloon movement has been fast in gaining strength; and it is said that a general national prohibition will not be long to come.

* * * *

South Africa. A constitution for the union of the South African colonies,—Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal and Orange River Colony—is now under consideration of their respective parliaments. The proposed Federation will have Pretoria in Transvaal as the administrative capital, Cape Town as the seat of the Federal Parliament and Bloemfontein of the Orange River Colony as the site of the Supreme Court. The new government will consist in the following: 1. A Governor-General; 2. An Executive Council; 3. A Parliament of two houses,—a Senate of which 32 Senators are elected, 4 for each colony, and 8 appointed by the Governor-General for colored races; and a popular house, called the House of Assembly, of 121 Representatives in the proportion of 51 for Cape of Good Hope, 17 for Natal, 17 for Orange Free State and 36 for Transvaal.

America. After a world's tour of 14 months, the fleet sailed back to Hampton Road on Feb. 22. President Roosevelt made speeches of welcome while visiting the battleships.

President Taft was inaugurated to office on March 4.

* * * *

International Opium Convention. This Convention opened Feb. 1 in Shanghai and was closed on the 26th. The Convention formally acknowledged the sincerity of the Chinese Government in the anti-opium movement and pointed out the danger of increased use of morphine in China.

Magazine Section

WHO SHALL MAKE CHINA KNOWN, AND HOW ?

Despite the close relation between China and the United States and the intense interest which China has recently aroused by her reforms, I find that the ancient traditions and present conditions of China are surprisingly unknown to most of the average American citizens. We students are called upon again and again to answer such questions as to whether we have snow in China, whether we ever saw railroads before we came to this country, or whether we drink soup with chop-sticks; and I find that, after hearing our answers to these questions, our inquiring friends usually say, with great surprise, that it is the first time that they have heard that China is so large—even larger than the United States—that China has such noble traditions and that she has made so much progress during the last few years. This is the experience of many, and this shows how really little known China is in this country.

It is needless to emphasize here what this lack of information about our country means. China is, in this country, the most misrepresented nation. Until recently the large majority of our people here were not representative; officials, merchants and students were heard of only occasionally in diplomatic and educational centers. To this unfortunate misrepresentation of our race by our own people must also be added the colored and distorted stories of China told by various types of travellers, sometimes for the purpose of arousing interest in certain kinds of work, but often merely to create laughter and sensation in the audience. The conditions in China are such that even the earnest observer often gets incorrect ideas. One traveller who happens to get into the slum districts of our cities will, on his return, say that China is miserable beyond description; another, who happens to be admitted into our good homes, will tell his audience that China is like paradise. Thus many of our American friends are placed in such a position that they are often puzzled as to what China really is. The very word China often carries with it a certain amount of mystery. Besides these misinformed friends, there is still a much larger number of uninformed Americans who have hardly heard anything about China, and who have never seen any Chinese except their next door laundry proprietors. The result of this condition is well known. Prejudice and wrong impression grow and multiply, and form the stumbling block to friendship and good understanding.

Thus, to make known to our American friends the true condition of our country is undoubtedly one of the most important things in bringing the two peoples to a still closer relation. Heretofore, this work has been largely, if not entirely, done by our American friends who have travelled extensively in China and who are close observers of the Chinese; but such men are not many. Moreover, no matter how excellent their work may be, it can never have the effect of the story told by a native tongue; but such story is very seldom heard by our American friends. Thus it remains for the Chinese to make China known as she ought to be known.

There are many ways to supply information on China, such as by lectures, by writings and by good conduct. In regard to conduct, I am glad to hear many of the American observers say that on the whole our students are doing well and that they need only to keep up their record and keep away from temptations. In regard to lecturing and writing, however, we are far behind. We have often heard Hindoo students advocating India's independence, we have seen many articles written by our Japanese friends telling thrilling stories of the capture of Port Arthur and of the numerous reforms of the Island Empire; but we have very seldom seen any article written by Chinese or heard a Chinese lecturer. Therefore, should we not give some consideration to this branch of activity? Among us men who can write and speak are not wanting. May we not hope to see that we are also represented in this line of work? Many of the societies and churches are only too glad to welcome and hear a Chinese speaker. Thus, it is within the province and power of the average student to prepare some sensible, short lectures telling concisely the ancient traditions of and the present reforms taking place in our country, thereby supplying some of the much-needed information to America and rendering a noble service to China.

As one of the leading purposes of the Alliance and the Local Clubs is to labor for the welfare of China, and as the above suggested movement will most likely contribute favorably to such labor, I hope that these organizations will at least adopt plans to encourage such a movement. I also hope that every loyal son of China will give it consideration.

ON WRITING A HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS

By Y.

In an address before the Chinese Students' Summer Conference in August of last year, a speaker pointed out the great and valuable service the STUDENTS' MONTHLY could render to its motherland, were it so enlarged and improved as to contain articles on present day questions of the Far East; essays on literary and historical topics; dissertations on Chinese civilization and culture; and a complete record of the national reforms and progress. The speaker might have gone one step further and encouraged the writing by English-speaking Chinese not only of articles for the MONTHLY but also books and monographs on similar subjects and for a similar purpose. The importance of such a task has been impressed on me by a recent reading of the T'ung-hua-lu (the official record of the principal events of the present dynasty), of the reigns of the Emperor Taokuang (1821-1851 A. D.), and that of the reign of Hsienfeng (1851-1861 A. D.).

Many works have appeared before the public purporting to deal with our history and civilization that it would seem unnecessary to add to their number. The great majority, if not almost all, of such contributions to literature, however, have been from the pens of foreign writers. It must be admitted that some of them are very learned and exhaustive and on the whole very fair in their treatment of the subject. Being foreigners, they could not in the nature of things write but from the foreigner's point of view and from foreign sources of information. In fact, many of the later writers, not knowing our language and hardly coming into touch with our people, scarcely, if ever, consult Chinese authorities, but rely entirely on the judgment and statements of the earlier historians. It is still harder for a foreigner to write with a sympathetic attitude, and those who endeavor to do so, are so self-conscious of their action and at the same time so uncertain of the ground on which they stand that their services as our advocates are robbed of much of their value. In other words, a true and efficient defender of China and Chinese civilization must be thoroughly convinced of the justice of the cause for which he pleads and be able to reach every available source of information. This conviction can be arrived at only when he adopts the standpoint of our people and studies our side of the arguments.

China presents a unique spectacle in that, unlike other nations, she is not represented by counsel of her own blood at the bar of public opinion. Of late years we hear more or less of the voicing of public opinion in our own daily press. But however eloquent and convincing the writers of the leaders in our papers may be, their voice is not heard by foreign ears, for the simple reason that the language employed is not understood. Our Government has not even a single official or semi-official organ published in some European language that could explain to the world China's policies and China's side in international controversies. In any other country, a hundred writers would rush to the defense of the nation's honor or attitude when it is attacked by one foreign writer.

It matters little, when the facts of our ancient history are misrepresented to the world, for at the worst it could only make us appear grotesque in the eyes of mankind, but when the historian begins his task of narrating the course of events since we began our intercourse with western nations and presents them in a manner, which is inaccurate, if not entirely erroneous, then his action becomes a matter of grave concern to us. For in international intercourse, the smooth progress of negotiations and the maintainence of friendly relations depends for their success to a large extent on the feeling of perfect confidence the representatives of the two sovereign states have in each other, and in the supposed sentiments each of the two nations harbors towards the other. The old proverb, "Give a dog a bad name and you hang him," is true of nations as well, and many a state has suffered in diplomacy because of its ill repute among its neighbors through the work of hostile writers. Label a country as "anti-" this or that, and it takes years and much "wearing out of tongues and drying up of lips" before the impression can be obliterated.

During the reign of Taokuang and Hsienfeng occurred the first and second wars with Great Britain, and the two Chinese officials that figured most prominently in the exciting events of those days were the Imperial Commissioners Lin Tsê-hsü and Yeh Ming-sheng. The former, it will be remembered, is famed for his anti-opium activities, which largely brought on the first war, while the latter was captured by the allied British and French forces after the assault on Canton in the second war with Great Britain and sent as an exile to Calcutta, where he died.

The first war is known, and correctly known, in history as the "Opium War," and is characterized by Williams, author of the Middle Kingdom, as unjust and immoral. In recent times, there is a tendency among foreign writers to make it appear that the fighting on the part of England was not for the purpose of forcing the baneful drug on China and their specious arguments will gradually be accepted as historical facts, unless some foreign educated Chinese scholar undertakes the work of writing an authoritative account of the foreign relations of China of those early days.

The sources of information are not a few. The T'ung-hua-la alone will prove a veritable mine of information on the subject, and the Imperial edicts recorded therein give a faithful picture of the attitude of our rulers towards intercourse with foreigners. The writings of our statesmen who lived at that period also contain many references to the foreign trade, particularly to the smuggling of opium and the spread of the smoking habit and the heroic measures to stop both. It is to be hoped that the same writer will consult the records of the official transactions in the Viceroy's yamen in Canton, and give to the world first-hand information of the early foreign trade of China. Commissioner Lin was also a noted author, and a study of his works would throw much light on the vexed questions with which he had to deal when he was in Canton.

Regarding the dismissal of Commissioner Yeh Ming-sheng, we are informed by the T'ung-hua-lu that the Imperial edict read as follows: "Yeh Ming-sheng was appointed by us as Imperial High Commissioner in charge of foreign affairs in Canton. He should have explained to the foreigners the impossibility of his granting their demands, in case the latter were unreasonable, devising at the same time methods of pacification in consultation with the Tartar General and the Governor. On the contrary, when he received the two communications from the foreigners, addressed also to the Tartar General, the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, he never consulted these officials at all as to the steps to be taken, nor did he inform them of the contents of the letter, but permitted matters to drag for weeks. It was no wonder the foreigners became indignant and invaded the city. He has, therefore, been guilty of perversity of action, and is hereby immediately cashiered." A subsequent decree refers to Commissioner Lin in similar terms. It will be seen from these decrees that his actions were not countenanced by the Emperor.

I have mentioned these two instances, just to show that the attitude of the Imperial Government in those days was not entirely unreasonable or perverse, as some foreign writers would like the world to believe. No doubt the Government, from its ignorance of the affairs of the world and of the standard of civilization of the West, sometimes adopted a tone of superiority in its dealings with the outside world and passed measures of restriction on the movements of the foreigners within its boundaries that were highly irritating and irksome.

Here is then a field of literary activity waiting for some foreign educated scholar to exploit. While we would be sympathetic and eloquent in presenting China's side, he should also be fair-minded, moderate in tone and impartial in his statements. He should be broad-minded enough to recognize the blunders of our statesmen and admit the shortcomings of our people. Such a history would be welcomed by the English public all over the world and at the same time would render invaluable service to the mother country.

CHINA'S MILLIONS

Words by MRS. HARRY E. MITCHELL.

Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

1.

China's millions now have wakened
 From her sleep of ages long,
And will lift the mighty country
 To a tower both high and strong.
Her noble men are sure to stand
 For right against the wrong,
While China marches on.

CHORUS:

Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!
 As China marches on.

2.

The ancient land of China,
  With her wise and learned men,
And her land in wealth abounding,
  Never yet described by pen,
Will surely show the nations
  That Her rule will never end:
Her power is marching on.

CHORUS.

3.

We love our country dearly
  And will strive to make her free
From the customs of the ages,
  Which have hindered liberty.
We'll rally to the call for men,
  And ever hope to see
Our country marching on.

CHORUS.

4.

We have heard the call of duty,
  We have heard the call of God,
And with haste respond for service,
  The new era now we laud.
Our loyal sons and daughters
  Join to lift the iron rod—
  Yes, China's marching on.

CHORUS.

CHINESE SOCIALISM

By P. L. Yang.

The Chinese nation, through its constant evolution, has experienced conditions yet unknown to the Occident, and has established forms of government which the West still considers theories. Socialism, for example, is one phase of the economic evolution, which shows how advanced the Chinese people were nine hundred years ago. Though scholars and magazines are still discussing the future possibility of Socialism, China has tested it long ago. Socialists and their opponents will find materials for discussion in the following paragraphs describing the Chinese Socialism of the Sung Dynasty.

Social and Political Conditions that Made Socialism Possible in China.

The population of China in the eleventh century, at the beginning of the Socialist era, exceeded that of the whole of Europe. There were twenty-two million men in the agricultural class alone. Over the whole empire spread a vast network of highways paved with granite, more than 7,000 miles of canals banked with stone and bordered by double rows of willows; so that the means of transportation exceeded anything in the world before the introduction of the modern railroad.

The degree of peace and harmony prevailing in China at that time was such that crimes of any kind were in negligible number. Every possible precaution was taken to preserve national and individual morality. Personal liberty was perfectly protected. Emperor Tai-tsung, in taking away the power of death sentence from the hands of the governors, said: "As life is the dearest thing that man possesses, it should not be placed at the disposal of an official who is often unjust or wicked."

During this period the entire government was subordinated to the national rights of mankind and "the greatest good of the greatest number" constituted the chief aim. The Emperor allowed the humblest of his subjects to approach him at any time. The gates of his palace were open day and night to show the people that his court resembled his heart.

The system of government at that time was an imperial democracy, a form of government unknown outside of China. It was divided into two distinct forms; and while they were identical as regards their effect upon the rights of the individual, the selection of officials in one case was based upon universal suffrage, and in the other competitive examination. The heads of towns and villages were elected by the entire population. Every man had a right to vote and hold office in his own district. The officials of the other classes, up to the prime minister, were selected by competitive examinations. These examinations were open to every man of the empire, whether he was a prince or a fisherman; whether he came from a palace or from the marshes of the Tung-tin-hu.

It will at once be recognized that this form of government could not have existed without a corresponding extensive system of public education. In consequence, every village possessed its own public schools, each district a high school, each county had a college, and finally each province possessed a university. These means of education were free to all and were supported by the government. In addition, public libraries were established everywhere, so that the people could have equal rights to acquire education and equal opportunities to gain the highest honors of the empire.

It was at this time that Socialism made its appearance. It came as the natural outgrowth of general recognition that it was the simplest "means to an end." But before going on with the subject, let me introduce to you at this point the man who was the central figure of this wonderful movement.

Wong An Shih, the Chinese Socialist Leader.

Wong an Shih was one of the greatest scholars and most able man of his time. Endowed by nature with a brilliant mind, he perfected it by endless study. He was a great orator and had the power of giving the weight of wisdom to the most trifling thoughts. He was extremely dogmatic, and once he advanced an opinion, he never deserted it. His zeal was unexceeded and his capacity for vast work was unequaled. Besides his public work, he wrote commentaries on the classical writings, a universal dictionary comprising twenty-four volumes, and a number of minor works.

Under the reign of Chen Tsung, Wong an Shih had unlimited power. With his great power, guarded by the most wonderful brain, he tried to reform the nation and to bring the people to a higher standing. Though he did not succeed, yet a summary of his principles here will bring out what "Chinese Socialism" was, and at the same time show why Wong an Shih was a man of whom we should be proud.

Some of the Principles of the Chinese Socialism.

The Chinese Socialist said: "In order to equalize all classes and to prevent the oppression of man by man, the government should take possession of all the resources of the nation and should become the sole proprietor and employer. The government should assume entire control of agriculture, commerce and all industries. It should use every means to succor the working classes and prevent the rich from oppressing them."

To bring about this condition, two things were necessary—to strip the rich of their wealth and to make the state the owner of all resources and means of production. The Chinese succeeded in both these tasks.

The equalization of wealth was brought about by exempting the poor from paying taxes and by levying upon the rich according to their wealth. Special officials were appointed to determine who was rich and who was poor. The money collected, when exceeding the ordinary expenditures of the government, was distributed to the poor. Thus one of the most important problems was solved. "By these means," said the Chinese Socialist, in speaking of the state taking possession of the nation's wealth, "all mankind will have abundance; and happiness will reign throughout the land. The only persons who can possibly suffer by these changes are capitalists and monopolists who never fail even to profit by famine and all kinds of misfortunes that may fall upon the people. They stop at nothing to enrich themselves and bring ruin upon the poorer classes."

"Who can say that it will be great harm to put an end to the greed of these enemies of the people? Does not justice require that they shall be forced to restore the wealth they have extorted from the people? The state, watching over the industries and agriculture, will fix the price of commodities, and there will always be a supply proportionate to the demand. In case of famine in any one province, the Great Agricultural Tribunal at the capital will easily restore the equilibrium by causing the superfluity of the fertile provinces to be transported into those where the people are in need. Thus, the necessaries of life, being controlled by the state, will always be sold at a moderate price. There will no longer be poverty, nor any classes in want. The state will realize enormous profits annually which will be applied to works of public utility."

Such were the principles of the Chinese Socialism. A careful comparison of these principles with those advanced by the American Socialists will show that the two movements are identical. Yet, Socialism failed in China. Time proved that the people were not then quite ready for it. Are the Americans today ready for the introduction of Socialism? This question has yet to be answered.

OUR PRESENT SITUATION

By Z. L.

We have already heard about the success of our students who returned from this country. When they first went back to China, in general they were not only slighted but, even in many cases, suspected. By their perseverance and courage and adaptability, however, they first won the confidence of all those about them and then of many responsible officials. Thence their useful careers began. Some of them have been rising gradually to positions of great importance and others have filled positions of minor responsibiliy; and all have served our country with ability. For this reason our fellow-countrymen as well as foreigners have begun to turn their eyes upon them as the Pillars of New China. So at present the foreign educated students are popular and welcomed everywhere in China. Honor and distinction have been achieved. The next question will naturally be how to maintain and raise such honor and distinction.

Will the students who are studying in this country at present prove themselves worthy of this honor and distinction? Will they be able to maintain this honor and enhance it? These two questions merit the serious consideration of every student here. It seems that there is no danger to say that it is high time now for us to develop our personal character and to equip ourselves in every possible way so that we may perform our duty to our country and discharge our obligation in the future.

Imagine what our fellow-countrymen will expect from us young men who have been educated in America and who are supposed to lead in thought and action! How shall we prepare ourselves so as to fulfill the expectations of our compatriots? Our position here is, therefore, one of great responsibility. We are expected at home by our countrymen to perform great things. And it is but natural to expect much from those who have received much. We shall be welcome if we do our duty; equally we shall be despised if we neglect it.

At the same time we must not fail to lose sight of the fact that we are watched by foreigners. We should well represent our nation, for we who are fortunate enough, and who have succeeded in getting to this country, are supposed to be well qualified to represent their nation. Moreover, fortune and success do not always turn out good results. We may be so dazzled by fortune and success that we forget our noble aim. Temptation may lead us astray. If we cannot restrain ourselves from questionable enjoyments and misleading practices we are liable to be carried away by the downward current. One's education does not amount to much unless one is strengthened by character. In this country it is not at all amazing to see University graduates turn out to be tramps and drunkards.

Let us not disgrace our name! Popularity without intrinsic value seldom lasts long. We may "fool" some of our fellowmen for some time but not all the time. Individual actions good or bad never pass by without having some influence upon the whole community. So to think right, speak right and act right is the only safeguard of our honor, character and reputation. The words which were found in George Washington's copy-book when he was a school boy are worth our quiet meditation: "Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience."

Personal Mention

Mr. In Young, Bh.B. Yale, won the second prize in the Washington's Birthday Oratorical Contest of Lehigh University.

* * * *

C. Y. Chang, who graduated from the New Bradford Textile School two years ago, is now giving a part of his time teaching in the Provincial School of Languages of Hupeh. He is very popular among the students.

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The table showing the distribution of Chinese and Japanese students in American universities, as appeared in the January issue of the MONTHLY, was sent in by Mr. K. L. C. Sun, and was not prepared by Miss Lok.

Mrs. Lam, who graduated last year from the Episcopal Deaconess' Training School, Philadelphia, is now teaching in a girls' school at Wuchang, China.

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Tipp Y. Dong, a former student of the Philadelphia Textile School, has entered a factory at Providence, to learn the art of dyeing and other practical work.

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S. T. Kong, '07 Columbia, arrived in this country lately from Honolulu on his way to Europe. He will spend some time in Milwaukee examining some factories, and then pay a flying visit to his friends in Philadelphia before sailing for Europe.

* * * *

Fon Sec, '06 Columbia, has just been appointed as President of the Shanghai King Shao College. Mr. Fong has written several English Text-books since his return to China. He is popular especially among the leaders in educational matters.

Y. H. Tong, '07 Cornell, known to many of us as "Big Brother," has returned to Canton and is engaged in educational work there.

Correspondence

100 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.,
February 23, 1909.

Mr. C. C. Wang,
The Editor-in-Chief.

Dear Sir:—We, the Chinese students in the city of Chicago, and other towns in the vicinity, have decided to convert our organization, which heretofore has been known as the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Middle West, into a local club; the name by which this Association shall be called hereafter is the Chinese Students' Club of Chicago. The object of this change is to promote the idea of a joint council, as well as to serve better the purpose of an alliance.

Ever since the former Middle West alliance was established six years ago, its membership has been practically limited to the few students in the city of Chicago. We realized what retarded its growth was the futile efforts on our part to gain the support of the other Chinese students in this division of the country, who seem to have a preference for the Eastern alliance. From this fact, two sad effects have resulted. First, it has been impossible to hold an annual conference in this section of the United States, which would be more commodious and convenient for many of us over here; and secondly, we have not been able to bring about greater unity and more fraternal feeling between the different groups in the Middle West.

By changing our organization into a local club, we have practically brought to an end the existence of the former Middle West Alliance. We have done it with the hope of reorganizing it under the model of the Eastern Alliance, so as to embrace all the clubs in the Middle West.

With this end in view, we shall soon call a meeting of delegates from all the clubs in this part of the country, to consider the reorganization of the Chinese Students' Alliance of the Middle West. We should like to establish it before the end of this school year in order that an annual conference can be held in the coming summer.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. CHAUND,
Sec. Chicago Club.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE WOMEN STUDENTS

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1. Mary Carleton, Folts Institute.

2. Mary Chang, Normal College, N. Y. C.

3. Z. Y. Chu, Blair Academy.

4. Ying Mei Chun, Forest Park Univ.

5. Pin Hsia Hu, Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.

6. Jin Yun Lam, Church Training & Deaconess House, Philadelphia, Pa.

7. Li Ma Li, Iowa Wesleyan University.

8. Sieu Tsung Lok, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.

9. Kang Tung Pih, Barnard College.

10. Mary Sia, Folts Inst., Herkimer, N. Y.

11. Ching Ling Soon, Macon, Ga.

12. E. Ling Soon, Wesleyan Female College.

13. Vong Pau Sze, Northfield Seminary.

14. Vong Tsu Sze, Studying under Damrosch (Music).

15. Faung Y Tsao, Wellesley College.

16. L. Y. Tsao, Woman's Medical College of Penna.

17. Chi Che Wang, Walnut Hill School, Natick, Mass.

18. Mrs. E. Bien, 41 Angel St., Providence, R. I.

19. Miss Y. J. Chang, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

20. Miss G. Jewell, Northfield Seminary, Mass.

21. Miss Mabel Lee, 53 Bayrd St., N. Y. City.

22. Miss N. T. Lee, La Grange Female College, La Grange, Ga.

23. Miss H. S. Singleton, Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.

24. Miss Julia Wong.

25. Miss T. F. Wu, 235 W. School Lane, Germantown, Phila., Pa.

26. Miss M. T. Chang, Missionary Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

27. Miss Evelyn Chiynn, Missionary Institute, Nyack, N. Y.

28. Miss Lettie Da, care of Mrs. Guthrie, Fairmont, Minn.

29. Miss Jessie Ding, Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo.

30. Miss W. T. New, Naulaka, Brattleboro, Vt.

31. Miss Ruby Sia, Woman's College, Baltimore, Md.

31. Miss M. L. Soon, Macon, Ga.

32. Miss K. J. Heneh, Ill.

There are nineteen Japanese and seven Indian women students in this country according to this investigation.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO THE DIRECTORY.

1. Chen, W., North University, Ada, Ohio.

2. Chen, W. B., Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass.

3. Chu, Miss G. M., Cook Academy, Montour Falls, N. Y.

4. Fung, H. K., 125 Querry St., Ithaca, N. Y.

5. Hsii, M. T., 241 Linden Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

6. Hu, H. T., 438 Pawnee St., South Bethlehem, Pa.

7. Jee, P. M., 65 Hammond St., Cambridge, Mass.

8. Jewell, Miss G., Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, Mass.

9. Keh, S. S., 215 Dryden Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

10. Mei, H. S. (instead of S. C.).

11. Ou, C. K., 213 College Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.

12. Shen, M. T., 241 Linden Ave., Ithaca, N. Y.

13. Sing, H. G., 3521 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa.

14. Singleton, Miss H. S., Wesleyan College, Macon, *Ga.*

15. Soon, Miss E. L., Wesleyan College, *Ga.*

16. Sun, G. A., Brown University, Providence, R. I.

17. Tsang, L. N., Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

18. Tsang, Y. S., returned to China.

19. Tsiang, K. S., 603 Lincoln Ave., Urbana, Ill.

20. Un, C. C., Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

21. Wei, E. F., 238 Linden Ave.,

Ithaca, N. Y.

22. Wong, W. F., instead of F. W.

23. Wong, Y. S., instead of W. Y.

24. Yee, B. D., 87 Walden St., New Bedford, Mass.

25. Yeh, K. L., 232 Linden Ave., Ithaca, N. Y..

On Page 9. Mr. Johnson, D. K.—"Ind." should be *"Iowa."*

On Page 20. Miss Lok—"College Park" should be "Lynchburg."

Further corrections and additions shall be sent to The English Secretary, T. L. Chao, 12 Sumner Road, Cambridge, Mass.

Imitate Gladstone

IMITATE Gladstone, and read carefully all the advertisements. Remember that the financial side of our Monthly to a large extent depends upon the advertisements. Whether our advertisers will continue their advertisements or not entirely depends upon the trade we bring to them. Therefore, let us always go to our advertisers, and let us PATRONIZE THOSE WHO PATRONIZE US.

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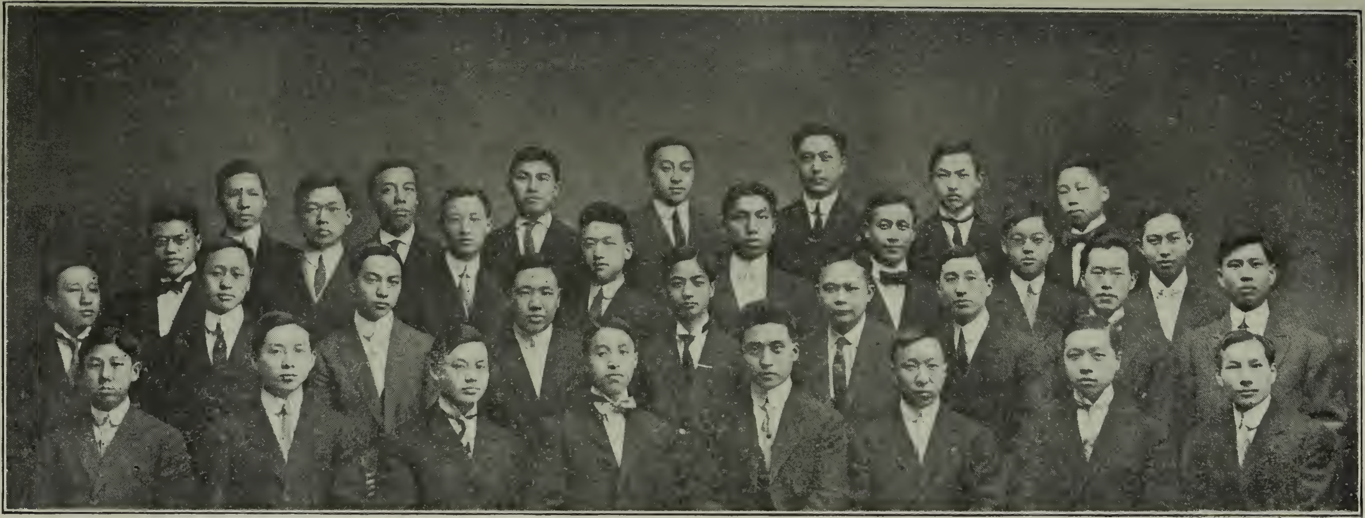

ITHACA CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

From left to right—

TOP ROW—S. T. Wong, C. C. Lo, P. Wang, K. Y. Char, Y. L. Chang, H. C. Liu, P. Y. Tsai.
SECOND ROW—T. T. Lee, T. C. Sun, K. P. Yang, P. F. Chu, W. P. Lo, L. K. Liang, M. T. Hsu, T. F. Tsen.
THIRD ROW—M. T. Shen, H. K. Fung, T. Y. Chen, S. Y. D. Shae, N. Han, S. T. Wang, K. L. C. Sun, K. L. Yih, K. T. Tsai.
FOURTH ROW—S. S. Keh, K. Y. Li, T. F. Hu, L. Y. Chang, P. L. Yang, E. F. Wei, L. K. Lin, Z. D. Liu.

CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB IN WISCONSIN

The Chinese Students' Monthly

Vol. IV. May, 1909 No. 7

Editorials

"Preparation prevents failure." This rule as laid down by our Great Sage some two thousand years ago applies to the affairs of our Alliance as it does to other lines of activity. We, therefore, invite the attention of all members of the Alliance to it in regard to making preparations for the coming Conference. These gatherings have accomplished so much and have obtained such a prominent place in the estimation of our friends in this country and elsewhere, that we not only cannot afford to convene it without due preparation, but we want to improve from year to year.

For this reason, we wish to emphasize the importance of taking immediate steps to arrange the principal features of the program at an early date. Experience shows that to make such arrangements requires more time than (at the outset) it appears to require—hence, to start early is not only a matter of good policy, but a matter of great necessity to the success of the Conference.

If we follow the progress of a single line of activity, as the literary contests, for instance, we shall see clearly how intimately preparation determines the degree of success. In the first Conference, there was practically no literary contest worth worth mentioning. In the second one, a debate was announced and printed in the program, but it never took place. There was an oratorical contest, but the quality of that contest was of no comparison with that of last year. In the third Conference, the debate was materialized as it was announced; but when it took place, there was only one man on each team, while the rest had to be made up of men who had only twenty-four hours for preparation. In the last Conference, everything went through much more smoothly than before. This great improvement over preceding years was undoubtedly due to the early start in preparation and the painstaking efforts of the Program Committee. In spite of this unprecedented early start and these untiring efforts, the debate was not settled till after the middle of the summer vacation, and the question was chosen only within two weeks of the Conference.

These experiences prompt the Monthly to urge the members of the Alliance to start prepartations for the Conference without delay. Definite plans should be adopted as to the important features of the program, especially the debate, not later than the end of the college year, so that ample time may be left for preparation.

The officers and the Conference Committee have started their work in earnest. It only remains for the members to perfect the details, so that unprecendented success may crown our Fifth Annual Conference in Hamilton.

* * * *

To those who will leave this summer for our own country, the Monthly extends a hearty wish for "favorable wind and peaceful water." Their departure from this country marks the commencement of their labors for what they believe and what they love. In discharging their duty to the Government and performing their service to the people, during their days of prosperity as well as during their hours of trial, our best wishes go with them. They leave us temporarily, so that encouraging reports about them may come to us constantly. May our temporary separation help to strengthen our friendship. May courage, self-denial, and love of our country be always in our hearts, whether we are home or elsewhere. To each and every one of our home-bound friends, we extend our best wishes for a comfortable voyage and crowning success.

Business Section

YALE STATION,....
NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 17, 1909.

April 17, 1909. New Haven, Conn.

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

I take great pleasure to announce that our Minister at Washington, H. E. Wu Tingfang, has very generously responded to the request of the Alliance by his recent gift of $200.00 (Two Hundred Dollars Gold) to our organization. According to his wish one-fourth of this sum, namely $50.00, would be used by the Conference Committeee in the way of procuring prizes for the athletic sports. Dr. Wu wishes us to develop our physical nature and wishes each one of us to live "two hundred years."

In view of such encouragements and of the fact that the Athletic Committee is planning some valuable championship prize to the club that scores the high number of points in the meet, we call upon every member to urge each other to begin early practices in order to capture some of those prizes.

Yours fraternally,

CHENGTING T. WANG,

President.

CONFERENCE NOTES

The following committees have been appointed by the President of the Alliance for the 1909 Conference.

I. Conference Committee.

Y. T. Tsur of Yale, Chairman; N. Han of Cornell, Secretary; C. S. Liu of Pennsylvania, Treasurer; T. H. Chow of Columbia, C. H. Liu of Harvard, G. T. Chao of Wisconsin, and Y. S. Chin of Worcester Technology.

II. Accomodation Committee.

N. C. Yang of Pennsylvania, Chairman; T. F. Tsen of Cornell, Y. C. Ma of Yale, T. H. Kuo of Harvard, C. K. Tsao of Pennsylvania, H. C. Liu of Cornell, C. L. Li of Lafayette, H. L. Yen of Columbia, and E. L. Hsieh of Amherst.

III. Reception Committee.

K. T. Tsai of Cornell, Chairman; Y. C. Tung of Pennsylvania, S. Y. Yung of Troy, K. S. Tsang of Pennsylvania, and K. Y. Char of Cornell. .LL

IV. Decoration Committee.

T. Y. Chen of Cornell, Chairman; F. Chin of Harvard, K. P. Yang of Cornell, C. Young of Pennsylvania, and L. Y. T. Lou of Yale.

V. Athletic Committee.

T. C. Chu of Harvard, Chairman; W. S. Chun of Yale, H. Y .Hu of Pennsylvania, C. H. Huang of Amherst, and K. C. Li of Harvard.

VI. BAZAR COMMITTEE.

F. K. Sah of Purdue, Chairman; Miss Jinyin Wong of Indiana, Miss Gertrude Chu of Cook, Y. S. Tsao of Yale, and S. C. Chu of Yale.

VIII. MUSIC COMMITTEE.

Miss S. T. Lok of Randolph-Macon, Chairman.

Chinese Department:

T. H. Kuo of Harvard, Leader; H. Y. Hu and Y. Y. Chu of Pennsylvania, M. T. Shen, K. Y. Char and S. T. Wang of Cornell, and Y. Chen and C. H. Liu of Harvard.

Foreign Department:

1. Vocal: Miss S. T. Lok, Leader; Miss L. Y. Tsao of Philadelphia, Miss E. L. Soon of Macon, Miss N. T. Lee of La Grange, Z. T. Yui of Harvard, Y. S. Tsao of Yale, Z. T. Ing and Y. S. Sung of Wooster, and C. K. Johnson of Simpson.
2. Instrumental: I. N. Young of Lehigh.

VIII. RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

T. L. Chao of Harvard, Chairman; P. H. Linn of Columbia, C. C. Lo of Cornell, C. Young of Pennsylvania, and Y. S. Chin of Worcester Technology.

Cheer-Leaders: Wing D. Wong and W. S. Chun of Yale.

Ex-officio: Chenting T. Wang.

ANNOUNCEMENT

1. Individuals and groups will please be prepared to sing both their best college songs and other songs as well at the Conference.

2. We would request each club to contribute one song to the music program of the Conference. If possible, we should like to have students wear their university colors, carry the university banner, perform some novel and comical movements, or arrange themselves in certain figures during their singing.

CHAIRMAN OF THE MUSIC COMMITTEE.

* * * *

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, March 1, 1909		$102.51
Membership fee receipts for the month of March		67.00
Cup fund contribution		1.00
Total receipts,		$170.51

EXPENDITURES.

President's bill of March 2, 1909	$14.07	
English secretary's bill of March 23, 1909	2.00	
Treasurer's bill of March 31, 1909	4.20	
K. P. Chen's bill for photographs	5.00	
Total expenditures		25.27
Balance on hand, March 31, 1909		$145.24

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. LIN.

Treasurer.

News Column

Imperial Edicts. According to the scheme of yearly preparation for the establishment of a Parliament drawn up by the Commission of Constitutional Reform and approved by Us, the matters to be accomplished this year are the Provincial Council elections, the establishment of Self-Government Bureaux in the districts, and the promulgation of the rules and orders of the Senate. Now these things must be done by degrees or they can never be accomplished. We therefore command that the Viceroys, Governors, and Tartar Generals of the Provinces do supervise the appointment and selection of officials and gentry by their subordinates to perfect the preparations, and to see that they are high principled, intelligent and careful men and to publish the necessary regulations without the least delay. We further order that in the event of any Province failing to establish the Provincial Councils in time or the members of the same violating the regulations, the Commission of Constitutional Reform to see that it puts matters right at once so that everything may be ready in time for the assembling of the Senate, thus gratifying Our wish that the views of the people may reach Us.

* * * *

The Censorate has presented Us a memorial on behalf of Kiang Hang, of the Board of Education, advocating the thorough reform of the legal procedure. The said memorial says that since the abolition of trial by torture, although cases of cruelty have decreased, cases of ruinous delay have greatly increased. The court fees are so numerous and heavy that they not infrequently cause the ruin of litigants. Now if these allegations are true it is a matter of great pity and seriousness. We therefore command all our courts to remove all abuses on pain of the severest penalty.

* * * *

The late Emperor had repeatedly decreed that preparations be made within a fixed period of years for the promulgation of a Constitution and Regal and administrative reform. When We ascended the Throne, We commanded that the said preparations be made within time fixed by Our predecessor. Now we wish to make it clear to all Our subjects once again that it is our resolve to have all the said preparations completed according to the time fixed as aforesaid. And We further order all officials to do their duty so as to enable Our wish to be realized and all Ministers who have the privilege and responsibility of memorializing Us to point out to Us without fear the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed reforms and not to say things which are devoid of any sense otherwise they shall be condignly punished.

* * * *

HOME NEWS

Regent Stands Firm for Reforms.

The last three months in the political circle of Pekin may be described as a period of reaction. There have been wild speculations on the part of some of the members of Too Tsai Yun as to a possible withdrawal of the reforms already inaugurated by the Government. Among the speculators was the Censer Lee Soo Hua who elaborately described and magnified the failure of the new system of education and earnestly suggested that the former system of education and examination be at once restored. It is reported that such agitations annoyed the Regent greatly. His Highness, therefore, issued another decree in the name of the Emperor reaffirming the policy of the Government, laying special emphasis upon the Constitutional Government. It is hoped that the firmness of the Regent may stop the reactionary movement.

* * * *

Grain vs. Poppy.

In carrying out the Imperial order for the prohibition of the Opium Traffic and Opium Cultivation, the various provinces have two most important questions to consider, namely: the adjustment of the provincial finance and the economic loss incurred by the poppy raising farmer. Yunan, for instance, is suffering severely from the shortage of the opium revenue. According to a memorial submitted to the Government by H. E. Chao Er Shun, Viceroy of Szechuan, an order has been issued to replace the poppy crop by the American grain. Experiment has been made and proved successful. The seeds will be purchased from America and distributed to the farmers through the Provincial Agriculture Stations. H. E. estimated that within two or three years the poppy crop, which is very extensively cultivated in Szechuan, could be entirely stamped out.

* * * *

Qualified Voters.

Kiangsu, Fukien and CheKiang, have, as reported, completed their investigation of the qualified voters for the Provincial Assembly Election. It is surprising to find that the number of voters is very small. For instance, the first class districts like Ming Hsia of Fukien, Jum Ho of CheKiang, and Nanking of Kiangsu, have only about 3,000-4,000 voters in each district. Kwangtung Province has not yet accomplished much toward the preparation of the coming election. Gentries are reported as being obstacles in many ways in the undertaking.

* * * *

Important Problems.

Constitution and Navy are the two most important questions hanging before every Ministerial and Grand Secretarial meetings. The latter receives especially a great deal of attention of the Regent. Although no definite plan has yet been formed, the Government has commissioned the matter in the hand of a separate group of statesmen and naval experts, including Vice-Admiral Sah. Preliminary survey of the naval basis has already begun in Chili and Chekiang, United States Minister in Peking, as reported, has recommended some American naval experts to train our naval men.

* * * *

Currency Question Reconsidered.

The Board of Finance asked, in a recent ministerial meeting in Peking for a reconsideration of the currency question. In Peking there seems to be two parties on this question. One party, headed by Prince Tsai Che, advocates the coinage of silver in decimal system and the rapid development into a Gold Standard. The opposite party which may be termed Silver-Tael-Currency party is dominated by Grand Secretary Chang Chi Teng. Which party will win is a question frequently asked by many editorials of the home papers. The question as to which system helps more to relieve the commercial inconvenience and promote the industry are seriously pressed forward by the commercial communities. According to the Shih Sze Bao, ten years ago, one Tael was worth 1,300 cash but now it is worth 1,980 cash. Prices of commodities have risen almost 50 per cent, but no increase in wages is noticeable. The wage-earners' loss is enormous and it therefore indirectly reduces their standard of life.—Editor.

* * * *

Bird's Nests not Wanted. The Board of Commerce has obtained the Imperial sanction to abolish the annual tribute of "birds' nests" from the merchant of Amoy. It may be remembered that this primitive system of taxation was introduced from time immemorial, and has always been a great source of annoyance to the commercial interest there.

* * * *

Social Awakening of Canton. A most worthy movement has recently been pushed forward by a group of public-spirited people in Canton and Hong Kong to stamp out the gambling line in Kwang-tung. An eloquent appeal was published, pointing out that gambling is the chief reason why Canton is reputed as a home of the criminals, and why Canton, in spite of her natural resources, could not supply her own needs. The matter is now in hands of the gentry of Kwang-tung, and the result has not yet been given out.

Social Awakening of Tientsin.

Another worthy movement, which, perhaps, is no less important than that movement in Canton, has been pushed forward by the people of Tientsin. The movement has to do with the general improvement of home life. In Tientsin, as everywhere else, the prodigality practiced in connection with the marriage and funeral ceremonials has caused ruin to many respectable homes. Feeling the consequences of such evil practice, the Tientsin educational leaders formed a society called "Society for Home Improvement." This Society will publish a daily newspaper and give public lectures on the subject of household economy. Membership is open to all, but the following conditions must be observed:

1. Members to agree to abstain from gambling forever.
2. To agree to minimize the expenses for marriage and funeral services.
3. To limit the purchase of foreign luxuries.
4. To abstain from frequenting the cafes.

* * * *

Our Interest in Java.

The Dutch Government is about to pass a measure ordering the Chinese immigrants there to take an oath of fidelity to Holland and to renounce their former allegiance, according to the Laws of the Dutch Colony. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Java has petitioned the Board of Commerce urging that suitable steps be taken at once to avoid the passage of the law in Java, and requesting that consuls be appointed without delay to look after their interest. In the meantime, the immigrants have formed themselves into an organization to defend against any oppressive and unreasonable laws.

* * * *

The former Viceroy of Canton. H. E. Tsun Chun-hsuan, formery Viceroy of Canton, who is known as one of the few good viceroys in China to decline several important posts offered to him by the Government since his retirement, according to the "Universal Gazette," has telegraphed to Peking recently presenting himself as one of the candidates for the appointment as the High Commissioner for the suppression of Opium Traffic, a post which the Government is about to create. He will, it is stated, be a most acceptable candidate, for he is a man especially noted for being "wise in judgment and independent in action."

* * * *

Opium Conference. The following are resolutions adopted by the Opium Conference held at Shanghai last February:

1. That every country should adopt reasonable measures at its ports of exit to prevent the shipment of opium or any of its derivatives to any country which forbids its entry.

2. That each government should apply its own pharmacy laws to its citizens or subjects in the Consular districts, concessions, or settlements in China.

3. That each government should take measures for the suppression of opium smoking in its own territories or possessions.

4. That each government should carefully examine and reconsider its system of regulation of the use of opium in the light of other countries' experience.

5. That there should be further scientific, joint, international investigation of the properties and effects of opium and its derivatives and also of remedies for the opium habit.

6. That the unswerving sincerity of the Chinese Government in its efforts to suppress the production and consumption of opium should be recognized.

7. That all governments having concessions or settlements in China, should close all opium divans therein.

8. That all such governments should negotiate with the Chinese Government for the suppression of the opium trade in every form in those concessions or settlements.

9. That drastic measures should be taken by all governments to suppress the ominously spreading morphine habit.

EDUCATONAL NOTES

Students for Germany. In addition to Prince Hsien Chang, the second son of Prince Su, who accompanied H. E. Ying Chang, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin, to Europe for the purpose of completing his study in Belgium, over twenty graduates from the Noble's College in Peking will also accompany His Excellency to Europe.

It is reported that these youths will be distributed among various military schools in Germany in order to study military science.

* * * *

Standard Oil Company and Kiansgu. The Standard Oil Company of New York has, through its agent at Wuhu, China, voluntarily contributed 100,000 Taels toward the educational expenses of Kiangsu Province. The money was handed over to the Provincial Treasury with great public demonstration. Speeches were made by high Provincial authorities expressing our thanks for the contribution.

* * * *

Mongolian Princes' Education. The Board of Dependancy has memorialized the Throne asking that permission be given to the Mongolian Princes to enter the

"School for Nobilities" at Peking. The memorial was based on a request made by a certain Mongolian Prince who proposed that a closer relationship be established between the Mother Country and Mongolian Provinces. He emphasized especially that the duties of Mongolia toward China in the future are not merely those of a tribal state as heretofore. The modern doctrine demands of her royalty to China more than the yearly tributes to Peking. The request was duly granted by our Government.

* * * *

Text Books for the General Public.

H. E. Chang Chi Tung has personally supervised the edition of the so-called "Simplified Character Reader." This book is intended for the use of the general public and consists of 3,500 most frequently used vocabulars. The object is to teach the public within a very short time how to read and write so that they can exercise their intelligence when the Constitution is adopted.

* * * *

Regent's Opinion of Women's Education.

The Board of Education recently adopted a measure that the male teachers in the girls' school must be over fifty years of age. H. H. the Regent, however, considered this measure as impractical, as the aged teachers are rare, His Highness believes that if this rule is carried out, it will retard the women's education. He, therefore, cancelled the measure.

NEWS ABROAD

Amherst News At the regular fortnightly meeting which was held on February 27th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; President, Mr. C. H. Huang; Secretary, Mr. Y. C. Liang; Treasurer, Mr. M. C. Chan.

A. W. P. I. Cosmopolitan Club was formed here and Mr. C. S. Huang was elected treasurer of the said club.

A class banquet was held by the 1911 Class and Mr. Y. S. Chin gave a very interesting speech.

Mr. K. C. Low, Secretary of Ambassador Tang, spent a few weeks at Amherst.

On Washington's Birthday, Messrs. E. L. Hsieh and M. C. Chan made a pleasant visit to Cushing Academy where they were cordially received by Mr. B. W. Chan and other Chinese friends.

A debate among the Mechanical and Electrical students of the Sophomore class was held in the institute. Mr. Y. S. Chin was on the affirmative side and won the debate. The question was; "Resolved, that eight hours working day should be established by law within the United States of America."

Messrs. S. M. Chung and J. H. Liu of Harvard visited us on Washington's Birthday.

P. S. Lo.

University of California

This May, there will graduate two Chinese students from this University: Mr. Thomas G. Hing from the Department of Agriculture and Mr. Hu Chwang Yu from the Mining Department. Mr. Hing expects to continue his studies in post graduate work in some middle west college where there are extensive facilities for his special kind of investigation and experimental work.

There is now a total of seventeen Chinese students here, including three young women, distributed in the following departments; 4 in Social Sciences, 5 in Mining, 2 in Mechanics, 1 in Civil Engineering, 1 in Chemistry, 1 in Agriculture, 2 in Commerce and 1 in Pharmacy.

The three Chinese co-eds who have registered at this University are Miss Lily Kong, Miss R. Edna Lee and Mrs. Lucy Cheng, the first and last being sisters of Dr. S. T. Kong, mining engineer for the Hawan Government. They are mining engineer for the Hunan Government. They are in languages and history.

There is another Chinese young lady, Miss Caroline Lee, who is taking practical training in teaching in the San Francisco State Normal School. She will graduate this year and return to China to follow educational work.

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Alliance Meeting

In a very enthusiastic meeting of the Alliance members, Saturday, March 20th, plans were proposed for a debating society. By the next meeting, we hope to have such an organization with many members. Its principal objects are to encourage the study and discussion of various important subjects that pertain to our Mother Country and to learn to express our thoughts in a clear and logical manner.

The coming athletic contests with the Japanese athletes were discussed and we all have set our determinations to give our eastern neighbors another "licking" this year as we did so completely last year on the gridiron or on the diamond.

Mr. Otis S. Lee in the Department of Railway Engineering was elected as correspondent for the Pacific Coast Alliance to the "Students' Monthly" and Editor of the local "Monthly."

OTIS S. LEE, 920½ Webster St., Oakland, Cal.

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Columbia Notes

The Columbia University Chinese Students' Club has added to its list another successful and pleasant meeting, held on April 2d. Plans for the summer were discussed and made. The Club has decided to give a dinner toward the end of May. Messrs. H. Y. Chang and W. S. Ho read their assigned papers on the Chinese logic of matrimony, which were followed by a general discussion in which almost every one took part. Refreshments and games rounded out a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

On Wednesday evening, April 14th, Mr. P. H. Linn entertained the members of the Columbia Cosmopolitan Club with a talk on Chinese home life. Mr. Linn's address was listened to with great interest, and at its close prolonged applause was accorded him by the audience, which had apparently followed him with close attention.

Mr. C. Y. Liu has been awarded a scholarship for the year 1909-1910.

With a view of making itself known in China, the University has printed a catalogue in Chinese, containing information as to courses and views of the university.

New York City, April 15th, 1909.

News from Illinois

Our Easter vacation being only four days, all of us stayed in Urbana, with the exception of Messrs. Tu and Hong, the former spending a few days in Bloomington and the latter visited Chicago.

We were all delighted to meet Mr. C. T. Wang here, and we were "enthused" to hear of the progress of the coming Conference. We only regret that his visit here was more like a flash-light than anything else. Mr. W. S. Hsu of Indiana University also visited us.

With the coming of spring, tennis, baseball and golf are becoming the "fad" with our fellows here. Messrs. Hu, Zhen and Wang are planning to win the western championship in golf, while Messrs. Hsueh, Shu and Dunn are trying for the Cosmopolitan baseball nine. K. S. T.

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News from Michigan

The Michigan Chinese Students' Club held its regular monthly meeting on the 3d of April. At this meeting we had the pleasure of receilving Mr. W. L. Liu of Kiang-si as a member of our club.

It was suggested by Mr. W. C. Chen that the members of the club visit the grave of Mr. Gochoco, our deceased friend, and his suggestion was unanimously accepted. Mr. Gochoco came here two years ago, and died of tuberculosis a month after his arrival.

On the 11th of April, Mr. C. T. Wang came to visit us while he was on his way back to Yale from a trip to Chicago. He spent the whole evening with the members of our club, and gave us a very interesting talk on the life of the Chinese students in the East.

A. Z. SyCip, Secretary.

News from Pennsylvania Club. At a meeting held on March 18th, 1909, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, T. H. Chu; Vice-President, C. K. Tsao; Secretary, C. S Liu; Treasurer, H. Y. Hu.

Mr. T. C. Francis Quo, '12 C, was awarded first prize in the annual oratorical contest of the Philomathean Literary Society, the oldest society of its kind in the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. T. C. Quo was but recently initiated into the society, of which Messrs. K. P. Chen and N. C. Yang are also members. He chose his subject "Confucianism" to defeat his older American rivals from all four classes in the university.

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News from Wisconsin. The Club held its fourth monthly meeting on March 20th. A committee of five was then elected by the members to take charge of the program of the "Chinese Night" to be given some time at the beginning of May.

Mr. C. T. Tsai has been elected to the Board of Directors and Mr. K. T. Ho to be the Recorder and Librarian of the U. W. International Club.

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News from Wooster. Mr. Ping-Wen Kuo spent a part of the Spring vacation with his friends in Warren. While there, he delivered several addresses, which were greatly appreciated. He also visited some of Warren's factories.

On Saturday evening, April 17th, the entire Chinese student body was delightfully entertained at the home of Misses Nelson and Dicky. Everyone present enjoyed the occasion.

Current Events

Great Britain. The report of the Royal Commission on Poor Law and Relief of Distress, composed of 3 ladies, 1 ex-Cabinet Minister, 1 Roman Catholic Bishop, 3 clergymen of the Church of England, 3 professors of Political Economy and 10 others engaged in philanthropic and social work, points out the increase of able-bodied paupers in spite of large expenditure and better methods; the deteriorating effects of the workhouse which offers an easy life; and the immoral and unsanitary life of paupers receiving out-door relief. The Commission emphasizes upon the importance of manual work, physical drill and industrial training to be taught in elementary schools so as to make boys skilled traders instead of clerical employees.

The British naval program, as was presented to the House of Commons by the Government, provides for a total expenditure of $175,713,500 to be spent on four "Dreadnoughts," six cruisers, 20 torpedo-boat destroyers and several sub-marines. Most of the opponents of a large navy remain silent or support the Government.

Great Britain and her Colonies. The New Zealand Government has offered to construct one or two "Dreadnoughts" for the British navy. Canada and Australia are likely to follow in its steps.

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Great Britain and Siam. A treaty between Great Britain and Siam was concluded on March 10 to settle all political questions regarding the Malay Peninsula.

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Germany. The German naval estimates passed through the Reichstag without serious opposition.

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France. Taking as a pretext the introduction of a merit system for promotion by M. Simyan, Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, the postmen, governmental telegraphers and telephone girls started a strike on March 12. The real reason is said to have been the attempt of the governmental employers to organize and strike in their own interest. The strikers, however, did not succeed in gaining more than the bare promise by the government that none of them would be dismissed.

Balkan Question. Russia has been induced by Germany to acquiese in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, thus leaving England and France to oppose Austria alone. England and France are trying to obtain favorable terms for Servia.

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Finland. The Finnish Government has adopted more oppressive anti-Jewish laws. The Jewish way of killing animals is forbidden; residence longer than 3 months must be authorized by the Governor; and citizenship is conferred only on native-born Jews or those who have lived in the Duchy for 10 years.

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Denmark. The first municipal election under the new Danish law was held on March 12; and the women took an active part both as voters and as candidates. The new municipal council of Copenhagen is composed of 35 men and 7 women.

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Japan. Large steel works for gun forgings will be erected with British capital and worked by the Japanese admiralty, assisted by British experts.

Spain. The Government contemplates the construction of 2 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 1 submarine.

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Afghanistan. An attempt to assassinate the heir apparent and other members of the Royal family has been discovered with a large number marines of 100 feet, for coast and harbor defense. Small portable submarines were tested on the battleship "LaFoudre" and of arrests; and many have been blown from cannon-mouths.

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America The personal of President Tafts' Cabinet is as follows:

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Treasury—Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois; Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennesse; Attorney General—George W. Wickershw, of New York; Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts; Secretary of Navy—George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts; Secretary of Interior—Richard A. Ballinger, of Washington; Secretary of Argriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa; Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.

* * * *

Central America President Zelaya of Nicaragua has been prevented by United States and Mexico from attacking Salvador to support Alfaro, a revolutionist of that country, in furtherance of his aim to gain control of all Central American government.

Magazine Section

China and the United States

By IN YOUNG

In spite of the unjust Exclusion Laws and many other undesirable treatments which the American people give us, the relation between China and the United States is founded upon intimate terms. Sometimes we hear of local disturbances, such as the boycotting of American goods in the Far East or the ill-treatment of our people in certain parts of this country. But these are not national, but local outbreaks, which resemble bubbles in a kettle of boiling water which expand to a certain proportion and vanish in the air.

Why then should the United States treat us so differently from Japan? Is it because we are not worthy of receiving good treatment or because we are void of the feeling for national pride? Is it because our guns are of smaller calibre than those of Japan? Our government has appealed to America time and time again to modify the Exclusion Laws and we have been waiting in vain for years for the sages of Congress to introduce the bill before the assembly. How many times have we asked the American authorities at Washington to help some Chinese students or merchants so that they may not have to be deported on account of some slight technicalities in the passports which did not seem to humor the fancy of the Custom House? What satisfactory result have we obtained from our appeal? Nothing but shame and insult.

But what treatment is accorded to the Japanese immigrant in comparison with what our people have to bear? The Japanese wanders about the wharves as free as those of any other nation, but the industrious men from the Celestial Empire will be invariably penned up in detention sheds, not to speak of the torments and other frets which the latter are obliged to undergo. Our students and professional men, at least, deserve to be better treated; but there has been no marked distinction made between the different classes. It would be too tedious to quote instances of ill-treatment of our people, for all these facts are firmly recorded in our minds.

We remember some time ago the agitation of the Japanese school question in San Francisco—of whether Japanese should be allowed to study in the same classrooms as American children. The Board of Education of that city decided that the Japanese should be kept in separate classrooms. At the instant this decision reached the ears of the Japanese consul, an appeal was made to the Superintendent of Schools to suppress this action. Finding that his request was of no avail, the Japanese consul laid the matter before the Japanese ambassador at Washington and the latter in turn appealed to the American authorities. We recollect Secretary Metcalf's trip to San Francisco to investigate this matter. In a short time the conclusion was drawn in favor of the return of the Japanese students to the same classrooms with the native children. But, what have become of our school children? They have been charged that their presence would corrupt the morals of the native children, hence it is necessary that our children should be kept in separate classrooms. On the other hand, the Japanese, whose morals and standard of living are no better than those of our children, were permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges of American public schools.

Such is the decision of the people of the "land of the free and the home of the brave".

We realize that the Exclusion Laws have been often misrepresented; still we know for a fact that unjust discrimination has been practiced against our people. We respect and honor the true types of Americans, for they are the ones who differentiate the lower and upper classes of our people. But does it not make your blood boil to hear Dennis Kearney and men like him, who have just been admitted into the United States and who have not yet washed the brogue off their lips, stand on the street corners and cry out "America for the Americans; the Chinese must go". On the other hand, we rejoice in such statements as those uttered by Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court of the United States, in regard to the treatment of the Chinese, when he said: "I do not believe that it is the duty of the nation to welcome every immigrant any more than it is the duty of any man who has a large home to open its doors to everyone who wishes to come in. It is not merely the right but the duty of every individual and every nation to exclude those it deems unfit for a place within the limits of home or nation, but it does owe the duty of treating every one who desires to come decently and politely".

The United States has been a friend to China in spite of the troubles she has caused the ancient Empire by some irresponsible parties. The violation of the agreement of the Hankow-Pekin railroad concession by the Americans is more or less detrimental to the growth of American friendship and interests in China. However, the many magnaminous acts of the American government, the noble deed of the distinguished diplomat, John Hay, a deed which is and will be remembered by every person of Chinese blood, will offset the injuries of Chinese pride provided in the future we shall be treated as the people of the most favored nation.

The Boxer indemnity which was returned to China so that it can be used for sending a certain number of students to this country to study each year shows the magnaminity of the American government. A wiser movement cannot be made for the promotion of friendship. It is most gratifying to think that those Chinese young men who shall be educated with this money thus returned to China will feel more grateful toward the American people than they would be, if otherwise. The future of China lies in the hands of the Chinese students educated abroad today, as Japan is in the hands of those students educated abroad thirty years ago. Hence the future relation between China and other nations as well as of America depends upon these educated young men.

We feel grateful toward the hearty welcome which American colleges and universities have extended toward us. The many privileges and opportunities which are opened to us for a higher education are worthy of the true Christian spirit of the Americans. The knowledge which we have gathered shall be used for the promotion of the future welfare of our people and the latter in turn will multiply it many fold. Thus the encouragement of Chinese students to come to American universities is not only a benefit to the Chinese people but also for the future enlightenment of the people of all nations.

To cherish the friendship of China is no losing concern. The United States at present is striving for commercial supremacy. What other country is in a better position to consume more of her products than China? The Celestial Empire is undergoing a great revolution. Her people are eager to modify their standard of living, a thing which means that every individual Chinese will use those articles which will give the best comfort at the least cost. In the year 1907 the cost of imports was more than twice that of the exports. In the future development she will need more products of foreign make than ever. She needs machinery to develop her natural resources, implements for agriculture, articles of food, etc. Here is an opportunity for the United States to develop her trade. But in order to do so, she must first cultivate an intimate relationship with China. She has a better chance to win the trade of China than even Japan, despite her promixity. The latter seems to have abandoned her adherences to the program for the preservation of China's integrity and there are signs of of an antipathy to the Island Empire. China is willing to deal with America and it is up to the latter to move justly in her treatment of our people.

The Monthly invites contributions but does not hold itself responsible for the sentiments expressed therein. It behooves the private and government students that are studying in this country to be reminded of the indignities that some of their fellow-countrymen and fellow-students have to suffer and above all, to seek a satisfactory answer to this difference of treatment.—Ed.

What Will the Answer Be?

By MRS. HARRY E. MITCHELL

O, the dear, dear students from China,
I love them every one,
Their home and friends are far away
In the Kingdom of the Heavenly Son.

They have come to our land for a purpose,
The best for which any could come,
Do we meet them and greet them as brothers
Or pass them all by just for fun?

They are filled with a royal spirit,
Courteous, kind and polite.
They are quick to make a decision
Between the wrong and right.

They have come sometimes unwelcomed,
Sometimes had long to wait,
Just because their American brothers
Was guarding Freedom's gate.

O, land of freedom and learning,
What will the Savior say,
When face to face we meet Him
Upon the judgment day?

With shame, thrice shame upon us,
What will our answer be,
When we hear the words, "Ye did it not
For China or for me."

The Atom, the Cell and the Individual

By X.

What is the universe? It is an aggregation of co-operative atoms bound together by law or atoms having like affinity. A number of like atoms makes a molecule; a number of like molecules, an element; a number of allied elements, a compound, and a number of harmonious compounds the universe. Thus was formed the air, the trees, the stones, the brooks, the hills, the mountains, the oceans, the earth, the sun, the moon and other heavenly bodies. The universe is the whole, of which the atom is the part.

Now, what is an organism? Is it an aggregation of co-operative cells bound together by law, or cells having like nature. From the cell is developed the tissue, vegetable and animal. From the vegetable tissue is developed the plant; from the animal tissue the organ; and from the organ, the organism, and in its highest and most differentiated form, the man. The organism is the whole of which the cell is the part.

Now, what is society? It is an aggregation of co-operative individuals bound together by law or individuals pursuing a like end. From the individual comes the family, from the family, the state; from the state, the public, and from the public, society. Society is the whole, of which the individual forms the part.

Thus the atom, the cell, the individual, is respectively the unit of the universe, of the organism, of society. The aggregation coheres, exists, and is preserved, only when there is affinity, there is purpose and there is end. Once affinity, purpose and end gone, erosion, corrosion and disintegration set in. The compound is dissolved; the organism is destroyed and society is disintegrated. This is no vain speculation. It is plain truth. The physical universe is subject to the destructive forces of nature, such as the wind, the rain, the frost, the earthquake. Rocks split into pebbles, pebbles crumble into sand, sands wear into soil, soil resolves into elements, elements into atoms. Mountains are levelled into plains, plains worn into riverbeds. Of course, there are also constructive forces at work. Had it not been for the latter, destruction might have long ended the history of the universe. Similarly, the physiological organism is subject to destructive forces also. There is the germ, the bacillus, the microbe, etc. If any cell organization or organ is not functioning normally the germ attacks it; it staggers, succumbs, and involves all the other organs of the body in trouble. Finally, if the vitality of the whole is low, the attack is complete. The germs multiply and the whole cell-organism is destroyed. As this is true of the physical universe and the physical organism, so also it is true of the social universe or the social organism. Society disintegrates before selfishness, immorality, undue self-assertion, party spirit, party interest and partisan politics. Society is organized for community life. Community life involves mutual self-sacrifice and individual self-denial. The 'I', the 'me', the 'my', the 'mine' are fatal to the continuance of the social autonomy. They tear society apart and individualize the whole rather than socialize the part. Party spirit, party interests, partisan politics is party selfishness. The party ego is 'We' or a collective 'I'. It segregates society as much as individual selfishness, only the former in groups. If a nation disintegrates into parties by party spirit, very soon the party itself will disintegrate into individuals, not responsible to anyone but himself by individual or self-interest. Then there will be anarchy, and war.

What is to be done? Man builds embankments to protect land, plants trees to preserve streams, and prevent crumbling of mountains, and smears parafine on marble monuments to prevent chemical action. Thus nature is preserved. In regard to the body, we exercise our limbs and organs and regulate our diet, sleep and work, to insure harmonious working and normal functioning of all parts of the body as a whole. Thus the body is preserved. Concerning society, it is the same. Remove the disintegrating tendencies and all would be well unto eternity. Minimize the 'I', the 'mine'; smother them, if possible, in your thought. Substitute for them the ennobling 'You', the broadening 'Your' and such like. The first estranges, the second draws together; the first leads to egotism, the second to otherism; the first to destruction, the second to preservation. Make party-spirit, party-interest and partisan politics a training school for national spirit, national interests, and national politics. They improve mankind when they are made the woof and warp of the social fabric. They are useful as stepping stones, not as thresholds. They are means, not ends. They are highways to social living, not the goal of community life. Party-spirit, party-interests must never dominate over general interest, or interest of the whole. The whole is before the part. No whole, no part. No state, no citizen; no society, no individual. Hence general interest must precede party interest, party interests must precede individual interest. If any social autonomy is to be preserved, beware of party spirit; not of party spirit, but of individual personal interest; not of individual personal interest, but of individual personal animosity, the curse of all ages and the cause of all downfall and destruction. Avoid these. Society is safe, the party is safe, even the 'I' is safe. Life through surrender, power through submission.

What has all this trash, you may say, to do at this place? What good can this speculation do? Yet there is perhaps more significance in it than one dreams of. China is in a stage of transition. She is heedlessly sending students to England, Germany, France, Japan, and the United States, to study. We are in the United States. Here she sends us to

Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Amherst, Chicago, Illinois, Wisconsin, Boston Technology, and a host of other places. We catch the spirit of the place we study in. We come together, and we are respectively Harvard men, Yale men, Columbia men, Pennsylvania men, etc., etc. We find our assertions clash, and we find ourselves "personally" hurt. Our sentiments estrange and a personal something colors our views. College spirit is most laudable, but this attendant sense of personal humiliation and accordingly of personal animosity is most damnable. We are not Poles, Russians, Italians or Irish. We are all Chinese. We have broad interests behind us. Why need we feel piqued at not being able agree, or to attain to our heart's desire? We must abolish our party spirit among ourselves. We are educated in America, and we are fond of our American education. We know our fellow students are studying in England, France, Germany and Japan. If each party should pride upon the superiority of their education and find their statements contradicted, like us, they would feel piqued, or jealous; and if personal animosity is to follow, then we shall have and English party, a German party, a French party, an American party and a Japanese party. The student body is cut up. On account of similarity of education and weakness of numerical strength, possibly the first four parties will ally themselves together against the last which is always strong at home. What is to follow from this array of opposition? Why of course first mutual slight, then mutual hate, then mutual conspiracy, and finally, mutual conflict. China is split up into factions and is torn with party dessensions. Who is there to save a house divided against itself? Who can do it? Beware then of party spirit. China is a nation having few friends. Friends are friends only when they are on an equality or equal footing. Equilibrium is established when there is a norm. Real sentiments are never exchanged unless there is a possibility of mutual return. China is watched. She is beset with friends apparently, with foes really. She has to fight her way at every step in the progress. It is not only her desire to remain as a nation; it is her ambition to become a first class power respected at home and abroad. This is her problem, this is our task. Unless there is a unity of purpose, how can we solidify China, and face our foes at home and abroad? The matter is an impossibility, unless we surrender selfishness, annihilate personal animosity, subordinate local or party interest to national or general welfare, and above all wipe out all lines of distinction as to where we are from and where we are educated. The matter is pressing, and demands immediate attention. It is a state of affairs we must all face. The earlier and bolder we face it, the better we are able to cope with it. Then again, beware of party spirit, undue individual assertion and personal animosity. Let us all be Chinese, let us all be brethren when we all have a general interest. Above all, whenever and wherever we shall be, let us all be molecular atoms, organic cells, and social individuals forming compounds, organisms and societies whenever there is a like affinity, a like nature and a like end.

Help Yourself by Helping Shih-Shao Society

(YU SHU CHIN)

The Shih-Shao Society was organized years ago by some of the leading Chinese students in the western universities of this country. Its purpose is to translate or summarize the newest topics of different professional studies from English into Chinese, and publish such materials in a magazine to supply the people at home. After it was organized, its members did their work very faithfully. They soon published a semi-annual magazine with many valuable articles. As those articles are mostly of a technical nature, the magazine was called "The Technical World,'' and each number is highly prized by our home people even now.

In 1908, most of the energetic workers of the organization in the West graduated and returned home, and, by that time, the last issues of the second volumes of the magazine was just completed. As the number of Chinese students in the eastern states became much larger than that in the west, it was decided that the headquarters of the organization should be moved to the former. Since then, a few more members in the east have been added and a great reform has been made to improve this organization. Mr. Yeh Tai chien of Harvard was then elected the chief-editor of the magazine, the name of which was changed to "Shih-Shao," or "Professional Knowledge," because the old name was rather limited. The first number edited by Mr. Yeh is now under the press at home. Due to the lack of assistance from the majority of our fellow students, the progress of this organization is somewhat too slow.

As a matter of fact, all of us are patriotic and will undoubtedly do all what we can for the formation of "New China.'' The reason why some of us have not yet shown much interest in Shih-Shao Society must be that either we did not know of its existence or did not realize its importance and value, therefore it is necessary to bring before us a brief history of this society first, and then invite all of us to consider the following questions.

We all know that China has started her reform for several years already. What she needs now is (not imitiative western ideas but the substantial) accurate informations about the modern civilizations. She is not merely talking about the western ways but, is going to adopt many of them. Her educational work has advanced very rapidly. Today the cry of her youth is not for general culture but for a professional education. In short, our people at home are now striving for knowledge. We, as students in a foriegn country, are blessed with the opportunity to grasp the merits from the west in person. If we should fail to supply our home people with what we have obtained abroad, we differ in no respect from a man who lives comfortably all alone by himself but cares not for the other members in his family. Are we really so heartless and selfish?

In Japan, there are over ten kinds of valuable periodicals published by our students in that land to meet the great demand at home. If we are asked to compare ourselves with them, we might say that they have more men there and the printing is more convenient. But what can we say, if we look at our fellow-students in European countries? In any of those countries, the number of our students is less than that in this country. To have their publications printed is just as hard as it is here, if not harder. Now, in Germany, our students have edited two kinds of magazines for our home-people. One of these two is called "Li-kwo,"—Science and Technology, which is published fortnightly. In England our students have also published two different ones. In France and Belguim, our students are doing similar work. Why should we remain behind them? It is said that our home-people generally think that the Chinese students in America are poor in Chinese knowledge. Do we want to receive this sharp criticism or rather "show ourselves up" to wipe off such a disgrace and shame?

All of us are aware of the fact that a man can never be perfectly useful to his country, if he fails to master his national language. Now, we are stduying in an English speaking country and our studies are done in English. Our own language is naturally neglected. It is not uncommon for us to hear of the dread of fellow-students to face the examination in Chinese upon their return. Now here is your opportunity to practise your Chinese by helping the work of this society. Some might say "Our knowledge in Chinese is good enough and we do not need further practice," and others

"It is impossible to gain our Chinese knowledge when we are abroad." However both kinds of opinions are unsound. Those, who have already mastered Chinese, will find themselves deficient in it if they neglect it for a long time and those, whose Chinese knowledge is not quite so good, will find it to be too late to begin the study in Chinese, if they should not start now. Obvious as it is, why should we miss such a splendid opportunity to improve our knowledge in our national language?

It is universally true that if one wants to do some great work for his nation, he must make himself known to the public first. To work for such a publication is a very easy way to introduce ourselves to our home-people. To prove this statement, let us review a few facts of our returned students in the last few years. Why did Mr. Chin Poa ping head the list of the first Imperial examination ever given to returned students and a doctor's degree conferred on him? People say it was due to his being an editor for the "Political Journal," when he was a student abroad. It is also said Mr. Ku Tung choa of Cornell was chosen chief-engineer for one of the longest railways in China was due to his book on Chinese railways written in this country. Messrs. Chang Chung yuen and Ju Chensun were the first graduates from foriegn colleges receiving doctor-degrees after Imperial examinations. Again, both of them are the organizers of this society. Why should not we follow their steps so that we can be known at home before we return?

The circulation of the publications of this society is very large at home. By the constitution of this society, contributors to the publications have equal financial interest made by the organization. If you help this society by contributing articles timely, the finanical reward would be considerable, which may be invested in books and other useful articles. How very advantageous it is! Just this part only, is sufficient to justify our efforts.

The importance and value of this society are more than one can state. Do not say that we have no time. We must know that to write or to translate an article from English into Chinese is just like doing a careful reading. During our vacations and leisures hours to do this kind of work is still more beneficial than to spend your time otherwise. My fellow students! Be interested in this society and send for its revised constitution to Mr. R. Yuen fang Sun of Lehigh University, the present secretary of this organization. Let us polish up our Chinese literature and at the same time earn some money for ourselves and render a service to our country.

The Opium Commission

(Abstract of the Speech of His Excellency Tang Kuo-an)

It is a fact too well known to need comment that China, greatly to her misfortune, is more deeply interested in the outcome of this Commission than any other Power. With most of you the opium habit is one of many problems which are before your country, and not perhaps the most important. With us, on the other hand, it is one of the most acute moral and economic questions which as a nation we have to face.

I wish to make clear in the very beginning that we realize that at last it is a question the solution of which depends on us and on us alone. However much help we may have from others, the largest part remains to us. We must work out our own salvation. Our government—Imperial, provincial, and local—is aware of this, and the people, from the highest to the lowest, with a clearness which we could hardly have expected in the present conditions of general education, have definitely arrived at the same conviction. I would not have you think, sir, that China comes to this Commission in a spirit of impotence, crying to the world to rid her of a foe which she had not the moral strength and courage to do battle. We understand the enormous difficulties; we have counted the cost; we are determined to rid ourselves of this curse. And yet however fully realize our own responsibility, and whatever proportion of the task of eliminating from our midst the improper use of opium is ours and ours alone, we should be blind indeed did we not take new courage and inspiration from this gathering and from the action of your respective Governments which has made this Commission possible, for there can be no doubt that international action and co-operation are essential to a successful dealing with the question. And with China in particular the question is so large and has such wide ramifications that our own efforts, however earnest and determined, have their complete success conditioned upon the co-operation of other nations.

. . . .

There were not a few, to be sure, Chinese as well as foreigners, who at first doubted the ability of China to grapple successfufly with this evil in her own borders. This, however, should occasion surprise. The curse was so widespread, the difficulty of breaking the opuim habit is so great, the clandestine use of the drug is so easy, and the difficulties so baffling and enormous that it is not strange if anyone should have conceived success to be impossible. To these doubts, the national sentiment against opium has proved an effective answer. Of the strength, genuiness, and widespread dissemination of this sentiment there can be no question. The determined action taken by the Throne in September, 1906, and the loyal co-operation and energetic measures of such Viceroys as Their Excellencies Tuan Fang, Hsi Liaug, Yang Shihhsiang, and Hsu Shih-chang are indicative of the official attitude; but more encouraging than the determination of the Imperial or provincial authorities has been the response on the part of the people.

Heretofore the arousing of public sentiment on any question has seemed almost an imposible thing in China. Foreign wars have been conducted and peace concluded without arousing any considerable interest from the people in large sections of the Empire. Reforms have interested a few, but only a few; or some section, but only a section. This is the first question which can be said to have aroused intense interest from one end of the country to another. All classes of people—officials, scholars, gentry, farmers and the humblest laborers—have united in the determination to see the land freed from this curse. It is in this aroused public sentiment that our greatest hope of ultimate success lies. . . . . . . Every day of further study into the question on the part of the Chinese Commissioners—and we have not failed to face unflinchingly the difficulties—has more deeply convinced us that China can speedily and completely stamp out this evil if she has the co-operation of other civllized Powers.

. . . .

Of course, there are special interests which must suffer from any such change as will come from the abolition of opium, and we may expect from those who are blind to anything larger than their immediate gain every effort to cloud the issue; but as we look at it in the mass there can be no doubt of the facts; opium is an economic loss to the world too great to be further endured. Moreover, there is another fatal influence which opium has upon trade which cannot be put into the columns of statistics. Rightly conceived, commerce is a blessing not a curse. Queen Elizabeth well put this in her first message to the Emperor of China, when she said, "By intercourse and traffic no loss, but rather more exceeding benefits, will rebound to the princes and subjects of both kingdoms, and thus help and enrich one another." And she sent forth her ships, as she beautifully said, "For the greater increase of love and commerce." But inject into trade that which makes commerce a curse instead of a blessing, which makes it spread poverty instead of wealth in a place, and you have not only placed an inhibition upon trade itself, but have furnished a fruitful cause of misunderstanding and prejudice.

When we consider, therefore, how vitally and directly the trade of each one of the great commercial Powers is affected by the results of our battles with this great curse, we feel the more justified in expecting a large degree of international co-operation.

The opuim evil is in another sense a question of international import . . . . . because China's relation with the rest of the world are vitally affected by it, and by relations here I mean the larger and even more important relations than those of foreign trade. There has been not a few years in China a body of men who have deprecated their country's isolation, because they saw clearly its lamentable consequences. This small body of men within the past five years has multiplied more than a thousandfold. At last we see China upon the threshold of a new life and new relations with the rest of the world. And yet no one who has looked much into the matter can doubt that the opium habit and the opium traffic stand as a menace to China's coming into new relations and understanding with rest of the world. By every argument, therefore, which had been used to induce China to discard the old policy of exclusion, by every act of kindness by which our integrity has been preserved and our very national existence maintained during the perilous period of the past fifty years, we may invoke the co-operation of the other civilized Powers in our determination to free ourselves from the curse of opium.

. . . . . . A great student of world conditions has recently declared in London that "China has made greater progress in the last five years than any other countries of the world." Another publicist has said that China has changed more in the past three years than in the preceeding three thousand. . . . . . . We are committed to the oath of progress and reform. . . . . We have progressives and conservatives, to be sure; but our conservatives of today would have been considered radicals fifteen years ago. From east to west, from north to south, throughout all our borders, we are making ready for the new life and its new responsibilites. For may I be pardoned, if I confess that we have an ambition not to be altogether unworthy of our new station. This ambition is an inheritance from our fathers We cannot deny a degree of pride in the part which the China of their days played in the civilization of Eastern Asia. In those days of poor transportation and comparative national isolation the influence of every land was much restricted in its scope, and yet the laws, literature, and institutions of China cast their spell over Mongolia, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, Thibet, Assam, Siam, Cochin China, and were felt even in Burma and India. This I speak with no spirit of idle boasting; I am too sensible of how unworthy we of the present China have accepted the high obligations of the past, how we have dimmed the glory of our inheritance; but I mention it to explain how great is our aspiration now to play a high part in the brotherhood of nations, a higher part than can be played by men of enfeebled bodies, enslaved will, broken pride, and weakened moral character.

China looks, therefore, to the fullest co-operation of all of the civilized Powers in her attempt to throttle the opium evil. It trusts that such restrictions of the existing treaties as may be found to hamper her efforts in dealing with this question may not be used to this end.

And finally, Mr. President, may I say that China joins the other great Powers in looking upon the opium habit as a great moral issue and approves heartily of making the moral influence of opium a special feature of the Commission inquiry. . . . . . . No investigation will command confidence which fails to take full account of the influence of opium, not only upon the resources of the country, but also of its baneful effects upon the bodies, minds, and most of all the character of men; and it is in dealing with it as a moral issue that there lies the fullest hope of our success. It is as such that it has aroused the attention of the Chinese people.

Read the Chinese press, hear the speeches at the anti-opium meetings, study the present anti-opium movement where you will, and you will see that its appeal is a moral and a patriotic appeal. The agitation seems to prophesy a mighty revival in national righteouness reaching into every avenue—political, social and commercial. With all the shortcomings of China's old educational system it had this to command it, that it insisted upon a thorough study of the ethics of Confucius and Mencius, and the result is a large fund of moral sentiment. This our greatest force in entering into this contest, and outside of China also one is conscious of that mighty force, greater than the world's combined navies and armies, greater than the power of all the world's gold and silver—the Christian consience. With these forces behind us we may enter with confidence into what may be rightly called one of the greatest moral crusades of the twentieth century, for whatever laws the nations of the world may decide to adopt towards each other, we may not forget there is a higher than all human laws, a greater than all economic laws, a law that transcends even the law of nature, and that is the eternal law of Heaven, which, through Confucius, says, "Do not unto others what thou wouldst not have others do unto thee," and which, through Jesus Christ, says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

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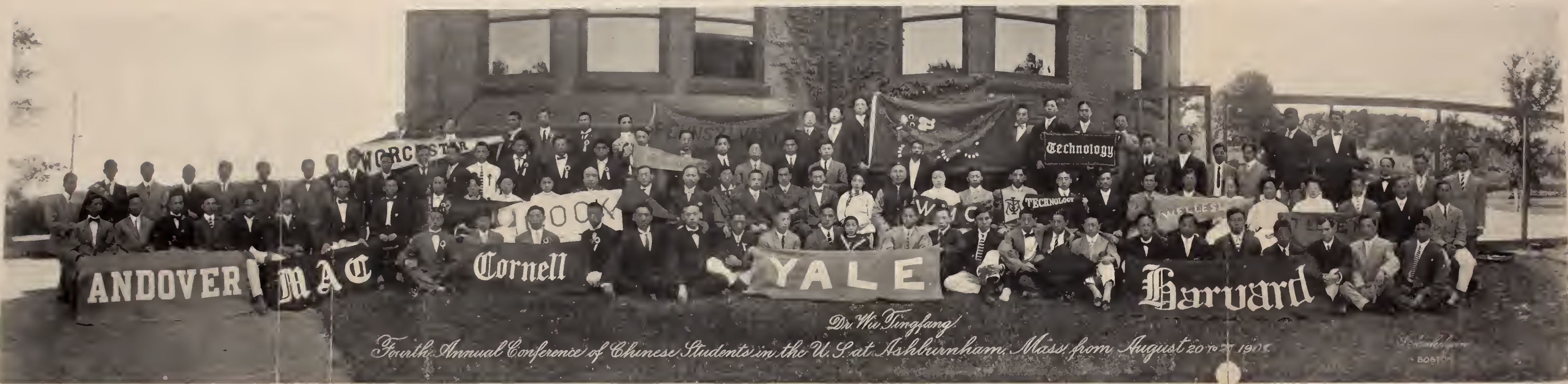

WORCESTER
Technology
TECHNOLOGY
ANDOVER
MAC
Cornell
YALE
Harvard
Dr Wu Tingfang
Fourth Annual Conference of Chinese Students in the U.S. at Ashburnham, Mass. from August 20 to 27 1908
BOSTON

THE FOURTH ANNUAL CHINESE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE AT ASHBURNHAM, MASS., 1908

CHINESE STUDENTS' CON

Fifth Annual
Chinese Students' Conference

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

The Conference is the climax of the Alliance year. It is the one event, in which all our life and interests focus; from which is drawn our inspiration, our enthusiasm, our dignity, our solidarity, nay, even our life, as a student body; and on which, the validity and dignity of our assertion as the representatives of China's head, heart and body depend. It is in short the one thing with whose success or failure, the future of the Alliance must rise or fall. For the magnitude of its importance to the welfare of our personal, collective and national autonomy, this event has been, is and will be celebrated with such unusual vivacity and interest. This year the preparations have been most auspiciously inaugurated. All promise well and point to a most successful conclusion. However, only one thing wants to its actual and complete realization; and this is Support. Let the Conference therefore have your support, personal and active, not only of presence, but of participation as well. Make it a point, maugre all obstacles, to attend the Conference of 1909 at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

It is perhaps interesting to note the progress our conferences have been making during the past years. The past conferences have always been held in the State of Massachusetts. It was done because our students clustered round that State. Now the time has arrived when the matter of finding a central location for a conference is more difficult. Our students are increasing in number and are more scattered now than in the past. The common meeting ground for all our students has to be shifted from Massachusetts, our 'historic' meeting place, to the center of the State of New York. This is in itself a sign of progress and a matter sufficient to be congratulated. The center of gravity is shifted, and we all have to make due adjustments to this change in our feeling and attitude.

No description here need again be given about Hamilton. A description of Colgate University and the town, by Mr. C. T. Wang, was published in the April issue. Suffice it to say here that the place is a university town, quiet, pretty, and full of academic atmosphere; a summer resort, high, cool, full of natural and fresh air, fit for inducing sound sleep, sound appetite and best and noblest of all, sound meditation. If it is Recuperation you desire, go to Hamilton; if it is Sanity you need, ***go to Hamilton;*** if it is Inspiration you pray for, once more ***go to Hamilton.*** Test the truth and you shall realize it. Regarding the scenery, the photographs herein reproduced speak volumes for it. No description is equal to personal experience. It is Personal Experience we invite, and this is the first and last thing that we recommend and urge.

For the benefit of the delegates, it is deemed advisable to publish all the announcements in regard to the Conference in the June number of The Monthly, so that all may have a chance to see it and read it, and be helped in deciding the part or parts he or she intends to play at the Conference.

Attention is first called to the fact that the Conference begins on the evening of August 24th in place of August 25th as at first announced. The reason for making this extension of one day more is to give the delegates a full seven-days' Conference, so that the longing of many to extend it to ten days may be partially satisfied.

In this connection, we wish to extend a word of regret to

Colgate University Campus, Hamilton, N. Y.

LATHROP HALL--PHYSICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LABORATORY some of our members who think that the date fixed is too late for our High School students. We beg to say that this date is decided on, because this year, many summer schools close very late in August, and if the Conference is opened earlier, those attending the summer school will find it impossible to attend it. Besides, many officials of the Conference will attend summer school. Guided by the principle of the greatest convenience to the greatest number, the decision of the above date was arrived at. Thus that a few will be debarred from attending the Conference, we are indeed very sorry, but we hope, however, that while whole attendance may be impossible, partial attendance may be made. The Conference Committee trust that these gentlemen will avail themselves of the terms stated below for delegates intending to stay only part of the time.

II. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A.

1. The Conference opens on August 24th at 8:30 P. M., and closes on August 31st at 12:00 P. M.
2. It is entirely social and educational in nature.
3. It is open to all Chinese students and their friends. In case of ladies, special accommodations will be provided for them, but previous notice to this effect to the Conference Secretary, Mr. N. Han, 704 E. Buffalo St., Ithaca, N. Y., is necessary.
4. The Conference fee is $10.00, including the program, room, board and other incidentals.
5. To delegates who do not stay the whole time, a sum of $1.50 a day is charged.

6. The Conference room and board will be ready for occupancy on the evening of August 24th, the first meal at 6:30 P. M.

7. Registration of delegates begins on August 24th at 2:00 P. M. All delegates are requested to arrive at the Conference grounds on August 24th.

8. Delegates wishing to come earlier may have their room and board engaged through the Conference Committee.

B. THE PROBABLE PROGRAM.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

8:30	P. M.	Opening Exercises. Address of Welcome by President of Alliance, Mr. C. T. Wang. Announcements.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

8:45–10:00	A. M.	Business Meeting.
10:30–11:30	A. M.	Platform Meeting, Address by President W. H. Crawshaw, Colgate University.
2:00– 5:00	P. M.	Tennis Tournament.
8:00– 9:30	P. M.	English Oratorical Contest.

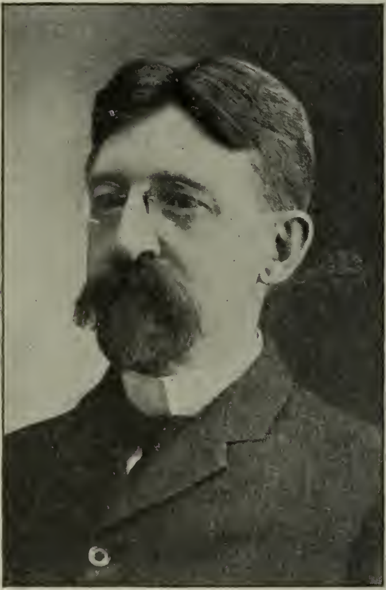
THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

8:45–10:00	A. M.	Business Meeting.
10:30–11:30	A. M.	Platform Meeting, Address by H. E. Wu Ting Fang, Washington, D. C.
2:00– 4:00	P. M.	Association Football.
8:00–10:00	P. M.	Pennsylvania-Cornell Debate.

His Excellency Wu-Ting-fang, Chinese Minister to Washington, U. S. A

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

8:45–10:00 A. M.	Business Meeting.
10:30–11:30 A. M.	Platform Meeting, Address by Professor J. W. Jenks, Cornell University.
3:00– 5:00 P. M.	Conference Concert.
8:00–10:00 P. M.	Chinese Oratorical Contest.



DR. W. H. CRAWSHAW, President of Colgate University

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28TH.

8:45–10:00 A. M.	Business Meeting.
10:30–11:30 A. M.	Platform Meeting. Address by Mr. H. F. Merrill, Director of Peiyang Students in the U. S. A.
11:30 A. M.	Conference Picture.
3:00– 6:00 P. M.	Conference Bazaar.
8:00–10:30 P. M.	Interclub Night.

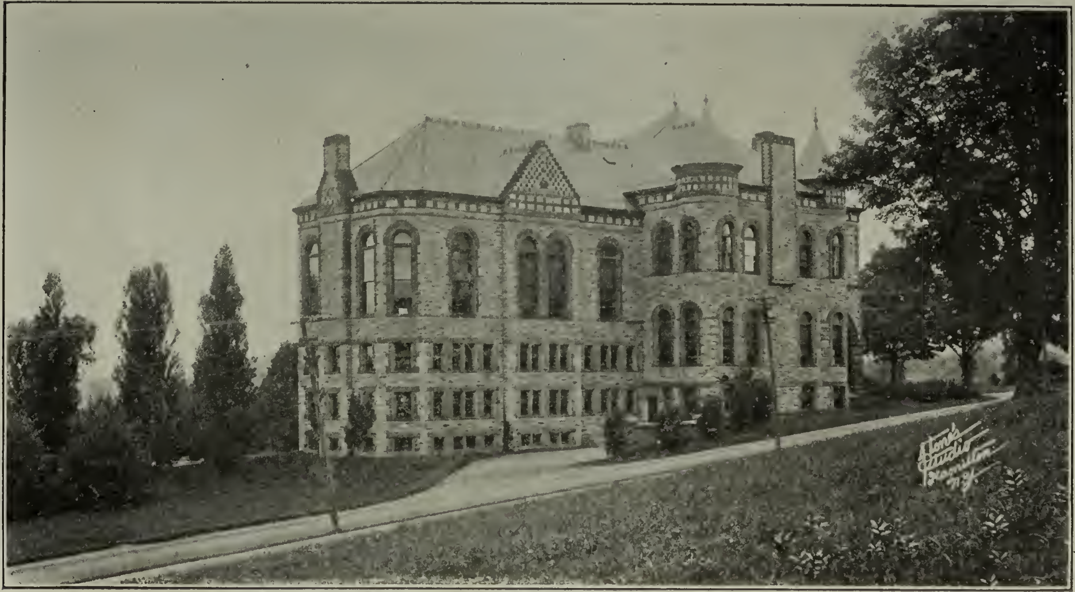
MONDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

8:45–11:30 A. M.	Business Meeting. Election of Officers.
2:00– 5:00 P. M.	Track Meet.
7:00–10:30 P. M.	Banquet.

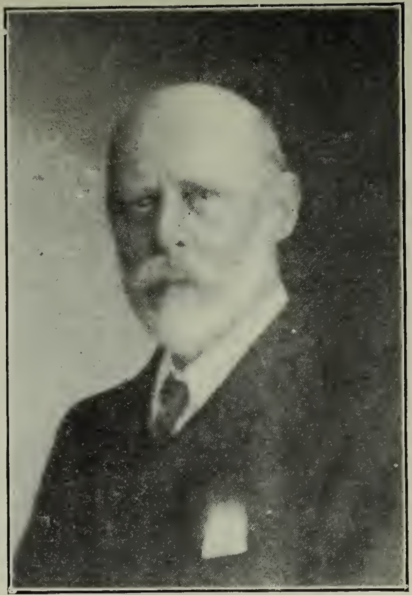
APPROACH TO LIBRARY FROM THE SOUTH

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31ST.

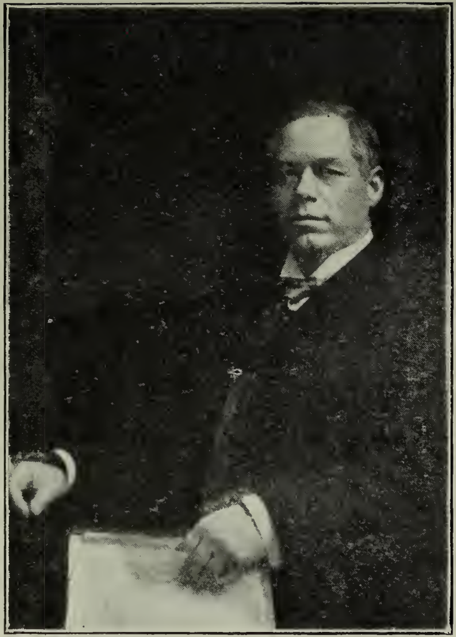
8:45–10:00 A. M.	Business Meeting.
10:30–11:30 A. M.	Platform Meeting, Address by the Hon. J. W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State, U. S. A.
2:00– 4:00 P. M.	Tennis Tournament (finals).
7:30–10:30 P. M.	Farewell Reception. Installation of New Officers. Farewell Speech by Retiring President. Inaugural Speech by New President. Awarding of Prizes by H. E. Wu Ting Fang. Bonfire.



COLGATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



MR. H. F. MERRILL,
Director Peiyang Students in the U. S. A.



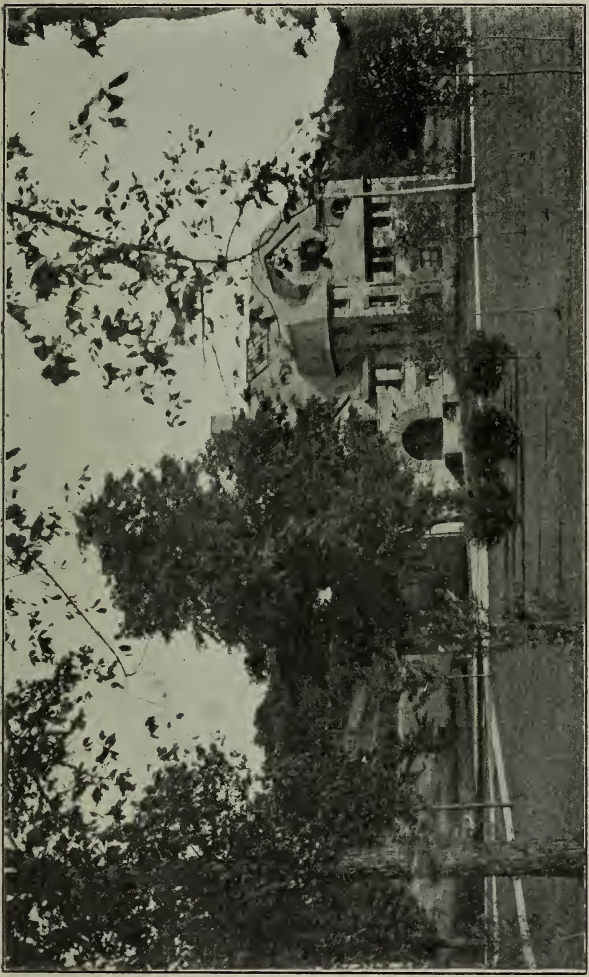
PROF. JEREMIAH W. JENKS, Cornell University

C. There are three points I want to call special attention.

1. *The Speakers.*

We have the pleasure to announce that we expect to have with us as platform speakers, President Crawshaw of Colgate University, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Professor Jenks of Cornell University, Mr. E. H. Merrill, Director of Peiyang Students in the U. S. A., and the Hon. J. W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State, U. S. A. Mr. Foster is eminent not only for his distinguished services to this country, but is also well known as an authority on the affairs of the Far East and a staunch friend of China.

HON. J. W. FOSTER, Ex-Secretary of State, U. S. A.



GYMNASIUM

2. *The Literary, Social and Athletic Activities.*

(*a*) The Literary:

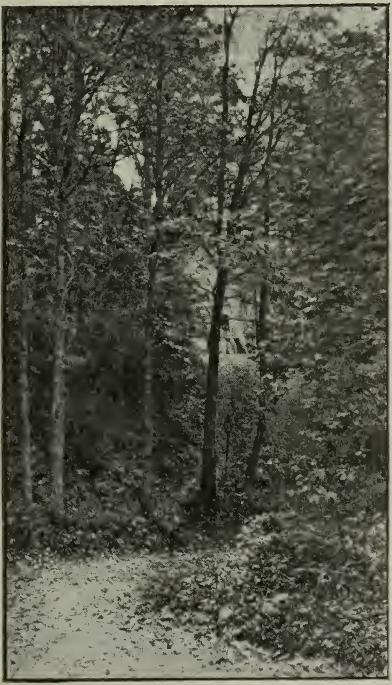
i. The Pennsylvania and Cornell Clubs have arranged to have a debate at the Conference. Energetic preparations are already under way. Aside from awarding prizes to the winning team, this year, it has been decided to present a gold medal to the best debater in the debate.

ii. The English Oratorical Contest.

Unlike the last one, this year, a preliminary trial will be held before the final contest, which is open to the public. Only the four best speakers will appear in the final contest. The successful contestant will receive a gold medal to be known as the Cornell medal, being given by the Cornell Club. In addition, the medalist will be allowed to hold for a year the Ambassador's Cup, which is made of silver, presented by H. E. Tong Shoayi, for the express purpose of encouraging public speaking. If any one should win the contest in two successive years, the cup is awarded to him. (In case, however, the holder of the cup should be unwilling to compete for it again, the cup shall henceforth be competed for from year to year, and the names of the holders will be engraved on it). There is a further provision about this up under the Chinese Oration.

iii. The Chinese Oratorical Contest.

We shall have a Chinese Oratorical Contest. If there are more than four applicants, a preliminary trial will be held. But if there are only four, these applicants will be notified by the Conference Secretary, and their speeches must be submitted to the Conference Committee for examination before August 15th. Only speeches of a high grade will be allowed to be pronounced. It is desired that the orations be given in Kwan Hua. But this year, it *can be given in any hua.* No *extra* credit will be given for ability to speak Kwan Hua. Emphasis is laid ***entirely*** on distinctness of speech, substance, diction, and delivery. The best speaker will receive a gold medal, given by the Yale Club and known as the Yale Medal. It is provided that if any one should win both the English and the Chinese Oratorical Contests, the Ambassador's Cup is presented to him.



LOVERS' LANE

Rules governing the Oratorical Contests:

(1) A preliminary trial will be held before the final contest.

(2) Only four speakers shall appear in the final contest.

(3) The speech must be an unassisted production of the speaker.

(4) Each speech must not last more than fifteen minutes.

N. B. Different judges will attend at the preliminary and final contests.

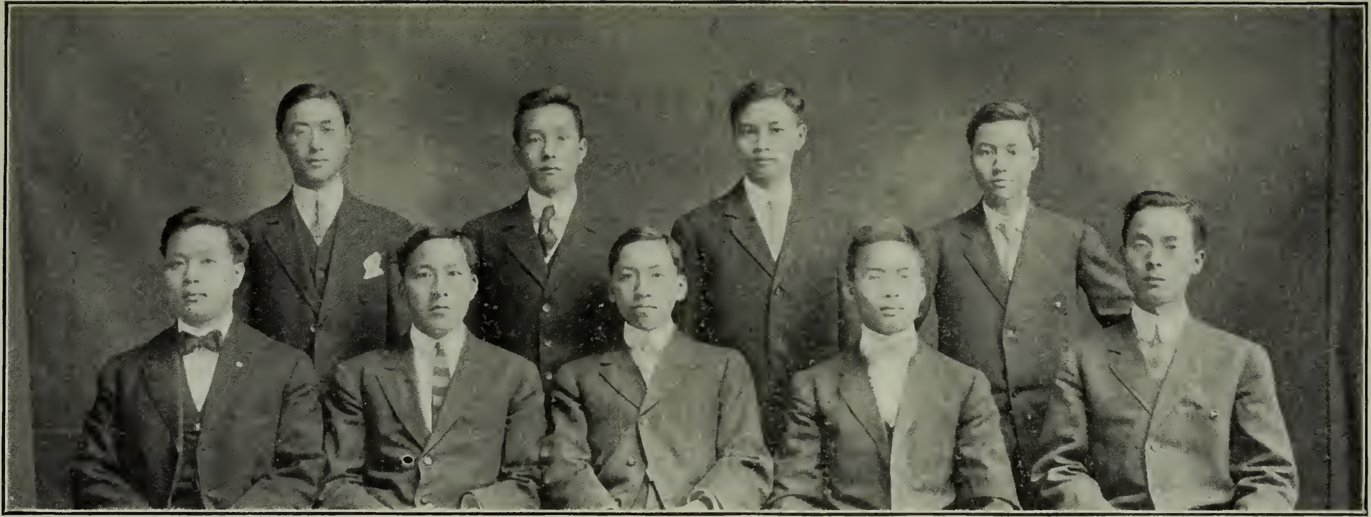
(*b*) The Social:

i. The Conference Concert.

Last year the Concert was an improvised affair. It proved very enjoyable. This year, extensive preparations are being made to give a high grade concert. It shall consist of music, Chinese and Western, instrumental and vocal.

ii. The Conference Bazaar.

It goes without saying that the bazaar we had was one of the most charming and successful events of last year's conference. Accordingly, it is thought nice to have one again this year. The Bazaar Committee, which has been specially created for this purpose is straining every effort to make it the most enjoyable and unique affair of the coming Conference. A whole afternoon will be given to it. In order to make it as fascinating as possible, we are ordering some stock from China and also are trying to



AMHERST CHINESE STUDENTS' CLUB

From left to right—

FRONT ROW—Y. H. Tang, Jen Huan, E. L. Hsieh C. H. Huang, L. C. Liu
BACK ROW—Chan Men Chuen, S. N. Chan, P. S. Lo, H. L. Liang

arrange to give at the same time a picture exhibition of the Universities and educational institutions of this country.

iii. The Inter-club Night.

This shall be a most unique event. It takes the place of the local club receptions and the conference night of last year. This event shall be in charge of a special committee to be composed of officers of the local clubs. The program will be of such a character that the best that is in each club will be exhibited. What our great talents will achieve, you may readily guess. Be prepared for side ache and this is all that need be said here. We hope also that one of the clubs, in which are our dramatic genuises, will give us a short comic play.

(*c*) The Athletic:

There shall be an association football match, a tennis tournament, and a track meet. In the track meet the following events will figure:

1 — 100-yd. dash.
2 — 220-yd. dash.
3 — 440-yd. dash.
4 — 880-yd. dash.
5 — One mile relay.
(Inter-club.)
6 — High jump.
7 — Broad jump.
8 — Shot-put.
9 — Tug of war.
(Inter-club.)

The tennis champion will be awarded a gold medal.

In the track events, except the relay race, and the tug of war, winners of first places will receive gold medals; of second places, silver medals; of third places, bronze medals. Pennants will be awarded the winning teams in the relay race, and the tug of war. In addition to these prizes, a small silver cup will be presented to the track champion, while a large silver cup will be awarded for a year's holding to the champion club of the track meet.

Should this club successively hold the championship for three years, this cup will be awarded to it for permanent possession. By the champion, and the champion club are meant, respectively, the individual and the club scoring the largest number of points in the track meet.

Our Minister has very kindly given $50 to be used for athletic prizes and the Harvard Club has very generously presented a silver cup for a similar purpose.

This line of activity offers the largest field for individual and collective competition. Let all who can, join.

Besides these athletic contests, indoor games will be provided, such as chinese and western chess, ping pong, etc.

3. *Other Features.*

i. The Election.

This year, the election will occupy one morning, so that all the officers may be elected at one time. The personne of the Editorial Board is just as important as that of the Executive Board.

ii. The Installation of the New Officers.

This year, the inaugural speech of the new president comes at the very last meeting, so that with the installation of the new officers may terminate the regime of the old officers, and at the same time brings to a close the run of the Conference.

iii. The awarding the "Best Student" Prize.

This unique prize was last year promised by His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, to be given the best student of the Alliance. Considerable interest will await the award. This will take place at the farewell reception. The "Best

Student" is defined and the qualifications are given in detail under the business column of this number, with the minister's letter attached.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. For the convenience of our delegates, the following time tables of the different railway routes to Hamilton are prepared.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Utica Division.

	DAILY	WEEK DAY
Lv. New York, Desbrosses St. . .	*5:40 P. M.	*7:30 A. M.
Lv. New York, West 42d St.	6:00 P. M.	7:45 A. M.
Ar. Hamilton	1:59 A. M.	5:19 P. M.

Single fare between New York and Hamilton is $4.96.

WABASH R. R.

	DAILY
Lv. Chicago (Central Time)	3:00 P. M.
Ar. Detroit	10:50 P. M.
Lv. Detroit	11:10 P. M.
Ar. Hamilton	2:16 P. M.

WEST SHORE R. R.

	DAILY	DAILY
Lv. New York, Desbrosses St. . .	*9:00 P. M.	*8:05 A. M.
Lv. New York, West 42d St.	9:15 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Ar. Utica (N. Y. C. Station) . . .	3:18 A. M.	3:06 P. M.

N. Y. C. & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

	WEEK DAY	WEEK DAY	DAILY	DAILY
Lv. Albany,	11:28A.M.	12:10M.	*1:00 P. M.	*1:45 P. M.
Ar. Utica,	1:14P.M.	2:21P.M.	4:19 P. M.	3:45 P. M.

N. Y. C. and Hudson River R. R.

	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
Lv. Buffalo,	7:15A.M.	7:30A.M.	7:45A.M.	7:50A.M.*	10:00A.M.*
Ar. Utica,	11:51A.M.	12:06M.	12:21M.	1:53P.M.	2:29P.M.

New York, Ontario and Western R. R.

UTICA DIVISION.

	DAILY	WEEK DAY	WEEK DAY	WEEK DAY
Lv. Utica.......	11:15P.M.	8:30A.M.	12:25M.*	5:00 P. M.*
Ar. Hamilton...	1:10A.M.	9:45A.M.	1:35P.M.	6:08 P. M.

2. Those who like variety in travelling are recommended the Hudson Trip from New York to Albany. Thence they can go to Utica, and then to Hamilton by rail. The following is information about the Hudson trip:

Hudson Navigation Co. Sailings—Peoples' Line Steamers from New York

Leave Pier 32, North River (foot Canal Street), at 6:00 P. M. (West 129th Street, 6:30 P. M., commencing May 27, Yonkers, 7:30 P. M., during July and August), daily, Sundays excepted. Steamer "C. W. Morse," or Steamer "Adirondack."

How to Reach Pier 32 North River, Foot of Canal Street — Passengers arriving in New York on the Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia & Reading, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York, Ontario & Western, or Erie railroads, take Belt Line cars to Pier, or Ninth Avenue Elevated trains to Desbrosses Street; passengers arriving via Pennsylvania or Lehigh Valley railroads take ferry to Desbrosses Street, one pier below People's Line.

From Brooklyn, take Subway to Canal Street station, thence Grand Street surface car to Desbrosses Street ferry, one pier below People's Line.

Passengers from other parts of city take subway trains to Spring Street; or Second, Third and Sixth Avenue elevated lines to Grand Street, and cross-town cars direct to pier. Take Ninth Avenue elevated to Desbrosses Street, two blocks below People's Line pier.

Fare in either direction between New York and Albany, $1.50; round trip $3.00.

3. Every club is requested to bring along its Chinese flag, college banner and pennant, song books, Chinese and Western musical instruments, pictures of its institution, and games such as chess and ping pong. The Conference will be glad to loan from the clubs the pictures and the games, and of course will take special care of them.

4. Every Club is requested also to practice up its college songs and yells, and to exhort its members to do hard practice for the track meet.

5. Every delegate is urged to bring along his tennis racquet, track shoes, running pants; and those who intend to play the Association football and baseball (the latter may be omitted) to bring to the Conference, balls, gloves, etc.

6. All delegates serving on the various committees of the Conference are requested to arrive *at least* three days before the opening of the Conference.

7. If ladies find it hard to get out to Hamilton, and should notify the Conference Secretary, Mr. N. Han, beforehand, a member of the Reception Committee will be stationed at Utica to meet them. This arrangement can be made only for August 23rd and 24th.

All delegates will be met at the Hamilton railway station by the Reception Committee.

IV. CONCLUSON.

This much the Conference has to say; this much it has to offer. Compared with the potential riches it contains, words are unavailing. In fact, words are always poor as vehicles of description. Justice is seldom, if ever, done the object described. The content of anything is never discovered except by actual experimentation. The value of an object is never found except by creation. Experimentation involves effort, creation implies activity. The greater the effort, the more understood the content; the greater the activity, the higher the value created. The Conference has wonderful potentialities. It possesses a high degree of utility. This utility rises or falls. It rises, if made use of; it falls, if neglected. We have inherited this degree of utility and it is our imperative duty to raise it and pass it on. The prosperity of the Conference is an index of the prosperity of the Alliance. If it is our ambition to see the Alliance prosper, it is our first duty to make the Conference prosper, for the success of the Conference stimulates the growth of the Alliance. Enthusiasm characterized the spirit of the last Conference; let Activity, therefore, be the Soul of the Present One.

Y. T. Tsur,
Chairman Conference Committee.

CONFERENCE SONGS

(Submitted by the Music Committee)

CONFERENCE GREETING SONG

Word, by Mrs. Harry A. Mitchell. Tune, Tramp, Tramp, Tramp.

Welcome, welcome, students dear, we are glad to see you here,
And with joy we meet each other once again.
From the College halls we've come to renew our love for home,
And to forward every Chinese students' band.

CHORUS

Hark, the boys and girls are marching,
Welcome students, as you come,
And beneath our banners bright, we will breathe the air again
Of our loyal Chinese students' happy band.

II

We have gather here today safely guided on our way
Thro' the year which has so quickly passed and gone.
We are glad to meet again student friends, and kindred men,
With a love and friendship ever true and strong.

III

Thro' the days of toil and strife in our busy college life
We have helped and cheered each other on the way;
Our alliance song we'll sing, our alliance banners fling,
While we meet and greet each other in the halls.

IV

Welcome each and every one and when college days are done
May we meet each other on the Homeland shore
There with friends we love so well, on the mountain, in the dell,
Bid a welcome to our students evermore.

CONFERENCE FARWELL SONG

(Tune, "Honey Boy")

People, all, we're glad to have you present
On an occasion that's so very pleasant.
We're ending now our Conference bright and dear,
Soon we'll leave—soon we'll leave,
But we'd like to leave a good impression,
For we're forced to make the sad confession—
We will yearn, we will burn,
We'll lie longing, longing, longing for our Conference days.

CHINESE RALLY SONG

Words, by Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell. Tune, Battle Cry of Freedom.

We will rally to the conference. we'll rally once again,
Shouting "We're boys and girls from China."
And the campus will resound with the college songs we'll sing
Shouting "We're boys and girls from China."

CHORUS

China forever, hurrah boys, hurrah,
Down with the traitors and up with the flag,
Yes. we'll rally round the dragon, we'll rally once again,
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."

II

Every voice will loudly sing for our country once again,
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."
And we'll make the welkin ring with the songs we love to sing,
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."

III

We will enter in the sport with our banners floating high
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."
To our college we'll return when the conference days go by,
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."

IV

Then as students let us stand for the Middle Kingdom land,
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."
Fearing not but self will we till the heavenly land we see,
Shouting, "We're boys and girls from China."

OUR CONFERENCE CHEER

(Tune Our College Cheer)

Our conference cheer,
Rah! rah! rah! rah!
How we love our conference cheer,
Our conference cheer,
Rah! rah! rah! rah!
Yes, we love our conference cheer.

STUDENTS' FAREWELL

Words, by Mrs. Harry E. Mitchell

Tune, Merrily We Roll Along

Farewell Hamilton,
Farewell Hamilton,
Farewell Hamilton,
We're sorry to leave you now.

Chorus

Merrily we roll along,
Roll along, roll along,
Merrily we roll along,
A Chinese students band.

II

Farewell Ladies
Farewell Ladies,
Farewell Ladies,
We're going to leave you now.

III

Farewell students,
Farewell students,
Farewell students,
We're bound to leave you now.

CONFERENCE YELLS

"Spell It Out"

C—H—I—N—A
Rah, rah, rah,
Ray, ray, ray,
C—H—I—N—A.

* * * *

"CHUNG HUA YELL"

Chung Hua, Chung Hua,
Hoola, Hoola.
Vivela, Vivela,
Chi—i—i—i—na!

* * * *

DRUM YELL

Ra—a—h, Ra—a—h,
Young Chi—i—na,
Ra—a—h, Ra—a—h,
Young Chi—i—na,
Rah, rah, rah, rah,
Young Chi—i--na,
Rah, rah, rah, rah,
Young Chi—i--na,
Rah, rah, rah,
Rah, rah, rah,
Rah, rah, rah, rah,
Young Chi—i—na!

* * * *

"CHUNG KUO HAO" YELL

Hao, Hao, Hao,
Chen Shih Hao,
Hao, Hao, Hao,
Chen Shih Hao,
Chung Kuo Hao
Chung Kuo Hao.
Chung Kuo SHIH—Fen Hao,
Hao--ao!
Chung Kuo, Chung Kuo,
Chung Kuo!

CHINESE NATIONAL SONG

(Words by Tsao Yun-siang)

Tune: "Eeh-huang" (modernized)

I

To thee, O Flowery Land!
Fairest of Nature's Hand,
We sing our song;
Land where long years have rolled!
Home of the millions bold!
Stores of vast wealth untold,
Thy life prolong.

II

Immortal Emperor!
Like a great Conqueror
Thy name will shine;
For nations fiercely fought
In fields of death, and sought
Freedom, which thou hast bought
With woes of thine.

III

The old is set aside,
The new is come to bide,
'Tis Heaven's way;
So in the fountain clear
Plunge thrice and with good cheer
Renew youth, "Dragon dear
Of old Cathay"!

IV

Ye sons! to glory wake!
Take pains for Duty's sake
With all thy might;
As in the days of old
The same good cause uphold;
Fearless, firm, strong and bold,
Champions for Right.

The Chinese Students' Monthly
VOL. IV. JUNE, 1909 NO. 8

Editorials

This issue of THE MONTHLY ends our labors of the college year. Scattered as we are in different parts of the country, there is no little amount of work connected with the getting out of the eight issues of the paper; but we have done our work gladly. Out of our toils, we are glad that we have the reward of appreciation of our readers. We have tried to make the paper representative; and we owe our success largely to the co-operation of the members of the Alliance and other friends. The deep interest taken by them as shown by their untiring contributions of articles, news items, personal notes, etc., have been both helpful and encouraging to us. In closing our work, we want to thank them heartily for their support and to ask them to continue to give their support to our successors.

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Undoubtedly all Chinese students in the United States by this time are talking about the Conference. This is only natural; for those who have attended any are surely recalling those happy days and making preparations to be in Hamilton this August, and those who have never attended any cannot help being eager to know something about the Conference.

Unfortunately, words fail us to give our readers a true picture, much less the true significance, of the Conference. Judging from what the Conference has done, we feel justified to say that to attend the Conference is a privilege which no Chinese student can afford to miss. The Conference offers such good opportunities for experience, enjoyment and many-sided activities, that it is not within our power to overestimate its importance.

The following testimonies of some of our friends may help to give some glimpses of what the Conference accomplished last year. The preparations for this year's Conference seem to be more elaborate and more complete than ever before. The program, which we publish elsewhere, offers opportunities for numerous and varied activities. The enjoyment alone, to say nothing of the other and more important features, is sufficient to demand the attendance of every Chinese student. Therefore, we urge that every one of us shall make a special effort to get our share out of the Conference as well as to contribute our part to the Conference:

TESTIMONIES.

The last summer Conference, from what I observed was a good thing. A gathering of all our students together enables them to get acquainted. As they will work together in China in the future, or at least with a common purpose, it is well that they should know one another during this period of preparation. At the Conference the students have an opportunity to exchange views. They are in this country to learn and so it is well that they should compare notes of what they have learned. They must, however, be careful not to learn anything bad, but by an exchange of views impress on one another what is most important to learn for the use of our mother country.

I hope the coming Conference will be even a greater success than the last one.

Wu Ting Fang,
His Imperial Chinese Majesty's Minister to U. S.

The unprecedented success of the last Conference demands that the coming one be made still more successful. The Conference has passed its experimental stage and should be regarded by all as a part of the educational experience obtained in this country. From every point of view, intellectual, social, athletic and patriotic, the Ashburnham Conference was a grand success.

W. W. YEN,
Secretary of H. I. C. M.'s Legation at Washington, D. C.

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It was the best time I had last summer.

CHINTAO CHEN, PH. D., Yale,
President of Imp. Chinese Bank.

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It has been part of my business for fifteen years to attend student conferences. After this prolonged experience in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, India, Japan and China, I think that I can say with truthfulness that the Ashburnham Conference of last summer compared favorably in nearly every respect and surpassed in some particulars any that I have ever attended. It was socially delightful, intellectually stimulating and promised great things for China's future in its emphasis of patriotism, the need of solidarity for the largest influence, and in its appeal to the unselfish life. Every Chinese student should aim to be present at the coming Conference.

H. P. BEACH,
Professor Yale University.

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The Chinese Students' Conference held in Ashburnham, Mass., August, 1908, was a revelation to the people of the town. The students "came, saw, and conquered" our hearts.

The gentlemanly conduct of the students, the high character of their public exercises, their intense patriotism, their spirit of appreciation, made them our most welcome guests.

H. S. Cowell,
Principal Cushing Academy.

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I was greatly pleased at the privilege of attending the Chinese Students' Conference held in Ashburnham, Mass. The meetings were profitable and helpful. The students attending were earnest and perfect gentlemen. I fail to see how a Chinese can afford to miss the annual gatherings.

J. Alphonso Day,
Pastor of M. E. Church, Ashburnham, Mass.

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I am very happy to state that it was my privilege to attend the Chinese Students' Conference held in Ashburnham, last summer. It was an exhibition of friendships renewed and formed, of students inspiring themselves for a deeper devotion to American education in preparation to bear the heavier responsibilities of their great empire.

While watching the students, scales of prejudice fell from the eyes of our people and their tongues were let loose and they cease not to speak of the Conference with pride. In my judgment, no Chinese-American student can afford to miss such a Conference.

J. G. Miller,
Pastor of the Congregational Church, Ashburnham, Mass.

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Nothing could give greater pleasure to a person when in a foreign land than to see even one of his own people, but meeting many as we did at the last Conference in Ashburnham made the greeting most enjoyable and homelike. Though dialects and pursuits vary, the common purpose brought us inspiration. The speeches, educational functions, entertainments so select and helpful, the beautiful place chosen for this meeting — all showed the careful consideration and efforts on the part of the officers and committees of this Alliance. I enjoyed it very much and wished that it could last longer, but with much pleasure I look forward to the next gathering.

MISS F. Y. TSAO,
Of Wellesley College.

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As a representative of the lady-students who attended the annual Conference of 1908, I think I but voice the sentiments of all, when I say that we enjoyed every feature of the Conference and only regretted that the time was so short. We deeply appreciate the kindness and courtesy of our brother-students who put forth their best efforts to make it pleasant for us.

MISS GERTRUDE M. CHU,
Of Cook Academy.

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The career of the Chinese student in America is filled with things that are interesting, novel, and almost always pleasurable.

But I assure you that my experience at the Ashburnham Conference is one of the things that will be with me long after all else American is distant memory, recalling a period of keen delight.

The joys of those summer days filled with social intercourse, the broadening effect of the associations, the friendships there begun, the enthusiasm and the inspiration derived from fellow-students are things I shall never forget.

PAUL HANG LINN, *President,*
Columbia University Chinese Students' Club.

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During my sojourn in the States, never have I had so much enjoyment from a week's summer vacation as I had from the week spent at last year's Conference. It was enjoyable from every standpoint, social, intellectual, as well as physical. Judging from the elaborate preparations the committee are making this year, I can predict a successful Conference this year, which will be even more enjoyable than that of last year.

T. C. Sun, *President,*
Ithaca Chinese Students' Club.

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The 1908 Conference was the most enjoyable one I have ever attended. It was largely due to the efforts of our officers of last year. In behalf of the Massachusetts Club, I extend our thanks to them. I can assure all members of our Alliance that the coming Conference will be just as good and enjoyable as that of last year.

C. H. Liu, *President,*
Mass. Chinese Students' Club.

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The Conference provides the only opportunity of meeting in one place and in one body, practically all the Chinese students in the eastern United States. The making of new friendships and the reunion of old friends are pleasures enjoyed by every one. While in this foreign land, there is nothing more comforting than the meeting of others who are striving at the same goal as ourselves.

The interesting programs of the Conferences provide activities for students with differing inclinations. Those who are socially inclined will enjoy especially the receptions and musicales; those who are interested in intellectual activities will find a field for their inclination in the oratorical contest and debates; those who are fond of athletics will find keen and worthy competition on the cinder path, tennis court and ball field.

Shin-yien L. M. Jee,
Harvard Club.

The happiest part of my time last year was spent at the Chinese Students' Conference at Ashburnham. Under the refreshing atmosphere of that beautiful New England town, I have renewed and strengthened my friendship with many whom I have been longing to see for years. The valuable and sympathetic addresses of the prominent guests, and the great enthusiasm displayed by the delegates at the Conference, were truly inspiring. When I returned to work at college, I found that I have gained much in strength and encouragement. The mere recollection of that Conference life has been to me a constant source of new pleasure.

C. S. LIU, *Secretary,*
C. S. C. P.

Business Section

PROPOSED PLAN FOR SELECTING THE "BEST" STUDENT.

1. Each member of Board of Representatives of the Alliance will nominate a candidate for the prize, the nomination to be accompanied by memorandum of say 300 words giving reasons for choice. The Minister will receive all the names with their recommendations.

2. A list of the nominees will then be submitted to each member of the Board of Executives of the Alliance by the Minister and the name receiving the majority of votes will receive the prize. In case there is no majority then the Minister will cast the deciding vote.

3. The following qualifications are to be kept in mind when making a nomination:

(*a*) Scholarship; (*b*) active interest in the Alliance work; (*c*) prominence in college life; (*d*) good moral character; (*e*) general popularity; (*f*) preferably a graduate student or a Senior.

4. All communications to the Minister will be regarded as confidential.

Mr. G. T. Chao has been appointed chairman of the Accommodation Committee in place of Mr. N. C. Yang, resigned, owing to ill-health. His colleagues are: T. F. Tsen, Cornell; Y. C. Ma, Yale; T. H. Kuo, Harvard; C. K. Tsao, Pennsylvania; H. C. Liu, Cornell; C. L. Li, Lafayette; H. L. Yen, Columbia; E. L. Hsieh, Amherst.

To the Members of the Chinese Sudents' Alliance:

My Dear Fellow-Students:

It is to be remembered that no publication has yet been issued by the Chinese Department of the Board of Editors of 1907–1908. As almost a year has passed since the formation of the new department, it seems now too late for me to bring the matter into question. However, I consider it to be a part of my duty to give you a definite account of the work or failure of the old department. By doing so, I do not mean to clear myself of any charge of negligence, which must have been justly brought against me. Although "printing" is properly the work of the managers, yet I must be, by virtue of my office, responsible for the delay of the publication.

It was provided in the Constitution (before 1908), that "the Chinese Department shall publish in Chinese The Chinese Students' Monthly monthly throughout the college year and *The Chinese Students' Annual* once a year." On account of the difficulty in securing Chinese printing and the special nature of the publication, the editors, after their assumption of duty proposed to change "the Monthly" into "the Quarterly," which proposal was afterwards approved by the Board of Representatives.

As the managers were not sure whether they could have "the Quarterly" printed in the States, the editors found it wiser to start first on the work of "the Annual." This Annual was completed by March, 1908, the contents of which are as follows:

1. Editorial — The Establishment of Universities in China (F. C.) (about 4,000 words).
2. Education — The School System in the United States (F. C.) (about 15,000 words).
3. Translations — Three Articles (Y. C. C.) (about 7,000 words).
4. Proceedings of the C. S. A. of the Eastern States (Y. R. S.) (about 17,000 words).

5. Proceedings of the C. S. A. of the Pacific Coast (about 7,000 words) (by the Editorial Board of the C. S. A. P. C.).
6. Special Contributions (about 1,000 words).
7. Statistics of the Chinese Students (about 50 pages).

Some time in January, 1908, I was requested by the manager to communicate with Mr. T. C. Pu, formerly of the University of California, asking him if he would take charge of the printing of *The Annual* at Shanghai. Before I received his reply, in which he stated that he was glad to render us the service asked for, it occurred to the manager, that it would be better to have the printing arranged by the Department itself.

I was then instructed to send the manuscripts to an assistant manager, who had made definite arrangements with the Commercial Press of Shanghai. But he did not send them to China, for the manager soon afterward decided to have them printed at New York.

Two weeks later, I was assured by the manager that it was impossible for him to secure Chinese printing at a reasonable rate. Seeing the difficulties in the case, one of the editors voluntarily consented to take charge of the manuscripts of *The Annual* himself, which was finally sent to China.

No further knowledge about these manuscripts have been able to be obtained. I sincerely hope that they may be printed in due time.

Yours faithfully,

FEN CHIN,

Editor-in-Chief of the Chinese Department of 1907–1908.

To the Members of C. S. A.:

DEAR SIRS:

Having received many inquiries concerning some of the Treasurer's reports, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the reports published in the April and the May issue of THE MONTHLY have not been audited by me.

Yours faithfully,

FEN CHIN,

Auditor.

News Column

Imperial Edicts. The suppression of opium is the present day policy of getting strong and powerful for it deeply affects the education, health and welfare of the people, besides preventing large sums of money from going out of the country. All the other countries are having their eyes on, and assisting us, in our efforts to eradicate the opium evil. Now the suppression of opium smoking, the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy and the finding of money to make good the loss of the revenue from opium are so closely connected with one another that if We fail in one We are not likely to succeed in the other two; and in such case, We will not attain our object within the time fixed. Although the High Commissioners for the prohibition of opium and the Viceroys and Governors have impeached many officials for being addicted to the smoking habit since the beginning of last year, yet there is still a good few who have not rid themselves of the habit. It has been decreed that the cultivation of the poppy is to entirely cease at the end of ten years. The Viceroys and Governors of Yunnan, Szechuen, Shansi, Chihli and Hehlung-kiang have memorialized Us that their respective provinces will not grow any opium at the end of one year and their efforts in this connection are very commendable. But, are all the provinces so earnest and the local authorities exhorting the people to grow corn or other useful things in place of the poppy? The question of revenue is most important as it is connected with the maintenance of the Army. The Board of Finance has proposed to raise the price of salt, but that will bring in four to five million taels and there is still a large deficit to be faced. When we think of the great difficulties in the matter, We are filled with sorrow day and night. Therefore We again command that the High Commissioners for the prohibition of opium and the High Metropolitan and Provincial officials do see that their subordinates really cut off the opium habit, the military officers and school masters do strictly forbid those under their charge smoking; and the Ministry of the Interior, the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces and the local authorities do establish more hospitals, supply anti-opium medicines to the people and exhort them to rid themselves of this pernicious habit. As to the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy, We order the Viceroys, Governors and Tartar Generals of the provinces and the local authorities to use their best endeavors to suppress it and to have useful things grown in the place of the poppy, and the Ministry of the Interior to see that they obey Our orders. Any official who is successful will be rewarded. With regard to the question of revenue, We command the Board of Finance to devise some means of making good the loss, and the Viceroys and the Governors of the provinces to submit to Us any useful suggestions they may have on the subject. The country is certainly in straightened circumstances, but can it be possible that there is no way of helping the people to get rid of a great evil? We finally command all to perform the duty required of each of them, and the various Yamens to report to Us the measures they intend to adopt after receipt of this Decree.

HOME NEWS.

Notes On Our Foreign Relations.

In view of the aggressiveness of the Shanghai Foreign residents, the Wei Wu Pu has instructed all provincial authorities to see to it that under no circumstances shall the aliens be allowed to extend the boundary of settlements, concessions, or leased land in violation of the treaty provisions. The question of the extension of Shanghai Foreign Settlement has been discussed in Pekin. It is reported that no concession will be made to the Foreign Municipal Council at Shanghai.

H. E. Liang, Minister of the Foreign Office is now planning for the revision of treaties with the Foreign Powers.

Mr. Kao E. Chung of the Wei Wu Pu has been appointed as High Commissioner to Macao to arrange a treaty with the Portugese about the boundary question. The negotiations are now in progress and they are watched throughout the Empire. In Canton several societies have been formed for the purpose of protesting against the Portugese occupation of places outside her concession. Mass meetings have been held, and they demanded (*a*) Recognition of Chinese Sovereignty in Macao and pay a yearly rent; (*b*) Revision of the Treaties; (*c*) If the Portugese refuse, the Chinese Government should adopt effective measure to secure them.

It is reported in Official Circles that the German Minister in Pekin has proposed to form an alliance between China and Germany. H. E. Liang is said to be considering the proposal, and will take the matter up when the time matures.

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Notes On Recent Election. The primary election for members to the Provincial Assembly in various provinces was held last month. Results were found very unsatisfactory in Kiangsu Province.

United States Consul of Foochow has recently addressed a letter to the authorities of Fuchien Province in behalf of the graduates of a certain missionary school about the right of franchise. The people were in sympathy with the graduates, but disliked their course of action. It is also reported by the "Shih Sze Pao" that Minister Rockhill has made representation to the Wu Wu Pei on this subject.

In Pao Shen district the majority of votes were cast in favor of the following classes of people: (*a*) Gentry; (*b*) Scholars; (*c*) Military Scholars.

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Semi-Official Gazette. A member of the Grand Council proposed to publish a Semi-Official Gazette in French and English language at Peking and Nanking. The purpose of it is to give to the world an impartial review of what is going on in China. "China's reputation has," according to the proposal, "suffered much in foreign countries from the hostile attitude of the foreign newspapers published in China. The most recent case is that of Mr. Morrison's statement regarding the condition of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railroad."

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Japanese Aggression. The Tung Sha Island affair has excited the people in no less degree than the Tatsu Maru case. Although nothing definite has been learned regarding our policy toward the aggressive Japanese, the people of Kiangsi have taken the matter into their hands. They have independently investigated the resources and ownership of the Island, and found out that "The Chinese temper was indicative of our early settlement and that our sovereignty over the Island has never been disputed by the leading commercial countries as England and the United States."

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Railroad Commissioner for Mongolia. Owing to the inconvenience of placing the railroads of Mongolia in both the Board of Communication and Board of Dependence, the Government, as reported, will appoint a high commissioner to reside in Mongolia to take full charge of the development of railways.

Bannermen Soon Self Supporting. The abolition of Manchu garrison in various cities has been carefully discussed in Pekin. The practicability of the plan seems to depend upon the economic condition of the Bannermen after their withdrawal. It is suggested by the Governor of Shansi in a letter to the above Board that a limit of time should be named so that a definite program may be adopted to effect the abolition. It is proposed that Hsun Tung 4th year should be the limit, after which all the Manchu Bannermen must be self supporting.

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Copper Mining in Yuan Nan. The special agent sent by the Board of Finance to Yuan Nan Province to inspect the copper mining industry has made a report in conjunction with the Provincial Industrial Commissioner. The report states that "The industry has never been prosperous owing to the system of management and the method of marketing output. Working Capital has to depend upon the support of other provinces and the price of copper was fixed by the Government regardless of the cost of mining." It recommended three reforms: (a) Price of copper to be increased from 20 Taels to 37 Taels per 100 catty; (b) Punctual remittance of capital by the supporting provinces; and (c) To establish a modern mining plant.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

A School of Finance. The Board of Finance has obtained the sanction of the Government to establish in the Capital a School of Finance. The courses will be given partly in Chinese and partly in English. There will also be a preparatory school. It is reported that Mr. Chen Chin Tao (Yale, Ph. D.) will receive appointment as Director of the school.

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Kiao-Chow College. The Kiao-Chow College was opened last month. It is established by the subsidy of both Chinese and German Governments. The tuition for the professional course is $100 (Chinese currency), and preparatory courses $50. The College offers four professional courses, namely, Political Science, Engineering, Medicine, and Agriculture and Forestry.

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Medical School. The British Minister at Pekin has suggested to H. E. Liang to establish a medical School in Pekin. England will contribute yearly $100,000 toward its maintenance and equipment. Mr. T. Richard has recently returned to China, and is connected with the plan.

Imperial Pekin University. Two of the eight proposed professional schools will be opened about the end of this month. These are the Schools of Literature and Science. Library and laboratories have been established. The School of Science will be one of the best in Pekin.

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A Branch of Military Science. The Board of War proposed to establish a school for the instruction of military administration. The courses will include war finance, military transportation, field service, management of provisions, etc. The students are limited to officers of the Army.

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Educational Monthly. A well-edited Educational Monthly has just appeared in Shanghai. It contains articles written by well-known educators, review of text-books, investigations, and many other important features. This is the first time that any professional magazine has been successfully published in China. Through the courtesy of Mr. N. C. Yang, the Home News Department has obtained two copies, which are on file for the benefit of members of the Alliance.

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Students to America. Shangtung Province has recently held an examination to select a number of students to go abroad. Three of the successful candidates will be sent to the United States and enter the professional schools. We learn that these three gentlemen are already in Washington.

NEWS ABROAD.

Amherst News. Messrs. E. L. Hsieh and H. Jen, two leading members of our Club, will graduate in agriculture this summer. Mr. Jen will return home by way of Europe to visit his brother, who is studying in England. Mr. Hsieh is thinking of taking some post-graduate work in an institution in the Middle West.

Mr. Y. C. Liang, who returned here from China last year, went back home again two months ago.

P. S. Lo.

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News From Ithaca Club. Cornell University has thirty-five Chinese students now. Many of them are doing very well. Mr. W. F. Wong won the first prize at the Annual Oratory Contest of the Cascadilla School.

Mr. P. L. Yang has been chosen as one of the speakers for the '86 Memorial Prize Contest on May 31st.

Mr. K. T. Tsai has been chosen left forward of the 'Varsity Association Football Team and awarded the insignia by the Athletic Council.

At the annual election of the Cosmopolitan Club, Mr. S. Y. D. Shae was elected Second Vice President and Mr. T. Y. W. P. Lo, Assistant Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. C. K. Ou was recently elected a member of Sigma Xi.

Mr. C. C. Lo was appointed by the Faculty as one of the Capitans of the Junior C. E. Camping this summer.

Nine out of the thirty-four Chinese students in Cornell are going to graduate this June, namely: Messrs. T. Y. Chen, P. F. Chu, N. Han, T. F. Hu, C. K. Ou, K. L. C. Sun, T. C. Sun, K. T. Tsai, and P. Wang. Of the nine Seniors, Messrs. Hu, Han, and Ou will receive the A. B. degree; Mr. T. C. Sun, the C. E. degree, and the rest the M. E. degree. Besides Messrs. K. L. Yih and L. K. Liang will receive their Master degree of agriculture this summer.

The third Annual Banquet of this Club was held on May 15th, in honor of the Seniors, at The Alhambra, Ithaca, N. Y. An elaborate menu was provided, Mr. C. C. Lo acted as toastmaster. Many toasts were given and enjoyed. Mr. K. Y. Char gave a speech commemorating the occasion. The banquet lasted from 7:00 to 11:30 P. M., and all of us enjoyed this most successful banquet we have ever had. The committee was composed of S. T. Wang, Chairman, P. Y. Tsai and K. Y. Char.

At a regular meeting it was decided that a gold medal of ten dollars be awarded by the Ithaca Club to the best speaker of the Debate at the coming Conference.

SHAO-YING D. SHAE, *Secretary.*

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Columbia Notes. On April 30th, the C. U. C. S. Club held its last regular meeting of the year at Consul Ho's residence. Messrs. Yew S. Wan and Young Wei Lee were our most welcome guests, and the latter was unanimously admitted to membership. Matters respecting the summer Conference were fully discussed by all the members present. The Club expects to send to the Conference a delegation of about ten men, and will attempt to present a dramatic performance for which purpose a committee of three was elected. It was also decided that a Club picture be taken on May 27th and a dinner held at Port Arthur Restaurant on that evening. Several impromptu speeches were made, and the evening passed in a most enjoyable way. With this meeting the Club has brought to a close a very prosperous year. It has at present one honorary member and fourteen active ones. Its meetings have always been well attended, and interesting programs successfully carried out. It has created in its members an unusual social spirit and kept them in very close touch with affairs of the Alliance.

Mr. Young Wei Lee, formerly of Pennsylvania University, is taking some extension courses at Columbia and expects to enter the College next fall.

Messrs. C. C. Hsu, Y. C. Liu, and Y. L. Tong will take engineering camping courses this summer, which courses cover about six weeks and are given at Camp Columbia, at Morris, Connecticut.

Mr. L. K. Kentwell has decided to go to England to continue his law studies at Oxford University.

Those expecting to receive degrees this summer are as follows: L. K. Kentwell, LL. D., W. F. Chen, M. A.; H. L. Yen, B. A.; P. H. Lin, B. S. and Diploma; V. K. W. Koo, M. A. (to be obtained in October).

We wish every fellow student a pleasant summer vacation, and may we see all of them at the coming Conference.

New York City, May 15, 1909.

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Illinois Notes. We had two meetings since the last report; and these meetings were called to discuss the Students' Conference. We are all enthusiastic over the Conference. Although distance may prevent many of us from getting our share, we are sure to have quite a delegation at Hamilton.

Saturday evening, April 17th, the Cosmopolitan Club gave an informal dance at which some of us were present.

In the evening of April 28th, the foreign clubs in the University gave a joint reception. Seven nationalities took part. We were represented by Mr. C. P. Hsueh, whose talk on

"Chinese Home Life" received prolonged applause. Mr. C. C. Wang, President of the Cosmopolitan Club, acted as Chairman of the evening.

We are all busy and well. Mr. Wang had the misfortune of receiving a bad hurt on his leg, so he had to edit the June issue of THE MONTHLY in bed.

K. S. T.

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News from Wisconsin. On May 1st, in the evening, in Library Hall, the Club gave an entertainment to the university and the town, under the auspices of the U. W. International Club. The Hall was decorated with college pennants; and about 300 guests were present. The program consisted of music, addresses and stunts.

After the program, the evening was spent socially.

Messrs. W. S. Woo, C. T. Tsai and G. T. Chao, the latter two as delegates of the U. W. International Club, attended the American National Peace Congress held in Chicago, May 3d to 5th.

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Yale News. At the coming commencement in June, there will graduate Messrs. Y. T. Tsur (Phi Beta Kappa) and P. C. Chu from the Academic department; Messrs. Z. Z. Zee and P. V. Jui and T. C. Chang from the Scientific and Mr. F. C. Yen from the Medical department. Of the above six gentlemen, Mr. F. C. Yen, a Sigma Xi man, will return home for good after a short course of tropical medicine at Liverpool, England. He eventually will join the Changsha Yale Mission by the beginning of 1910. The rest will take post graduate courses at other colleges here in America, while Mr. Chang, another Sigma Xi man, will continue his scientific studies at Paris, France.

About a fortnight ago, Messrs. J. H. Chen, T. C. Ma, H. W. Ho and Y. P. Hua of the Scientific School left for New York in order to take up practical work.

In honor of the graduating members a Chinese dinner was given by the undergraduates on May 29th, and later in the evening an informal smoker was held at White's Momauguin.

Thus, out of twenty-two Chinese students, probably only twelve will be left for the year 1910, and unless recruits make up our loss, our Club will suffer in number considerably.

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News From Canada. Recent reports from Canada state that there is a bright outlook for the early removal of the "toll-tax" of $500.00 required of every Chinese student on entering into Canada. Well wishers of China in McGill University have been especially active lately in bringing about this good prospect.

Our Government has, for the first time, appointed a Consul General for Canada. This official will sail from Liverpool on June 18th, and will take up his duties on his arrival in Canada.

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The Peiyang University Club. The following officers have recently been elected to serve for the year 1909–1910. The present year will end on June 15, 1909:

President, C. T. Wang; Chinese Secretary, T. C. Chu; English Secretary, T. C. Yeh; Treasurer, C. H. Liu.

The following is a tabular view of the votes cast:

President		*Chi. Sec.*		*Eng. Sec.*		*Treasurer*	
C.T.Wang,	17	T. C. Chu,	13	T. C. Yeh,	21	C. H. Liu,	20
T. L.Chao,	11	C. Kwei,	11	Y. C. Ma,	11	C. C. Lo,	8
F. Chin,	6	T. C. Ma,	10	Y. C. Tung,	2	Y. T. Tsai,	6
	—		—		—		—
Total,	34		34		34		34

The Club has just published a Bulletin containing full particulars of past members of Peiyang University and other valuable articles. Anyone may send for copies by mailing in advance to the English Secretary 25 cents for each copy.

English Secretary,
T. C. YEH,
Matthews 59,
Cambridge, Mass.

May 17, 1909.

Current Events

France. Having demonstrated their power in a strike some time ago, the Government telegraph and post employees have been amalgamated with the General Federation of Labor. In a mass meeting of the two classes of employees, a secret committee of twelve was formed to have the power of declaring a general strike at any time they deem it necessary for the protection of their interests.

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Venezuela. Castro, ex-president of Venezuela, has been taken back to France on board "Versailles." It has been agreed among the Powers that all ports near Venezuela are to be barred against his landing, to prevent him from using these ports as a basis of operation against the peace of Venezuela.

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Austria-Hungary. An official statement has been published in Vienna to the effect that the Powers have agreed to the annulment of clause 25 of the Berlin Treaty, concerning the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Holland and Venezuela. These two countries have agreed to a Protocol, by which Venezuela is to pay 20,000 bolivars for the seizure of five merchant ships in 1908, and Holland to restore the coast guardships seized last December.

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Turkey. For some racial and religious reasons, a number of soliders of the First Army Corps mutinied against the Committee of Union and Progress on the night of April 12th in Constantinople. The mutineers held the capital for some days and killed many members of the Young Turks' party. With the support of the Third Army Corps at Solonika and Albanians, the Young Turks marched to the capital and soon had the city under their command. The National Parliament deposed Abdul Hamid and declared Mahomed V their constitutional Sultan, — apparently a triumph of constitution over conservatism.

Massacres of Armenian and other Christians assumed a grave aspect in Asia Minor.

* * * *

Japan and California. It is said that the Japanese Government is enforcing the pure food law more stringently against canned fruits and vegetables from California than from other parts of the United States.

* * * *

Japan. Nine members of the Lower House have been arrested, probably in connection with the Sugar Company scandal.

Persia. Through the intervention of British and Russian representatives, Tabriz, a city in northwestern Persia, which has been for months defended by the Nationalists and beseiged by the royal troops, has obtained an armistice from the Shah, by which supplies of food can be transported into the city. A Russian expedition under General Sparsky is now advancing to Tabriz.

* * * *

United States. Mr. Meyer, Secretary of Navy, while speaking in Boston, expressed his conviction that a great navy was the best insurance against war and that two battleship fleets for the Atlantic and Pacific respectively should be established by the Government.

Magazine Section

Opium Suppression in China.

BY FONG F. SEC.

(Professor Fong F. Sec, California '05, M. A., Columbia '06, returned to China in the fall of 1906. After passing the Imperial Examination, he has been engaged in educational work. His account of the anti-opium movement is especially interesting in that he is a personal observer of what has been going on during the last three years. — Editors.)

The International Opium Commission, on which the eyes of the world focused during the past few weeks, is now a matter of history. Perfect harmony characterized the sessions. The results reached are a step in advance as compared with a similar conference held in India a few years ago, when much time was occupied in discussing as to whether opium was really a curse to the people using it. Before the meeting of the Commission in Shanghai, there was a general feeling that, because of the enormous financial question involved, some of the Commissioners would put forth the argument in defence of the traffic that the Chinese people are so constituted and live in such a climate that the moderate use of opium is a necessity. But all the Commissioners from the thirteen countries represented took it as a matter of fact that opium is a deadly foe, and must be crushed. The attention of the Commission was centered on the problems connected with the suppression of the use of opium and its bearing on commerce. The election of Bishop Brent as Chairman of the Commission was a happy one, as he discharged his duties with dignity, impartiality and ability. The Commission closed with genuine good feeling among the delegates and with much encouragement to the Anti-Opium Movement in China.

The results of the work of the Commission were embodied in nine resolutions, which the Commission adopted at its last session and which are to be submitted to the different governments represented. The first resolution is a great gain to China. It recognized what the Chinese Government has done during the past two or three years and expresses its belief in the sincerity of our Government in putting an end to the use of opium. China has been greatly hampered in her efforts by the suspicion of the Powers that she was doing this out of profit-getting motives. Henceforth, we may count upon the sympathy of the other nations in this gigantic task. By facts presented to them, the members of the Commission bore testimony that they were convinced of China's sincerity in the matter. This marks a new era in our international relations. Too long did suspicion breed suspicion. Hereafter may we hope that respect will beget respect in our dealings with other nations!

The fourth resolution, recommending that each country adopt measures to prevent the shipment of opium at ports of departure to any country which prohibits the entry of opium, if carried out, will aid China very much in detecting the smuggling of opium into our country. We shall watch with interest how Japan will carry out this resolution. We hope that the nations represented will abide by the spirit and not only the letter of this resolution, and that they will not attempt to export opium across the western border from Turkey and Persia. It is unfortunate that neither Turkey nor Persia was represented on the Commission.

Mr. Tong Kaison, a Yale man of the early eighties, and who is now a member of the Waiwupu, played a conspicuous part on the Chinese delegation at the Commission. His speech was one of the striking features of the sessions. It is a model of eloquence, of mastery of facts, and of high moral tone. Mr. Tong, through the logic of facts and figures, showed that economically opium is a huge evil to China. He knew how to appeal to the practical Westerner by showing that with the abolition of opium the productive capacity of our people would be greatly increased, and this would mean an increase in trade for the foreign nations.

As we all know, in September, 1906, China decreed to suppress opium within ten years. The Chinese Government approached Great Britain on the subject, and the English Government agreed to stop the exportation of opium into China within the specified time on the condition that China takes effective meaeures to suppress the cultivation of the poppy at home. The world doubted China's sincerity and ability to live up to the conditions, and the proposition was received with scepticism. Since then the earnestness of our people and the great strides made in suppressing the use of opium and in reducing the areas given over for the cultivation of opium, have convinced the world that we mean business. The question now is not "Will China be able to do away with the home production of opium in ten years?" but "Will China still be obliged to buy opium from India till 1916, even if there is no more demand for the drug?"

It must be said, however, that recent British legislations on this subject, the attitude of Great Britain at the International Opium Commission, the sympathetic spirit of the English people in China toward China's effort to rid herself of her greatest foe, have been most commendable. The Hongkong Government has already taken steps to meet the deficit arising from the loss of the opium revenue. The Shanghai Settlement has reduced the number of opium dens by one third, the closing of the other two thirds are to be effected in two more years. It is a matter for regret that in the French Settlement in Shanghai little has been done to abolish the evil. Because of this, much has been written to convince the world that the Chinese are not sincere and that China is unable to enforce the Imperial Edicts. Notwithstanding all this mud-throwing, the impartial observer has facts galore to assure him that our ablest statesmen have carefully worked out the problems connected with this greatest of modern reforms, and that the results achieved thus far give assurance that the movement will be brought to a speedy and successful end.

It is a matter for rejoicing that public opinion is so strong against opium and the measures for the suppression of the poison have been so effective that the Central Government feels warranted to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy three years hence and to prohibit the importation of foreign opium in 1916. The Government has also decided to establish a Government Monopoly for the sale of opium next year. This last step is not meeting any encouragement from foreigners, owing to the old distrust that when China sees what a source of revenue opium is, she will be reluctant to suppress it. If there is any ground for this, why should China raise the hue and cry against opium in the first place? No! we have counted the cost. Opium is doomed. The new generation will have no opium-smokers. As Mr. Tong pointed out in his speech, with the abolition of opium, our economic conditions will improve, and the growth of general trade will more than make up for the loss of opium revenue. Formosa, Annam, the Philippine Islands, Java, etc., have a monopoly on the sale of opium. Why not China? The mere prohibition of opium without the Government having the monopoly on the sale of the drug will prevent the Government from learning the number of persons suffering from the habit, nor can it put into effect any laws for the suppression of opium consumption.

Certain unfavorable remarks were made at the International Opium Commission concerning the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy in Kweichow, one of the noted opium-producing provinces. Investigations since then show that strict orders have been issued for the suppression of the cultivation of the poppy, and last winter deputies were sent everywhere to co-operate with the local authorities to see that the people carried out the said orders. Then secret enquiries were made as to the reduction of the acreage under cultivation, and the result showed that the maximum was 80 per cent. and the minimum 60 per cent. Some of the other provinces show up much better than this. The Viceroys and Governors of Yunnan, Szechuen, Shansi, Chihli and Heliungkiang have memorialized the Throne that their respective provinces will not grow any opium at the end of one year.

This movement has unified our people as nothing could have done. We hope that this enthusiasm will inspire our fellow countrymen abroad to join in this crusade. Surely it is good to live and work in a time like this.

Shanghai, China.

Retrospection.

BY CHENGTING T. WANG.

I have been asked to write in a few words some of the impressions I had of our Fourth Annual Summer Conference held at Ashburnham, Mass., last year. As I look back now to the pleasant week we have had there and then, a hundred and one thoughts come up to my mind, as if I were looking at a splendid panoramic view. It is, therefore, quite a hard piece of work to pick out certain impressions at the expense of others. Nevertheless, as I ramble over the experiences of those happy bygone days, there are three things which stand out prominently in my mind.

The first is the opportunity such a Conference offers for forming new acquaintances and cementing old friendships. Man is a social being. He yearns for friends. He loves to share his joys with them or confide in them his sorrows. In friendship he finds his greatest joys. The renowned story of the three friends who pledged themselves to be like "brothers" to one another forever in the peach orchard just preceding the advent of the "Three Kingdoms" is as much cherished by our people as the Biblical story of the friendship between Jonathan and David is by the whole of Christendom. Such stories we cherish because we by nature love to have friends. The summer Conference pre-eminently offers to us opportunities to make such friendships with our fellow-students. The fact that we are sojourning in a foreign land, separated from sweet homes and scattered in the various institutions, only tends to make us more appreciative of the opportunities thus given us. By attending the Conference last year I have come to know and get acquainted with such of our students whom I would most probably never have an occasion to know and meet with. Their lives have been an inspiration to me, and who knows what more good we would mutually get in the days yet to come?

The second is the opportunity for co-operation. The words of Count Okuma, the eminent statesman of Japan, that "individually a Chinese is one of the strongest, if not the strongest, personalities of the world, but collectively he is the weakest," ever ring in my ears since they first fell upon them in the course of an interview which a party of Y. M. C. A. secretaries had with him in the early spring of 1907. Say what we may, we cannot but acknowledge that it is a fact. Were we COLLECTIVELY as strong as we are individually, would we have allowed the European nations to grab our territories, exact our indemnities, humiliate our nation, or maltreat our people? Or would we suffer Canada even now to impose a poll tax of $500 — what a shame! — upon a countryman of ours who may desire to set his feet upon that soil for peaceful vocations? Certainly not. But it is a weak people that could receive such gross injustice and insult with indifference. We can not and should not. We must protect our honor and maintain our rights by making ourselves COLLECTIVELY strong as well as individually strong, and the way to do it is the simple word, to wit: CO-OPERATION. But co-operation is no easy task. It means thorough understanding of one another's aims and purposes. It demands the sacrifice of the individual for the welfare of the collective. There must be mutual respect and high degree of sympathy and forbearance for one another. The summer Conference pre-eminently offers to us opportunities for co-operation. We are there to practice the difficult task of self-government, to form public opinions concerning the welfare of our country, and to determine the policy of our attitude, both present and future, towards the nations with whom we deal. Were it not for the Conference, where in the world could we have such an opportunity to meet together and "exchange our notes?"

The third is the opportunity for practical education. We have come to America to get a college or university education. That is our main purpose, but not the whole purpose. We have come here to study the customs, habits, and institutions of the people in whose midst we now sojourn. Yet that is not complete. We have also to seek opportunity to practice what we have learned as much as possible. This, the summer Conference pre-eminently offers to us. The program of the Conference is of so comprehensive a nature that every student may have a chance to show his parts, be he an orator or a musician, an athlete or a debator, one of literary taste or of scientific bent, endowed with organizing abilities or bestowed with social grace. He has a chance to test for himself how much he has really learned, to find out how much progress he has actually made, and to measure himself up with his fellows to see where he virtually stands. There is nothing so helpful to the aspiring youths as keen but healthful competitions. It is friendly rivalries, unstained by jealousy, that make true progress possible.

These are briefly the three things that appear to me to be of the highest value which the summer Conference offers to us, namely: opportunities for forming and cementing friendships, for co-operation, and for practical education, and these I humbly recommend to those members of the Alliance who have not yet been to the summer Conference for their serious consideration.

Personal Mention

Ching Chun Wang has been awarded a Graduate Fellowship by the University of Illinois. Mr. Wang graduated from Yale in 1908 with general honors, and has since been taking graduate work in Railway Administration and Diplomacy in the University of Illinois.

Chi-hao Fay, Yale M. A., President Chihli Provincial College, is married; and he says he is happy. In a personal letter to a friend he says: "Four months of married life passed away. I am getting happier and happier, so is she. I'm giving her lessons in English, * * * but it is very slow work."

Yung-liang Hwang, B. A., Baker University, has been sent to New Zealand by our Government as the first Consul to that country. Mr. Hwang, as many will recall, was with Sir Liang in Amherst and took part in the Conference of 1906. He was an enthusiastic member of our Alliance; and he desires to be remembered to all his friends in America and wishes the Alliance great success.

Attention is called to an article entitled "Does Japan's Trade Policy Endanger the Peace of Asia?" which appeared in *World's Work* for April. Every Chinese student ought to read it.

Peter Hing is the first Chinese student to receive a degree from McGill College, Canada, this commencement. Mr. Hing expects to study one year in Columbia before returning home.

Alfred Sze, '04 Cornell, has been appointed Acting Customs Taotai of Harbin. He recently made a trip to Peking to consult with the Wei Wu Pu about the "settlement dispute."

T. C. Pu, '07 California, who returned home last fall, has received an appointment from the Shanghai-Hangchow Railroad Company as consulting engineer.

C. Bok, '07 Columbia, has received a new appointment as Professor of International Law in the Nanchang College, Nanchang, Kiangsi.

G. T. Chao of Wisconsin, and Y. S. Taao of Yale, have been elected Presidents of the Cosmopolitan Clubs of the respective universities.

Ping-wen Kuo tied with the representative of Allegheny for first honors in the Oratorical Contest held in Wooster, Ohio.

Correspondence

IMPERIAL CHINESE LEGATION,
WASHINGTON, April 13, 1909.

MR. C. T. WANG,
Yale Station,
New Haven, Conn.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have been intending to write to you sooner about the subjects upon which you wrote me some time ago, and which I promised to answer. I have been looking for your letter, but unfortunately I am not able to find it, it having been mislaid somewhere. I can now answer you from memory.

With reference to the plan for selecting the best Chinese student for the prize, I agree with you that it is not easy to devise it. After a good deal of consideration I have proposed a plan which explains itself in the enclosed paper.* If you think it is suitable, I would like to see it carried out.

In regard to your request for a contribution from me towards the support of the Alliance, I will send you the amount of $200.00. Always with you

I remain,
Very truly yours,
WU TING FANG.

RANDOLPH-MACON WOMAN'S COLLEGE,
LYNCHBURG, VA., April 20, 1909.

MR. C. C. WANG,
Editor-in-Chief of THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY,
University Station, Urbana, Ill.

DEAR SIR:

In view of the fact that the Americans know so little about our country I have always thought that it is our duty to take some notice thereof, and to try to clear the existing misunderstanding as much as possible. I am all the more convinced that I am not wrong in my conclusion after reading "Who Shall Make China Known and How?" Consequently, I beg to take the liberty to suggest to you, that (1) Let us urge our students to write more articles on various questions about China and publish the best ones in our MONTHLY or in monographs.

(2) Contribute best essays on China to the leading American magazines, such as the *Outlook*, *The Literary Digest*, etc.

(3) Send more complimentary copies of our MONTHLY and such monographs to the libraries, reading rooms of various institutions, especially educational and religious ones, both at home and here. As far as possible, we may just as well occasionally send the same to some reading rooms and libraries in England and Japan, the editors of various leading English and American papers, leading merchants, officials interested in our work, the Board of Education and Foreign Affairs in Peking, etc.

Although this requires more money and sacrifice on our part, yet the fruit that such expenses and sacrifice will bear is immense. Since our work is progressing, I think the time has come for us to consider these points. If you remember how Mr. Roosevelt wrote about our Ashburnham Conference and how much attention the Congressional Library paid to our MONTHLY, you will not think I am a mere dreamer.

I recommend these suggestions to your consideration and discretion.

With compliments, I remain,

Yours ever truly,

(Signed) S. T. LOK.

* * * *

DEAR MISS LOK:

Your letter of the 20th ult. has been duly received. The fact that "Who Shall Make China Known, and How?" was written by me bespeaks for itself that I am in sympathy with your suggestions.

With best regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. C. WANG.

* * * *

To the Editor-in Chief of THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY:

DEAR SIR:

Both as a fellow-student and a member of the Alliance, I may claim a privilege of expressing my opinion and suggestions, through THE MONTHLY, on and for three questions which directly concern the future welfare of the Students' Alliance in America. It is due to the energetic effort of the executive body that we have so far had a promising year of Alliance; and also on account of careful deliberation of most of our representatives on matters submitted to them for approval, the real interest of our organization has been largely, although not fully, promoted. But my sincere hope, as well as that of most Alliance members I can presume, tends to have a more prosperous and more successful year for the Alliance than the present one. With this idea and high expectations of being able to secure some sympathy from members, I venture to mention three matters which ought to be put into serious consideration, for improvement and to suggest at the same time something for each of them which may prove useful.

(*a*) The Constitution of the Alliance should be amended. It is true of every organization and also true of our Alliance that the Constitution is an important means to define the functions of various officers and guarantee the rights of all members. However, if one reads over the Constitution of the Alliance, he will naturally come to the conclusion that not only is the wording therein to be subject to severe criticism but many parts thereof will give rise to dangerous misinterpretation. It is full of inaccurate statements and ambiguous constructions. So far as my knowledge goes, the amendment of the Constitution was undertaken last summer by a committee of many notable members, but the length of time for the work was not enough to discuss every section thoroughly and frame it in a little more satisfactory way. I propose therefore to the members and the executive body that it is now the time to have a special committee appointed to consider over the grave question and for an amendment, if the committee thinks necessary.

(*b*) Reform of the Board of Representatives is necessary—the object of having representatives in the execution of Alliance affairs is not for the purpose of having them subservient to the will of the President, but for the purpose of exercising right on behalf of members. The responsibility of the representatives is no doubt very great and at least equal to that of the President. Yet, indeed, I regret that many of them seem to have misunderstood the word responsibility. Sometimes they have been indifferent to a question submitted to them for consideration, and sometimes have been influenced by personal motive to vote in favor of a suggestion which might turn out to accomplish their own selfish aims. From such a standpoint, nothing can be more deplored than this.

Every proposal of the President may not be fully advantageous to the Alliance, inasmuch as every word pronounced by him may not be entirely free from comment. It is, nevertheless, that many of my colleagues, as representatives, seem to have thought differently and so have acted differently. Once, even a provision in the Constitution has been violated by a vote of plurality, in favor of having two more additional assistant managers for *The Chinese Annual*, and in very recent times, the proposal for Resolution Committee has also been voted in its favor, a committee whose function is plainly to check the interest of public discussion in certain measures in the coming Conference and to interfere to a large extent with the proper duty of the representatives.

Such a state of affairs may lie largely in the defects of the system itself. Perhaps the number of representatives is too big, that the voice of a few thoughtful members would not prove mighty enough to overcome that of a majority of indifferent ones. Hence, I propose that the number of the representatives is to be reduced, say, to ten men, who are to be elected at large in the coming Conference, and that a further division of the body into a committee consisting either of three or four men who will be voted by the members of the Board themselves. Any proposal of the President must be first submitted to the committee for consideration. Should it be an important one, the committee must communicate to all the members of the Board with the original proposal and their opinion; while if the question be an unimportant one, the committee, in view of facilitating business, should be empowered to transact it directly with the President, without the necessity of informing the rest of the Board members. As to the scope of questions being important or unimportant, either the committee, if there is any, appointed for revision of the Constitution, as has been suggested above, may take the matter up by inserting a clause for the purpose in the

Constitution, or the members of the Representative Board may decide among themselves.

(*c*) Demand for improving THE CHINESE STUDENTS' MONTHLY is also a matter not to be overlooked by our members. I fully appreciate the valuable work done by the editorial staffs of THE MONTHLY, but at the same time, I cannot but look forward for the improvement of the paper in the future. With that end in view it appears to me as a duty to point out that these have recently contained too much news of no timely interest; and that although the number of pages has been increased, that the material in each page seems to have decreased, by making a big margin on almost every page and leaving broad blanks under each part of news. Only with such stage of improvement we can hardly be content, but we must strive for a further and true advanced step in the publication like our MONTHLY. I suggest that the number of pages be reduced, if necessary; and that material contained therein ought to be carefully selected. Prizes, which will be made up of contributions both from different local clubs and from executive officers and representatives of the Alliance, may be awarded for good articles to be published in THE MONTHLY.

I am, etc.,

KUNG CHAO CHU.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
May 17, 1909.

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New York University, N. Y.

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Vol. IV. *Conference Number, 1909* No. 8

Published by the Chinese Students' Alliance of Eastern States, U. S. A.

The Chinese Students' Monthly

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The Chinese Students' Monthly is published on the first Monday of every month, from November to June, inclusive, by the members of the Chinese Students' Alliance of Eastern States, U. S. A.

Contributions:—All contributions are solicited from the Chinese students in general as well as from the members of the Alliance They are due on the 20th of each month.

Communications:—All communications for publication should be addressed to the Editor-in-Chief.

Price:—The subscription price is $1.00 a year, by mail, payable in advance. Single copies, 15 cents.

Advertising:—Rates and details for advertising will be sent on application to the Advertising Manager.

Change of Address:—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and old address must be sent to the Business Manager one month in advance.

Discontinuances:—Subscribers are considered permanent until notice of discontinuance is received.

CONTENTS FOR CONFERENCE NUMBER

CONFERENCE
  By Conference Committee
    I. General Remarks............473-477
    II. Announcements........ ....477 492
    III. Recommendations..........492-494
    IV. Concluding Remarks......... 495
  Conference Songs—(By Music Committee)........ 496—498-500
  Conference Yells.................................... 499
EDITORIALS...501-507
BUSINESS SECTION.....................................508-510
NEWS COLUMN:
  Imperial Edicts (conducted by N. Han)..................511-512
  Home News (conducted by K. P. Chen and N. Han)......512-515
  Educational Notes (conducted by K. P. Chen and N. Han) 516-517
  News Abroad...518-523
CURRENT EVENTS (conducted by G. T. Chao)...............524-526
MAGAZINE SECTION:
(Conducted by Miss S. T. Lok, G. T. Chao, Y. Han, L. S. Tsao, L. N. Tsang)
  Opium Suppression in China (by Fong F. See)...........527-531
  Retrospection (by Chengting T. Wang)..................531-533
PERSONAL MENTION (Conducted by Miss S. T. Lok, K. P. Chen, L. N. Tsang..................................534-535
CORRESPONDENCE.......................................536-541
ANNOUNCEMENT............. 543

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The Monthly is a magazine of the Chinese students, by the Chinese students, for the Chinese students; and, therefore, it needs the co-operation of every Chinese student for its success. We earnestly request everyone to contribute at least something to The Monthly this year. By your contribution, The Monthly, in turn, will become dearer and more interesting to you than ever before.

Don't be too modest. However little you contribute, it will, no doubt, result in making our magazine grow more and more towards the realization of its ideal. We like to receive from you opinions, essays, stories, poems, or any notes of interest. In the last item, notes of interest, everyone can lend us his helping hand. News of the arrivals of new students will be gladly announced to their friends here in this country; news obtained from your private correspondence that will interest others, we beg of you to send to us. Jot down your news, though it be but a line or two, on a postal, and kindly send it to the editor in charge of that line of work as shown in the Index.

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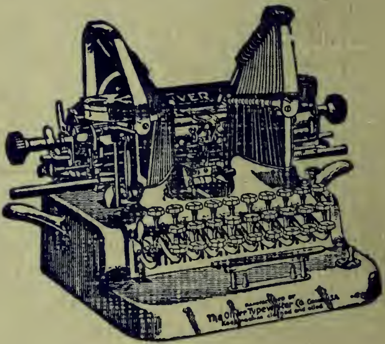

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